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THE
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OF
REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE

AND THE
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS ON STEEL.

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK:
AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,
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REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF CHICAGO

PRESS OF
KNIGHT, LEONARD & CO.
CHICAGO.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

WITH A PLEASANT TRIP TO THE CITY

CHICAGO, 1893

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

CHICAGO, ILL.

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PREFACE.

THE compiling and publishing in permanent form, biographies of our successful and representative business and professional men is of comparatively recent date. Our work in this line began in 1873; and such has been the favor with which our former books have been received by our patrons and the public, that we were encouraged to prepare this volume to be issued simultaneously with the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

The value of such a work is commensurate with the character of those whose life-histories it contains, and the accuracy of the statements that are made concerning them. We have tried to exercise due care in selecting our subjects and in avoiding superfluous statements—the task has been a difficult one—and while we have spared neither time, labor, nor money, in carrying out our purpose, our experience teaches us not to flatter ourselves that we have, in every instance, realized our ideal.

The large number of steel-plate portraits with which this volume is adorned, are life-likenesses wrought in the highest style of the engraver's art.

Our earnest purpose has been to make a book that should be worthy of the time and the subject-matter represented. In as far as we have done this, our success is the highest reward we could ask. Wherein we have failed, we may be pardoned if we crave that indulgence which, we believe, a generous public will cheerfully grant to those who have conscientiously tried to do their best.

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PHILIP D. ARMOUR,

CHICAGO, ILL.

MR. ARMOUR is distinctively American. So were his ancestors both lineal and collateral for generations. In the early history of the paternal wing of the family, special mention is made of the ancestors as having "bright ideas, and noted for their clever acts." The maternal branch of the family is of old Puritan stock, and said to possess an unusual amount of good common-sense. Such was the ancestry of Danforth Armour and Julianna Brooks, the father and mother.

They left Union, Conn., September, 1825, and settled at Stockbridge, Madison Co., N. Y., where Philip D. Armour was born, May 16, 1832. There were six brothers and two sisters. Farming was their occupation. Habitual frugality and industry were the fundamental principles and characteristic features of the parents. These family tenets were laid down in their simplest forms and instilled with human sunshine into the life of each child. Their school days were the best the local red school-house could afford. Some of the children were fortunate enough to attend the neighboring village seminary. This was the case with Philip, and many are the anecdotes that are related of him. He was genial to a degree, healthy, resolute and strong; he held his own wherever events found him; not a follower, but a leader, of his schoolmates, as latter events were bound to make him among his fellow-men.

During the winter of 1851 and 1852, the ex-

citement attending the gold discovery in California having spread over the country, a party was organized to make the overland trip. Mr. Armour was invited to join them, and was influenced by a growing desire to get out into the world. A country life on Stockbridge hills was too obscure for one so tempered. He was entering his manhood, and to go was only to satisfy his ambition. The party left Oneida, N. Y., in the spring of 1852, and reached California six months later. In making this trip they were not exempt from the trials and dangers attending similar journeys.

A miner's life, as everyone knows, has its privations and uncomfortable surroundings. These were not to be endured in vain. The pitfalls and vices so common in a country that was turned over to so many adventurers could not find lodgment with one of so resolute a character and fixed a purpose. The vicissitudes of his early experience rather tended to broaden his views and knit together his dominant characteristics.

In 1856 he returned to the East and visited his parents, whom he always held in reverential affection. He minutely laid before them all he had accomplished during his absence. To a few of the most intimate friends of the family the father whispered the fact of the young man having brought back some money with him.

After remaining with them for a few weeks, he once more turned westward and finally located in Milwaukee, where he formed a co-partnership and

entered the commission business with Frederick B. Miles. After a successful run they dissolved in 1863. The dogmatic and persistent way in which he pursued his business, his characteristic manner in grasping out for new ideas, brought him prominently before his fellow townspeople. Though yet young, he was looked upon by many with almost envy at the prestige he had attained.

In the spring of 1863, there occurred what later years proved the forerunner of a very successful business engagement in the joint co-partnership arrangement between Jno. Plankinton and Philip Armour. Mr. Plankinton had been for some years previously engaged in the pork-packing industry with Frederick Layton. This firm had dissolved as that also of Miles & Armour before mentioned. Mr. Plankinton was Mr. Armour's senior, and had been a resident of Milwaukee for a much longer period. He had established a most thriving business, which had been conducted with unerring judgment. He stood high as a merchant and commanded the respect of all as a public-spirited citizen. This was Mr. Armour's opportunity. How well he handled himself and the business that fell to him, the history of the commercial world is alone our witness. To the pork-packing business of Mr. Plankinton he brought that unremitting labor and concentration of thought that were so peculiarly his own. The fluctuations in the price of provisions at the closing scenes of the war left the firm with a fortune. This with the developments of the country gave them an opportunity of extending their growing business.

At Chicago, in 1862, Mr. Armour's brother, Herman O. Armour, had established himself in the grain commission business, but was induced to surrender this to a younger brother, Joseph F. Armour, in 1865, and take charge of a new firm in New York, then organized under the name of Armour, Plankinton & Co. The organization of the New York House was most obvious. The financial condition of the West at that period did not permit of large lines of credit necessary for the conducting of a business assuming such magnitude, and it was, therefore, as events proved, most fortunate that the duties devolving on the head of this house should fall to one so well qualified to handle them. He was not only equal to the emergency, but soon became favorably known

as a man possessing great financial ability, and was, in fact, the Eastern financial agent of all the Western houses.

The firm name of H. O. Armour & Co. was continued at Chicago until 1870. They continued to handle grain, and commenced packing hogs in 1868. This part of the business, however, was conducted under the firm name of Armour & Co., and in 1870 they assumed all the business transacted at Chicago. The business of all these houses, under their efficient managements, grew to dimensions that were the marvel of the trade. Their brands became as well known in all the markets of the world as at home.

It became evident in 1871 that the stock producing power of the country was migrating westward, and in order to keep abreast of the times they established at Kansas City the firm known as Plankinton & Armours. This enterprise was under the immediate supervision of Mr. Simeon B. Armour, an elder brother. The failing health of Joseph, at Chicago, necessitated assistance, and Milwaukee, as we have already seen, had brains to spare; consequently Philip moved to Chicago in 1875, where he has since resided.

The fraternal feelings manifested on every occasion for the welfare and prosperity of his own family were noticeable in the organization of the Armour Bros. Banking Co., at Kansas City, Mo., in 1879. At that time there remained at the old homestead at Stockbridge, the last of the Armours, Andrew Watson. This new institution was created for this brother, and he assumed the presidency of its management, conducting its affairs with signal ability. As an illustration of the acuteness and quick perception which is the family trait, we must be allowed to digress and relate an incident of this man. Soon after first having been installed in office, a member of a Montreal firm, who had enjoyed extensive transactions with the Chicago house, and stood high in commercial circles, while at Kansas City, on his way to a depot from his hotel, it occurred to him he had not sufficient money to procure the necessary transportation to a point in Texas where he was en route. Looking around he noticed the banking sign and thought of his relations with the Chicago house. It occurred to him that the bank might be induced to cash a draft on his Montreal house for twenty-five dollars, notwith-

standing he was a total stranger. He applied to the teller and related his story, who promptly refused, but told him he had better see the cashier. He also declined, but told him to lay the matter before Mr. Armour. So, for the third time, he repeated his story to Mr. Armour, who asked him if twenty-five dollars was not a pretty small amount, and if he would not be better pleased with fifty dollars. He replied in the negative; and said twenty-five dollars was sufficient. As quick as a flash the farmer president told him he could have the money. If he had been a rascal he would have taken the fifty dollars. It is needless to say the draft was paid.

It is not to be wondered at that the management of the many millions that were invested at the other points mentioned, should take their cue and follow in the footsteps of the wise and intrepid California pioneer at Chicago. This was done invariably with alacrity, and so harmoniously that it has made them all renowned. It is impossible to convey to one not familiar with the scope of the business its magnitude. The distributive sales of the Chicago house alone are in excess of the gross receipts of any railroad corporation of the world. Even in a business of these dimensions there was nothing too great for Mr. Armour to handle, nothing so small that he could overlook.

Mr. Armour's capacity for work is something wonderful. He is at his desk by 7 A. M., and frequently before. Fatigue is an unknown term. He has traveled extensively, but wherever time has found him, it has been among those who consumed his products, and where, necessarily, his agencies had been established, his mind would turn intuitively to his industries, and thus his recreation became a source by which he qualified himself as to the merits of his representatives as well as the requirements of the people and their condition. He is a close observer, and can give as clear and accurate a forecast of the coming financial condition of the country as it is possible to do.

At the earnest solicitation of the late Alex. Mitchell, he became one of the directory of the St. Paul Railway. This is the only office he has ever held. Political preferment is not the bent of his mind or his ambition. He was never known to occupy a public office.

Mr. Armour was married to Belle Ogden, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in October, 1862. She was the only daughter of Jonathan Ogden. In making mention of this circumstance, it must occur to anyone who has been fortunate enough to have been at all intimate with the family history, that their home life has been singularly happy. Domestic economy was no more truly one of the hearthstones of Mr. Armour's inheritance than it was of Mrs. Armour's. These family precepts were laid down and fostered in every way. They have two sons, Jonathan Ogden and Philip D., both under thirty years of age, and active partners with their father. He has made them millionaires. It can safely be said they will carry their honors gracefully and with becoming modesty. They are quiet in manner; nothing can agitate them, and it is pretty sure guessing that the name of Armour will never be tarnished by their acts.

Their father, the most affable of men, approachable, notwithstanding his great cares and responsibilities, leaves all of this at his office and enters his family circle to find that joy and contentment which alone springs from an administration of home life that is so simple, gracious, and of such an unostentatious character.

In January, 1881, Joseph F. Armour died, and bequeathed one hundred thousand dollars for the founding of a charitable institution. He wisely directed that the carrying out of his benevolent design should be chiefly entrusted to his brother, the subject of this sketch. In accepting the trust so imposed, he has given to it the same energetic and critical attention that he has given to his private affairs, and has added a large amount to his brother's bequest.

And it may also be said of Mr. Armour, that while he is disposed to be liberal in his religious views, his time on the Sabbath day is mainly given to the churches of his choosing. In the afternoon of every Sunday during the year this wonderful protégé, founded by his brother, and cherished by himself, receives his individual care and attention, and it is the individuality of the patron that gives so much life to the institution.

It is this combination of industry, untiring energy and philanthropy that has made the name of Philip D. Armour not only so potent in the

West, but a recognized leader among the merchants of the world.

Such is a brief history of a man who, by his own energy, perseverance and indomitable strength of character, has achieved a reputation that entitles him to rank among the leading merchants of the world, due alone to his keen foresight and honesty of purpose, and a bright example to the rising generation of what can be accomplished by untiring energy and attention to business.

His success has been truly wonderful, and due alone to his individual efforts. One of the most active of men, never idle, and keeping his wealth in motion for the interests of the city he lives in, his name in commercial circles is a tower of strength, and with him there is no such word as "fail" in anything he undertakes. Of medium height, with a keen and expressive eye, he is to-day the embodiment of health, and it is to be hoped he may "live long" to enjoy the fruits of his industrious life.

LYMAN J. GAGE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this biography has been a resident of Chicago for thirty-seven years and during that time has come to be known as one of the leading financiers, not only of that city, but also of the nation. He is a native of Madison county, New York, and was born in 1836, the son of Eli A. Gage, one of the early settlers of that county, and a hatter by occupation. When seventeen years of age, Lyman closed his studies in school, and accepting a position in the Oneida Central Bank at Rome, New York, began that business career in which he achieved a most laudable success, and made for himself an honorable name. In 1855 he removed to Chicago, and for some three years was employed by a lumber and planing-mill firm, located at the corner of Canal and Adams streets. His natural liking for the banking business, however, led him to make a change as soon as a suitable opportunity offered, and in 1858 he became a book-keeper for the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Chicago, at a salary of five hundred dollars per annum, and held that position till 1863, when he was made assistant cashier of the bank. During this time Mr. Gage made a careful study of the banking business, familiarizing himself with all its minutest details, and came to be known in local financial circles as a man of progressive yet conservative ideas, and unusual executive ability. In recognition of this ability and fitness he was, a few months later, made cashier of the First National Bank of Chicago, which had been organized May 1, 1863, with a capital of \$100,000,

which was speedily increased to \$1,000,000, with Mr. E. Aiken as president; Mr. Samuel W. Allerton, vice-president; Mr. E. E. Braisten, cashier, and Messrs. E. Aiken, S. W. Allerton, S. G. D. Howard, B. P. Hutchinson, Samuel M. Nickerson, Tracy J. Brown, John B. Sherman, Byron Rice and E. G. Hale as directors. Upon the death of Mr. Aiken, in 1867, Mr. Samuel M. Nickerson was elected president, and in August of the following year Mr. Gage was made cashier. The bank was at that time located at the southwest corner of Clark and Lake streets, but afterwards was removed to the southwest corner of State and Washington streets. During the general conflagration of October 9, 1871, its safes and vaults were but little damaged and not a security or valuable was lost, and after a temporary removal, on January 1, 1872, again occupied its rebuilt structure. The capital remained \$1,000,000 until the expiration of the charter in 1882, when the reserve or surplus fund over and above dividends was found to be over \$1,800,000. In May of that year a new organization was effected under the same designation, with a cash capital of \$3,000,000, with Samuel M. Nickerson as president; Lyman J. Gage, vice-president; H. R. Symonds, cashier; H. M. Kingman, assistant cashier, and R. J. Street, second assistant cashier, and the business was removed to its present magnificent building at the northwest corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets. During the time since the new organization Mr. Gage has been the general manager and chief executive officer of the institution,

and has come to be recognized as among the most far-sighted, broad-minded and substantial bankers of his time. He is now president of the bank.

In 1883 he was elected president of the American Bankers' Association, at their meeting held in Louisville, and the following year was re-elected at the meeting of the association in Saratoga. He was one of the prime movers in the economical conference of 1888-89, looking to the welfare and interests of wage workers. From the incipi-

ency of the World's Columbian Exposition he has been untiring in his efforts in its behalf and foremost among its promoters, and from his commanding position, and in recognition of his eminent fitness, was naturally selected as president of its local Board of Directors, bringing to the office, as he did, the ripe fruitage of a rich and varied experience in financial and business affairs. Mr. Gage is now serving as a member of the local Board of Directors and is one of the most active members of that body.

CHARLES LAWRENCE HUTCHINSON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this biography is pre-eminently a Chicago product, than whom no one is worthier of representation in a work illustrating the lives and deeds of leading men.

A native of Lynn, Massachusetts, he was born on March 7, 1854, the son of Benjamin P. Hutchinson and Sarah M. (Ingalls) Hutchinson. The father is one of Chicago's most successful business men, whose operations in the commercial world, and especially on the Chicago Board of Trade, have won for him a national reputation as a far-sighted financier, a shrewd trader and a man of indomitable will and unfaltering courage. The mother of our subject is a woman of exemplary Christian character, esteemed and loved for her kindness and nobility of character and her charitable and benevolent deeds. When Charles was two years old, his parents removed to Chicago, where he received his education in the public schools, growing up with the growth of the city. Upon his graduation from the High School in 1873, being then seventeen years of age, he at once engaged in business with his father, and began that business career which has, throughout, been characterized by persevering energy, unflinching enterprise and honorable dealing, and crowned with success. His first year in business was in the grain trade; the second in the packing business, after which he was for three years connected with his father's banking house, in every department of which he became thoroughly versed, making the business a special study. On the organization of the Corn Exchange Bank, Mr.

Hutchinson was made president. Under his careful and able management this has prospered, increasing in public esteem until it stands to-day one of the solid and substantial financial institutions of Chicago. As a member of the Chicago Board of Trade he is held in high esteem and in recognition of his ability and fitness as an executive officer and leader, his fellow members in 1888 elected him president of that organization. He is largely interested in Chicago's packing interests; is a director in the Chicago Packing and Provision Co.; a director in the Chicago Street Railway Co.; a director in the Auditorium Co., and officially connected with other business and financial concerns.

Aside from his business relations, Mr. Hutchinson has always shown a commendable public-spiritedness, and has always stood ready to devote his time and energy and money to the welfare of Chicago and the public good. To his enterprising spirit and personal effort is, in large measure, due the renown of the Art Institute of Chicago, of which he is president, and to which he has contributed time and money without stint. As an instance of his deep interest, it may be stated that in order to secure for the Institute a valuable collection of celebrated paintings, he and Mr. Martin A. Ryerson voluntarily advanced \$200,000. After the selection of Chicago by the United States Congress as the place in which to hold the World's Columbian Exposition, Mr. Hutchinson was one of the forty-five men who, by reason of their peculiar fitness, were chosen by the stock-

holders as directors of that mammoth organization.

He is a man of intense activity, and notwithstanding his extended business relations, has found time to travel extensively, having made several European trips, from which, and his careful observation and study of men and things, he has acquired a most valuable fund of information that renders him at once an instructive and interesting conversationalist and charming companion. In his personal characteristics Mr. Hutchinson combines the business ability, keen foresight, perseverance and nerve of his father with the Christian

virtues, amiability, generosity and goodness of heart of his mother, and is, in the truest sense, a high-minded gentleman.

Mr. Hutchinson is a leading member of St. Paul's Universalist Church, and superintendent of the Sunday-school, in which he takes great pride. In political sentiment he is a Republican, and takes an active interest in political affairs in as far as using his influence, and doing what he can to secure and maintain good government.

He was married in 1881 to Miss Frances Kinsley, daughter of Mr. H. M. Kinsley, of Chicago.

COL. GEORGE R. DAVIS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this biography is a born leader. A native of the old Bay State, he was born in the town of Palmer, in the year 1840, the son of Benjamin and Cordelia (Buffington) Davis, the former a native of Ware, Massachusetts, and the latter a member of a well-known Quaker family of Connecticut. George attended the public schools, and in other respects passed his boyhood after the manner of New England boys, and later prepared for college, graduating from Williston Seminary at Easthampton. This was just prior to the opening of the war of the rebellion, so that instead of entering college, as he had anticipated, he, at the age of twenty-two, responded to the call for volunteers and enlisted in the army, as a private in Company H, Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry. By gradual promotion he rose to the rank of captain, and in that capacity served with the Eighteenth Army Corps in the North Carolina campaign until August, 1863. Resigning his commission, he now returned to Massachusetts clothed with proper authority, and recruited and organized a battery of light artillery. From this he was soon transferred to the Third Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry, with the rank of major, and commanded it until the close of the war in 1865. After the war was over, Col. Davis received an appointment in the civil department of the regular army, and was attached to the department of the Missouri, of which General Sheridan was then in command. He served in the West with Gen-

eral Sheridan in the Indian campaigns of 1868 and '69, of which the engagement at the headwaters of the Washita was the most decisive, resulting in the defeat and routing of the famous chief "Black Kettle" and his band.

Col. Davis was on duty at the headquarters of General Sheridan when that commander was stationed at Chicago in 1869, and continued his connection with the army till May 1, 1871, when he resigned and took up his residence in Chicago, where he has made his home ever since. Col. Davis has always been an active and staunch Republican, and since his residence in Chicago has held a conspicuous place in the councils of his party, and a recognized leader. He was elected to the United States Congress from the Second District of Illinois in 1878, and re-elected for the two succeeding terms. As a congressman Col. Davis naturally took a prominent and leading place, and was one of the few of Chicago's representatives to that body whose efforts in behalf of their constituents were crowned with success. Among the important acts of legislation in which he took a prominent part, it is but just to say that securing a large appropriation for improving the Chicago harbor was chiefly due to his efficient and faithful work. In 1886 he was elected county treasurer of Cook county, Illinois, for a term of four years. When it was decided by Congress to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus on American soil by a World's Columbian Exposi-



Very truly yours
Geo. R. Davis.

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tion, Col. Davis was one of the foremost in the promotion of the enterprise, and to no one is the public more indebted than to him for the selection of Chicago as the site of what promises to be the greatest World's Exhibition. He was afterwards chosen by the stockholders one of the directors of the local board of management, and upon the meeting of the Board of Commissioners in September, 1890, that body, in recognition of his peculiar fitness for the place, selected Col. Davis as Director-General of the mammoth undertaking. A man of fixed opinions, iron will, unfaltering perseverance and unusual executive ability, he at the same time possesses a tireless

energy, and whatever he attempts stops at nothing short of its attainment. He is a man of great personal magnetism, courteous yet dignified in manners, generous, kind-hearted and genial, and has always attracted to himself many warm friends. With his splendid qualities of mind and heart he combines a finely proportioned physique, being strong in stature and of robust constitution. He is a handsome man in both form and feature, and a mass of iron-gray hair gives a distinguished air to an otherwise striking personality. Col. Davis was married, in 1867, to Miss Gertrude Schulin, of New Orleans, Louisiana, by whom he has two sons and four daughters.

ELBRIDGE GALLET KEITH,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONGST the prominent citizens of Chicago who hail from the Green Mountain State, there are few who have been more closely connected with, or more deeply interested in, everything tending to the good and welfare of this city and the inhabitants thereof, than has the subject of this sketch, Elbridge Gallet Keith.

Born in Barre, Washington county, Vermont, July 16, 1840, he is the youngest son of Martin and Betsy (French) Keith. The Keith family of New England are all descendants of a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman, James Keith, who graduated at Aberdeen College, Scotland, and came to America about 1650, settling in Bridgewater, Mass. Our subject's father was born in Uxbridge, Mass., and removed to Vermont at an early age.

Our subject's early years were spent on a farm, and he received his early education in the public schools of the neighborhood, and subsequently attended Newbury Seminary, Vermont, and Barre Academy (at that time presided over by Dr. J. S. Spaulding, an able educator of his day). Young Keith was at this time more inclined to political and literary pursuits than to that of business, but he eventually entered a country store in his native town (at the age of sixteen), and remained here for a year. In 1857 he joined his two elder brothers, Edson and O. R. Keith, who had preceded him in taking up their residence in Chicago. After a short time spent in the employ of W. W.

Secombe, he entered the house of Keith Bros. & Faxon, continuing in their employ until 1865, when Mr. Faxon retired, and he then became a member of the firm, under the style of Keith Brothers, which firm still exists, occupying a leading position in its line of business, as it has done for upwards of twenty years.

In 1884 he was elected president of the Metropolitan National Bank, to which, from the date of its organization, he has devoted the most of his attention and care. It has achieved a most marked success, and now ranks as one of the leading institutions of its kind in the city. Mr. Keith has always taken an active part in all movements tending to the welfare of the city, State and Nation. He served seven years on the Board of Education, and was a leading member of that body, serving as chairman on numerous occasions on several of its most important committees, and as a token of the warm interest he displayed in educational matters, the Board named one of its schools the "Keith School." Higher education, also, has found in him a warm advocate, and he is at present one of the trustees of Beloit College. One of the incorporators of the Union League Club, he subsequently became its president, and is to-day prominently identified with it in all the patriotic and public-spirited work in which it is engaged.

He has also been prominently identified with the Commercial Club, and was its president dur-

ing the past year. He is now the president of the Bankers' Club. Mr. Keith has held numerous other positions in connection with the various benevolent and philanthropic institutions of this city, and has been president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and also of the Chicago Orphan Asylum.

In politics, a steadfast Republican, he has from an early age been an interested student of political affairs, it being related of him that when but fourteen years of age, he walked twelve miles to attend the first State convention of the Republican party in his native State. And though an ardent Republican, he has never been a bitter or bigoted partisan. An active member of his party, he has had much to do with nominating conventions, both of the City of Chicago and the State of Illinois. Mr. Keith represented the City of Chicago in the memorable National Convention that nominated Garfield for president, while he has frequently been urged to accept positions of high political importance, but has hitherto always declined to become a candidate for any political office. He was re-elected as a director of the World's Columbian Exposition in April of this year, 1891.

In matters of religion, he holds Evangelical

views, and is a warm supporter of Dwight L. Moody, while he is also a promoter of and firm believer in unsectarian Christian work. Brought up a Methodist, the influence of a pious mother has been marked throughout his life. For over twenty years he has been a member of Christ Reformed Episcopal Church (Bishop Cheney's), and its senior warden for many years. Married in December, 1865, to Miss Harriet S. Hall, a native of LaSalle county, Illinois, they have four sons and two daughters.

A man of large affairs, his time, as may be imagined, is fully occupied, for he is always prominent in benevolent work, and actively interested in everything tending to the benefit of Chicago and of good citizenship generally, and with zeal seemingly beyond his physical strength, for he is by no means robust and his constitution none of the strongest. Mr. Keith is one of the most popular men in this city, one of the most widely known, and certainly one of the most respected. A typical Chicagoan, he is truly a representative citizen, and belongs to that class who have aided so materially—and to an extent as yet unknown—in raising this city to the position it to-day occupies amongst the cities of America, and the cities of the world.

EUGENE S. PIKE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THERE are few studies more elevating, more encouraging, or more interesting than the study of the lives and characters of men who have risen from the ranks. When we trace the career of those who stand highest in public esteem, and of those whom the world acknowledges as successful men, we find almost invariably that they are those who have risen gradually, overcome severe opposition and, in the face of the most bitter trials and seemingly insurmountable difficulties, have at length, by much self-reliance, great energy, perseverance and honesty, overcome every obstacle and won that success for which they had so long and so perseveringly striven.

Eugene S. Pike was born in Lake county, Ohio, October 5, 1835. His father and mother (Jerusha

Hartwell) were born in Berkshire county, Mass. Both families are branches of old New England stock, while his mother, together with her cousin, Mary Lyon, took an active part in establishing Mount Holyoke Seminary, a seminary which, to-day, is one of the most famous seats of learning in the State of Massachusetts. His father died when he was but eight years of age, leaving him and his mother in somewhat straightened circumstances. Three years later death removed his mother also, a mother to whom he owed much and from whom he derived such virtues as are only in the gift of a refined, educated and christian mother to bestow, and a mother for whom he always cherished the most sacred and loving thoughts.

Looking the world, however, in the face, and

forming a resolution to succeed, young Pike engaged on a farm in his native county, attending school in the winter, and carefully putting by what small sum he could earn in the summer time, with the intention of acquiring a college education, if possible, later on. At length young Pike determined to undertake a course at the Western Reserve College, Hiram, Ohio; remaining here two years, he afterward went to Antioch College and here concluded his collegiate education. During the time he was at Hiram he had for a fellow-student and companion the late and lamented James A. Garfield, and we can imagine the strength of character, the tenacity of purpose and the determination to succeed which pervaded these two young men at this time.

Leaving college, he commenced his business career by traffic in fruit and ornamental trees, gradually extending his connection until at length he became an importer of fruit trees, grape-vines, roses, etc., from France. Finding a ready sale for them in the Southern States, his business grew rapidly until the commencement of hostilities, in 1861, put an end, almost, to these transactions, and Mr. Pike decided to relinquish his interests and engagements in this line of business, always having had more or less of an ambition to become a banker. On the breaking out of the war, he removed to Painesville, Ohio, where he engaged in the banking and brokerage business. His success in this vocation was phenomenal. Soon invited to a prominent place, he became locally and otherwise engaged in numerous enterprises of much importance. His wealth in the meantime having much increased, he decided to seek a larger and more important field in which to operate, and thus, in 1867, he decided to locate in Chicago.

Our city at that time, as now, was growing rapidly, and becoming every day more prominent and more favorably known in the commercial world. Foreseeing to a great extent the importance and prominence which this city would ultimately attain, Mr. Pike invested in land throughout the business district of the South Side, erecting, as his means would allow, solid business blocks, which have materially added to the growth and improvement of that portion of our city. His experience and admitted authority on the subject of building have often led to his being

consulted and to his advice being sought by a number of our well-known and prominent architects. Real estate is what he is perhaps most interested in, and outside of this (in this city) his ventures have not been numerous, but such as they have been, they have been eminently successful, and in every way creditable to the great energy and enterprise so characteristic of Mr. Pike.

Purchasing a half interest in the well-known jewelry house of N. Matson & Co., corner of State and Monroe, in 1876, he retained his interest, though he took no active part in the management of the business, for three years, relinquishing same in 1879.

A director of the First National Bank, he has held this position for several years. A director of the World's Columbian Exposition, he was among the first selected by the Committee of Organization to hold the important and honorable office. The choice was undoubtedly a good one, for in Mr. Pike the directorate have an able financier, one whose advice and experience cannot but prove to be very valuable.

Much interested in numerous benevolent and charitable affairs, Mr. Pike's interest is more practical and material than it is theoretical, and is not confined merely to paper and the giving out of resolutions, etc.

Socially, he is most agreeable; genial with his friends, he is an excellent companion; jovial, genuine in his actions, he seems to overflow with the spirit of good fellowship, and inspires the same disposition amongst the numerous friends and acquaintances with whom he is so often intimately associated.

A man of more than the ordinary force of character, possessing great tact, he quickly comprehends and solves what, to others, often appear difficult problems, both in business and social affairs. A faithful friend, he is a strong adherent of any cause he embraces, while on behalf of a friend he deems no service too great or any personal inconvenience too much, if, by so doing, the desired result can be obtained.

In religious matters a Presbyterian, Mr. Pike is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, being prominent in religious circles, and much interested in church, Sunday school and charitable work generally. He was married in

1865, to Miss Mary Rockwell, of Painesville, Ohio. Mrs. Pike is a relative of Ralph Waldo Emerson, the famous poet and philosopher. Personally, she is a lady of rare qualifications and much ability. There are three sons, issue of this marriage, the eldest, Eugene R. Pike, a graduate of Yale in the class of '90. The second son, Charles Burrall Pike, is now at Harvard, where he is a member of the class of '92; while the youngest, William W. Pike, is now at Yale University. Deriving such excellent qualities and position as they have inherited, both from their father and mother, their path through life will be comparatively smooth, while they are already in possession of

rare accomplishments, and are spoken of as being delightful and agreeable companions.

Not given to much outdoor recreation, there are yet two or three sports in which Mr. Pike takes great interest, and they are more especially those of fishing and shooting. Accompanied, as he often is, by his sons, his shooting trips are always a source of much gratification to him. Keen sportsmen, father and sons, they always have something tangible to show as the result of their frequently long trips, and the success of Eugene S. Pike is no less marked in this direction than it is, and always has been, in other directions.

SAMUEL M. NICKERSON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

SAMUEL M. NICKERSON, one of the organizers of the First National Bank, its vice-president upon its organization, and since 1867 the president of that gigantic financial institution, was born at Chatham, Mass., on June 14, 1830.

His parents, Ensign Nickerson and Rebecca Mayo Nickerson, were descended from the early Puritan settlers of Massachusetts, his father being a lineal descendant of the Wm. Nickerson who left Norwalk, England, and settled at Chatham, Mass., in 1660.

The first seven years of our subject's life were passed in the place of his birth, at which age his residence was changed by the removal of his parents to Boston, where he received his education at the public schools. At the age of seventeen, he left school and accepted a position as clerk in his brother's store, at Appalachicola, Fla., where he received his earlier business training. He remained with his brother for four years, and in 1851, at the age of twenty-one, he began mercantile life for himself, by entering into the general merchandise business, which he continued until 1857, when his business property was destroyed and he was left a financially ruined man, by a disastrous fire which consumed his assets. Very much discouraged, he compromised with his creditors, doing as well as he could for them with the means at his command, but settled with them in full some five years after, although he was not legally obliged to do so.

After this event, which at the time was considered by him as a great calamity, but which, doubtless, had a beneficial influence upon his life, he borrowed a few hundred dollars from his friends and removed to Chicago, where, in 1858, he launched upon a prosperous business career as a distiller of alcohol and high-wines. He was so successful that within the next six years he had accumulated a fortune sufficiently large to enable him to retire from the business. In 1864, he accepted the presidency of the Chicago City Horse Railway, and continued its presiding officer and controlling spirit for seven years more. In 1871, his banking interest having become so large, and requiring most of his time and attention, he was forced to resign his official position with the railway corporation, and devote his entire time to his other interests.

His business career since 1863, when he assisted in the organization of the First National Bank, has been almost identically the same as the history of that corporation. In 1863 he was elected its first vice-president, which official position he held until the year 1867, when he was elected to his present position of president, and he has remained at the helm of this, one of the largest financial houses in the world, continuously for twenty-four years; and it has been largely due to his fostering care that the First National Bank occupies the position in the financial world that it does to-day. He was present at its birth, watched over it



Sam'l M Nickerson

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closely during its infancy and childhood days, nursed it through its time of disease, caused by the fiery times of 1871, and guarded and shielded it through the assaults and storms of the panic of 1873. He has witnessed its growth from a toddling child, having a capital of one hundred thousand dollars on May 1, 1863, to the gigantic financial giant of to-day, with a capital of \$3,000,000, surplus of \$2,000,000, undivided profits of \$800,000, and average deposits of \$25,000,000.

This marvelous growth is acknowledged by all to be largely due to the policy of its president, our worthy subject, which, whilst conservative, has always been considered liberal.

Mr. Nickerson has also been identified with other financial concerns. The Union Stock Yards National Bank of Chicago owes its existence to him, he having organized it in 1867, and become its first president. He continued in this position for several years, or until the stress of his other business affairs caused him to resign.

In 1887, upon the expiration of the charter, this bank was reorganized under the style of The National Live Stock Bank of Chicago.

In 1864, Mr. Nickerson was chosen as a director of the Chamber of Commerce, and in 1871 was appointed by the governor as a member of the first Board of Commissioners for Lincoln Park. He continued as commissioner for four years, and was always an active member of the board; his fellow-members of the board were Joseph Stockton, Belden V. Culver, W. H. Bradley and Francis H. Kales.

In December, 1858, he was married to Miss Matilda P. Crosby, of Brewster, Mass. Roland Crosby Nickerson, the sole issue of this marriage, is at present connected with the banking house of Jamieson & Co.

Mr. Nickerson has always been largely interested in art and musical work. He is a member of the Chicago Historical Society, and a trustee of the Art Institute, and his magnificent residence contains many choice works of art that he has collected during his extended travels, which have not only covered this country and Europe, but have been entirely around the world, he having made a circuit of the earth in 1883 and 1884.

Mr. Nickerson is a man of dignified appearance, and of pleasing countenance, with an ear ever ready to listen to affairs that will interest him,

kindly and affable, liberal where liberality will be beneficial, interested in music and art and ever ready to assist both financially and personally any movement to elevate either. At the helm of the largest financial institution in the West, esteemed by the citizens of Chicago, and admired by his friends and business acquaintances, he stands to-day as a man whose works will be remembered long after this generation has passed away, and one who during his life has always been an honored, respected citizen of the community in which he lived.

Mr. Nickerson's term as president of the bank, which position he has filled so successfully for so many years, is about to come to a close, not without the deepest regret of the directors of the bank, as will be understood by perusing the following extract from the minutes of the meeting of the directors of the First National Bank, in January, 1891, for the election of officers for the ensuing year:

Mr. Nickerson then requested the following communication should be read to the board:

"CHICAGO, January 22, 1891.

"TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK:

"*Dear Sirs,*—Before proceeding to the election of officers for the ensuing year, I wish to state that should you decide to elect me president it must be with the understanding and notice that I shall resign the office whenever Mr. L. J. Gage shall be relieved from his duties as president of the World's Fair, and can devote all of his time to the affairs of this bank, and when that time arrives, I shall take pleasure in co-operating with you in electing him to take my place, if you then decide to do so.

"It would be my desire to continue as a director of the bank, and co-operate with you in working for its interest and success.

"It is not my intention to engage in any other business. I have arrived at a time in life when I consider it my duty to delegate to younger heads and hands the responsibilities that are involved in the position I have held in the bank for the past twenty-four years as president, and for four years previously as vice-president, which covers the entire time since its organization, in 1863. The success which has attended this bank is known to you all. For this I have to thank the directors and other officers, who by their advice and labor have made this success possible.

"Thanking you for your many evidences of confidence and good will, and hoping that the future success of the bank may under your direction be equal to or better than the past, I await your decision as indicated above.

"Yours very respectfully,

"(Signed) SAMUEL M. NICKERSON."

After which Mr. Gage offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the communication of Mr. Nickerson just received be spread upon the records.

"Whilst we deeply regret the suggestion that he may feel compelled to resign the office before the expiration of the current year, we feel that it is for the interest of the bank that he should continue his wise and judicious guardianship as its chief executor as long as circumstances will permit.

"We recognize the fact that twenty-five years of constant direction over affairs as large and important as are here implied, entitle him, when he shall finally demand it, to the enjoyment of the rest and leisure to which we all look forward as the just reward of long continued and faithful work."

Mr. Nickerson, honored throughout the world of finance, threw his cloak on the shoulders of his lieutenant, and retired from the presidency of the bank whose career he had made so successful on July 8, 1891, as the extracts that appear below, taken from the records of the bank, will explain:

"TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO:

"*Gentlemen*,—Referring to my communication of January 22, last, in which I stated that if then elected president of this bank, it would be with the understanding and notice that I should have the privilege of resigning at any time during the ensuing year. That time has now arrived, and I hereby tender my resignation and ask its acceptance, to take effect on and after July 8, next.

"Yours very respectfully,

"(Signed) S. M. NICKERSON."

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the stockholders of this bank are justly due to Mr. Samuel M. Nickerson for the efficient and faithful manner in which for so many years he has discharged the duties of president of this institution.

"In accepting this resignation this day tendered, this board desires to place on record its high appreciation of his administration. We congratulate ourselves, however, that in his retirement from the office of president, the bank will still retain him as director, the wise counsel which his long experience has so well qualified him to give."

NORMAN B. REAM,

CHICAGO, ILL.

A NATIVE of the Keystone State, born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1844. He is a son of Levi and Highly (King) Ream. The Reams are of German extraction, but the ancestors of our subject had left the fatherland many years ago, and had emigrated to this country in the early days of its colonization, settling first in eastern Pennsylvania and subsequently in Somerset county.

Brought up on his father's farm, young Ream acquired habits of thrift and industry, which, when he came to face the serious work of life, were of incalculable value to him.

His educational advantages were few; those procurable in the common schools of the neighborhood, together with a course of instruction at a normal institute, comprised about all he received. But even these opportunities, small as they were, he so improved upon, and, during the time devoted to his studies, he pursued them so assiduously, and with so much perseverance and intelligence, that at the early age of fourteen he became a teacher in one of the neighboring schools. His aspirations were all for adopting a business career, as opposed to that of the necessarily somewhat circumscribed and narrow sphere of a farmer's life. His early development and aptitude for

business affairs was such that he soon became actively engaged in business pursuits. His first venture being that of taking ambrotypes, in which he was most successful. His friends, however, endeavored to discourage him, but without avail, for, determined to succeed, he soon accumulated sufficient means to start in business for himself. Possessed of great patriotism, and a desire to serve his country, he informed his parents of this conclusion, and they, emulated by the same spirit as himself, readily gave their consent and blessing.

Enlisting September 1, 1861, he assisted in the raising of Co. H, 85th Penn. Volunteers, and, though offered a commission, he preferred, for the time being, to remain a private. His thoroughness and enterprise in his military career, and his proficiency in military affairs, were such that they were quickly acknowledged by continual promotion. Wounded at Whitmarsh Island, Ga., February 22, 1864, and again at Wearbottom Church, Va., June 17, of the same year, and so badly this time that he was incapacitated from further duty, and resigned in August, 1864.

On his return home he attended the Pittsburg Commercial College, afterwards becoming engaged as a clerk in Harnedsville, where he remained



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until September, 1866. Then becoming anxious to try his fortune in the West, at this time opening out, and offering to young men of pluck and grit numerous chances for a successful career. Locating at Princeton, Ill., he obtained the position of clerk in a general store. Shortly afterwards he purchased his employer's stock, and thus became actively engaged on his own account. Ten months later he was so unfortunate as to be burned out losing almost everything.

In January, 1868, he went to Iowa, and located at Osceola. Becoming actively engaged in the grain and implement business he met with much success. But a succession of poor crops rendered those whom he had given considerable credit unable to meet their obligations, and this caused him temporary embarrassment (1870), but such was his well-known integrity and honesty that, at this, the most critical period of his life, these qualities were of inestimable value to him. In 1871 he decided to remove to Chicago, and shortly after arriving in this city he formed a partnership with Mr. Coffman, under the firm name of Coffman & Ream, live stock commission merchants. Having a large acquaintance with stock-raisers throughout the West, Mr. Ream received from them heavy consignments of stock from time to time, and it was not long before he regained his former position; and he had no sooner done this than he proceeded to extinguish the indebtedness incurred while in Iowa, not resting until he had paid off not only the principal, but the interest from the time of his arrival in Chicago also; and the fact of his having done this is conclusive proof of the sterling honesty and integrity which, not only then but ever since, has been so characteristic of Norman B. Ream. Continuing his connection with Mr. Coffman until 1878, although retiring from active participation in 1875, in which year he became a member of the Board of Trade. He became a member of the firm of Geo. C. Ball & Co., but in 1877 withdrew from this firm, and commenced business on his own account, under the style of N. B. Ream & Co., and this continued until 1884, when he withdrew from active business connection, the firm then becoming R. W. Clark & Co., Mr. Ream being special partner. This connection, however, was severed in 1889, as in the previous year was his connection with the commission firm of H. H. Carr & Co. His connec-

tion with the Board of Trade is well known. His first operation on the "Board" was crowned with the greatest success, and he soon became known as an operator of more than excellent judgment, and of great perception and foresight. His operations have always been noted for their magnitude, and for the splendid manner in which they have been carried through. In fact, such has been Mr. Ream's success that he has long been numbered amongst the most extensive and successful operators on the Chicago Board of Trade, and ranks financially amongst the millionaires of this city. He has filled the office of vice-president of the Call Board, and were it not for his many business and other engagements he would have filled, as he has been so often urged to do, numerous positions of a like nature. Possessed of numerous farms, ranches, etc., he has been (since 1868) an extensive breeder and rearer of stock. At one time president of the Western Fire Insurance Co., which, in 1883, he assisted in organizing; he ultimately sold out his interests in this company.

Though having retired from active participation in the commission business, he is still, though not an active, one of its best known and respected members.

Devoting his present attention to his many private enterprises, his mental qualities are such that he grasps, intuitively, all the intricacies of business propositions, many of which would seem futile, even to one of more than ordinary intelligence and business capacity. Combining these qualities, as he does, with those of remarkable energy and dispatch, he rarely fails in bringing matters to a successful issue.

Married February 17, 1876, to Miss Carrie T. Putnam (a direct descendant of the well-known General Putnam, of Revolutionary fame), at Madison, N. Y. Mrs. Ream is the daughter of Dr. John Putnam, a prominent physician of that city, and is a lady of more than ordinary attainments. There have been born seven children by this marriage, viz.: Marian B., Fanny M., Norman P., Robert C., Edward K., Louis M. and Henry K. Ream, all of whom are living.

A director of the First National Bank of Chicago; also, a director of the Illinois Central Railroad Co. He is also vice-president, and one of the largest and most influential stockholders of

the Rookery Building—without a doubt, the most extensive and finest office building in the world. In itself a fitting memorial to the enterprise and great business perception of him who has been so prominently identified with it. In connection with Mr. W. E. Hale (of the Hale Elevator Co.), Mr. Ream built what is probably at present the finest hotel in the West, viz., the "Midland," at Kansas City, and, together with Mr. Hale, he also controls the street railways of Toledo, O. At one time a well-known and extensive operator on the New York Stock Exchange, he has recently retired from active operations.

A member of the Chicago, Calumet and Washington Park clubs, he has long been prominently identified with the same.

A member of the Odd Fellows' and Masonic societies for very many years, he is at present a member of Mount Joy Commandery, No. 53, K. T., and in these circles, as in all others, there is no member who is more highly respected, whose advice is more cordially welcomed, or is more worthy of honor, than is Norman B. Ream.

Mr. Ream (though not a member) is, together with his family, who are members of the Second Presbyterian church, a constant attendant at same. A man of high principles, the cause of religion has ever found in him a warm supporter and practical sympathizer.

Politically a Republican, though thoroughly

independent at times in his political views, Mr. Ream does not believe in voting for a Republican measure merely because it is Republican, or is advocated by the Republican party. He is one of those who reserve to themselves the right to form an opinion, independent of party or creed, and having formed that opinion, believes in maintaining it; and were there more of his stamp, our country to-day would be in a better condition, both morally and politically. While taking considerable interest in affairs political, he is in no sense a politician, in the usually accepted meaning of the word, and has never sought or desired office of any kind.

A gentleman of great wealth, very generous and liberal to all objects of a charitable or benevolent nature, he is one of those void of ostentation or display, seldom allowing his right hand to know what his left hand doeth.

In concluding this somewhat incomplete sketch of Mr. Ream's life, incomplete because it would require a good-sized volume to do him thorough justice, what an example has he not shown to young America? Prominent amongst all the prominent citizens of Chicago, a man whose honesty amongst all the phases of life has always remained unquestionable. As a citizen of Chicago, and as one who is typical of her growth, Norman B. Ream requires no further introduction at our hands.

EDWIN WALKER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

EDWIN WALKER was born in Genesee county, New York, and is now sixty years of age. His father was a native of New Hampshire, but removed to New York when but eighteen years of age. He was a man of great energy of character and strict integrity, and enjoyed the fullest confidence of all who knew him. He was a farmer, and a soldier in the war of 1812. He died in the year 1887 at the age of ninety-two.

The subject of this sketch received a thorough academic education, and at an early age adopted the law as his profession. He prosecuted his professional studies in Batavia, N. Y., and was

admitted to the bar in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1854. Soon after his admission to the bar he made his way westward, first locating at the city of Logansport, in the State of Indiana, where he commenced the prosecution of his profession, remaining there until 1865.

At the very commencement of his professional career he wisely recognized that the law is a "jealous mistress," and will not tolerate a divided love. Professional success being his only ambition, he steadily refused the alluring offers of political office, and early in his professional life, by close application and assiduous work, attained an enviable prominence at the Indiana bar, and dur-



G. Muller

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ing his years in that State he laid well and securely the foundations upon which he has reared his professional reputation.

In 1860 he was appointed general solicitor of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Logansport Railroad Co. In 1865 this road was extended to Chicago, under the name of the Chicago & Great Eastern Railway Co., when his office, together with the general offices of the company, was removed to Chicago. From that date he has been a resident of this city, and in active prosecution of his profession. In 1870 this road was merged with and made a part of the Pennsylvania system, Mr. Walker retaining his connection with the legal department until the year 1883. In 1869 he was appointed general solicitor of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, and in 1870 the Illinois solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, with which road he has been intimately connected for more than twenty years, and still retains the same position. He is also special counsel for several insurance companies and other corporations.

Mr. Walker has been so long and so prominently connected with railroads that he is most widely known as a corporation lawyer, and his reputation as such is of the highest character. He has prominently appeared in most of the important railroad litigation in our State and Federal courts, and his skill and ability are attested by so many reported cases that he has become an authority upon all the varied and intricate questions of corporation law. In general practice he has a large clientage. He is popular with the bar, and has the confidence of the bench whenever and wherever he appears. He has attained his early ambition—he is recognized as one of the leaders of the Chicago bar.

While he has been thoroughly devoted to his profession, he has also been connected with many business enterprises. More than twenty years ago he formed a co-partnership with Col. W. P. Rend, in the coal and transportation business. The firm of W. P. Rend & Co. is one of the best known in the West, and is an extensive operator in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The relations between these two men have been of the most intimate character, and during their long co-partnership nothing has occurred to mar the friendship so early formed.

Politically, Mr. Walker has ever been a Republican, but, while shrinking from political office and party strife, he has always been ready, regardless of politics, when circumstances seemed to warrant it, to join with independent citizens in movements to secure the correction of local abuses.

He has been prominently identified with the World's Fair from its inception. He was chairman of the first sub-committee on legislation, having charge of the work in Washington while Congress was considering the selection of a location; and when Chicago was finally chosen, he was one of the committee selected to frame necessary and proper legislation. He was elected a director, made chairman of the Committee on Legislation, and is a member of the Executive and Conference Committees.

In the year 1857 Mr. Walker was married to Miss Lydia Johnson, daughter of Col. Israel Johnson, a prominent citizen and successful merchant of Logansport. She lived but two years after their removal to Chicago, but during the few years of their married life she became endeared to a large circle of social friends, and promoted in every possible way the success of her husband. Of this union three sons were born—the two eldest, Edwin C. and J. Brandt, are married, and have pleasant homes in Chicago. They are associated together in business under the firm name of Walker and Company, and are successful commission merchants. The youngest son, Wilmer Earl, a boy of great promise, died in his twenty-first year, at the commencement of his Senior year at Yale College. His attainments were of a high order, and he was being carefully educated and trained for the legal profession.

In 1870 Mr. Walker married Mrs. Desdemona Kimball, daughter of Major Samuel Edsall, one of the oldest and best known citizens in public and social life of the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Few women in Chicago have a larger circle of social and admiring friends than Mrs. Walker, and none could more worthily preside over the pleasant home of the successful lawyer, made more attractive by the presence of her two daughters, Alma L. and Louise E. Kimball.

Mr. Walker is a member of the Grace Episcopal church of this city, and during the past seventeen years has been an active officer of the church, either vestryman or warden. Though

past the prime of life, his physical health is such that his friends may reasonably anticipate many more years of active and useful work. Although a member of many prominent social clubs of the city, he best enjoys himself with his family and friends in his attractive home on Michigan avenue, participating in such social events as his professional and other duties will permit. Fond of trav-

el, he seeks each summer some place of rest and pleasure, either in this country or in Europe, constantly forming new friendships and associations.

This is a brief sketch of the life of a successful, self-made man, and this is characteristic of many, who, by their incessant activity and worthy ambition, have given this young city its present prominence among the cities of the world.

COL. WILLIAM P. REND,

CHICAGO, ILL.

COSMOPOLITAN in character, and possessing much that is metropolitan in appearance, Chicago numbers amongst her most honored and eminent citizens many of those who first saw the light of day in, and whose early associations are closely linked with, the land of the shamrock, and that fair isle beyond the sea—Ireland. Of all the citizens of Chicago, however, who lay claim to the honor of having been born in the Emerald Isle, there is probably no one better known, more highly respected, or whose career has been more successful, not only in a commercial and social sense, but in a military and political sense also, than has that of Col. Wm. P. Rend.

A native of Country Leitrim, Ireland, he was born Feb. 10, 1840. His father, Ambrose Rend, was a substantial farmer, while his mother, Elizabeth (Cline) Rend, was a daughter of Mr. Hugh Cline, who for years held the responsible and important position of steward of one of the largest and oldest estates in Ireland. Removing to this country in 1847, our subject being at this time but seven years of age, his parents settled at Lowell, Mass., where he spent his early years, and where he received his education, graduating from the high school of that city at the age of seventeen. Leaving school, shortly afterwards he decided to try his fortune in New York City, having gained considerable business experience, especially in the dry goods line, during the evenings and holidays while resident at home. Arriving at New York, with but scanty means, he found it necessary to procure a position as early as possible. Commencing with the stores on Broadway, he endeavored for some time to find an opening, but without success, and seeing his

small means fast dwindling away, he made for New Jersey, determined to accept whatever employment chanced to offer itself; and this time, pluck and determination won, for on the day after his arrival there he secured the position of school-teacher in the city of New Brooklyn, which position he occupied for twelve months. Resigning his position as school-teacher, his intention was to locate in South Carolina. Desiring, however, to visit an old friend of his, and one with whom he had been intimately acquainted, when resident in Lowell, Mass., he visited, en route, Baltimore, and here his attention was drawn to an advertisement for a teacher, inserted in one of the local papers by the trustees of the school district near West River, Anne Arundel county, Maryland. Applying for the position—his application, by the way, being one of seventy—he was selected to fill the vacancy, remaining here over three years, his scholars being principally the children of prominent and wealthy slave-holders and proprietors of large plantations. At the house of one of the latter he boarded and made his home, spending his evenings and other spare time in classical studies, with a view of entering an advanced class in a neighboring college, and from the president of St. John's College he received much assistance, valuable advice, and much practical aid and sympathy—it being Mr. Rend's custom at this time to ride to and fro (a distance of over ten miles), on Saturday afternoon, for this purpose, intending to complete his studies, and to eventually occupy a superior position. Just about this period, however, the war broke out. At the time his most intimate friends and associates were slaveholders. He liked the



William P. Read

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South and the southern people, but abhorred secession. He believed that he owed it as a high and sacred duty to volunteer his services in the cause of the Union, and for the protection of the American flag.

Upon the firing on Fort Sumter, he decided to relinquish his position as school-teacher, and shortly afterwards joined the army, receiving from the governor of Maryland permission to organize a company at Annapolis. But as was to be expected, at the first commencement of the war, the cause of the Union and Union sentiment generally was but very weak in this locality, and his efforts not meeting with that immediate success which his ardent nature desired, he abandoned this undertaking. Still, however, determined to do what he could, and to aid the Union cause, whose side he had espoused, and whose principles he believed in, and for whose supremacy he was willing to risk even life itself, if need be, he went to Washington, and here joined the Fourteenth New York Volunteers (one of the infantry regiments organized about this time), previous to the first battle of Bull Run, and remained with his company until the expiration of his term of enlistment, serving most of his time as a non-commissioned officer. He was in a number of the most prominent battles in which the Army of the Potomac was at this time engaged, including Hanover Court House, Second Bull Run, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, Malvern Hill, the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, etc., and the battles before Yorktown, etc. He was the first man in his regiment who was struck by a bullet during the siege of Yorktown, though not seriously wounded. During the battle of Malvern Hill a portion of his pants was shot away, while, as is well known, the "Fourteenth" suffered heavily in killed and wounded, and in that battle alone lost one-third of the entire number engaged. His many hair-breadth escapes, the many narrow and close calls he received, and the incidents and dangers through which Col. Rend at this time passed, would fill a much larger space than we now have at our disposal. His time of enlistment having expired, he was finally mustered out of service, afterwards paying a brief visit to his friends in Massachusetts. Here at a social gathering, he became acquainted with a lady for whom he formed a strong attachment, the result

of which was a speedy engagement. With the promptitude of action and sincerity of mind so characteristic of him, then as now, he proposed marriage, and was accepted, agreeing to defer the ceremony for twelve months or so, and believing the West to offer good opportunities for a young man to engage in the struggles of life, and as affording good and rapid chances of advancement, he immediately made for Chicago, arriving here during the latter part of the war, and the day following secured a position in the surveyor's department of a railroad company locating a line from Madison to Winona. Mr. Rend, having a fair theoretical knowledge of surveying, and a natural fondness and aptitude for mathematics, he determined to take this up as a profession, and to turn his knowledge in this direction to a good and practical account, continuing in this occupation until winter set in and necessitated the abandonment of the survey until the following spring. Returning to Chicago, he soon secured a position, this time in the freight depot of the North-Western Railway Company, being appointed foreman of this department. And it was while here that Mr. Rend perhaps formed the basis of his fortune, for in conjunction with the cashier of this depot he started a line of teams, and thus inaugurated a business, which in course of time (owing to its rapid developments and increase) necessitated his close and individual attention, for his position with the railway company had insured him plenty of work in this direction, and enabled him to build up a remunerative and successful business. Finding his capital increasing, and the opportunities good, while his capacity for work seemed even then, as now, almost unlimitable, he decided to embark in the coal trade, taking as partner Mr. Edwin Walker, who has now been for over twenty years intimately connected with him, not only in financial matters, but in the closer friendship of private life. It was not long ere the firm of W. P. Rend & Co. became the largest merchants engaged in the Eastern soft coal trade in the whole West, introducing also not only the far-famed "Hocking Valley" coal in this city, and in the markets having their headquarters in Chicago, but were the first who recognized its various qualities, and through whose instrumentality the first train load was brought from that locality. And thus their

business grew and developed, until at last they found it necessary to open up and operate mines in Ohio and Pennsylvania, in order to keep pace with the extensive demand which their business had established. At present Mr. Rend is personally the proprietor of three of the largest mines in western Pennsylvania, owns a half interest in three mines in Ohio, the owner of two mines in Ohio, and a half owner of two others in Pennsylvania, whose combined output give employment to over two thousand men. He, individually, and his firm own seventeen hundred and fifty freight cars, employed in the transportation of their product. Having headquarters at Chicago, their main operations are in the markets of the various Northwestern States. The total output of their mines exceed one million tons per annum, their shipments extending to Canada, where they sell to railroads and to dealers, while they supply with coal large manufactories of Ohio, Illinois, and many other States. They also have supplied for years several railroad companies with the entire fuel used on their lines. From Mr. Rend's mines in Pennsylvania, large amounts of coal are sent by rail to Cleveland and Erie, and thence to Duluth and various ports on Lakes Michigan and Superior. Besides the interests already named, Mr. Rend is extensively engaged in the production of natural oil from several wells sunk on his Laurel Hill mining property in western Pennsylvania.

His property is in the heart of the great oil belt lying partly in Washington and partly in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and which has become the most prolific and most wonderful oil-producing territory ever yet discovered in this country. In spite, however, of the seemingly unlimited demands upon his time—and being engaged in and conducting such an extensive business as he does—Col. Rend still manages to find time to devote to many matters of public importance. His advocacy of the temperance cause is well known, and, though believing more in the effects of moral suasion, rather than compulsory and legal means, he is, however, now, and always has been, an ardent champion of its principles, and it was, in fact, at his suggestion that Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, sent Father Cotter (now Bishop of Winona) on a temperance crusade throughout Ohio and Indiana, with the result that seventeen thousand took the pledge, while upon

Father Cleary's continuation of this good work, over seventy-two thousand names were added to the temperance cause, the whole expense of which crusade was—let it be said to his credit—borne by Col. Rend.

Several years ago our subject was elected by the Second Regiment Illinois State Volunteer Infantry as lieutenant-colonel of this regiment, and this position he retained for a number of years.

Of much literary ability, he is a frequent contributor to the press, on political and other subjects of a public nature, while he is extremely fond of mathematical subjects, and reads the Latin classics, in the original, with ease and fluency. Politically, he is independent, but at a time was prominently identified with the Republican party. He is a believer in men and measures, rather than in party. Frequently approached with a view to nomination for the mayoralty and other prominent positions, he has hitherto steadily declined to allow his name to be used in this connection. Holding and exercising a potent influence in labor matters, he has always taken a deep interest in all subjects and problems affecting the interests of employer and employé, while he has succeeded in assisting to establish much friendly intercourse between the miners and employers throughout the coal regions of many States. Six years ago, aided by a few friends, he succeeded in the inauguration of a movement of industrial conciliation in the mining regions of Ohio and Pennsylvania. That it has been successful (though previously untried in this country) is saying but little, while its influence and result have been in every way satisfactory, and have much tended to maintain that good feeling which should exist between miners and operators. He is a strong believer in arbitration and councils of conciliation, as opposed to lock-outs and strikes. He was the first president of a meeting held some years ago for this purpose, and sent the first address that was ever issued in behalf of this movement, and by his speeches and writings in the public press has helped, to no small extent, to mold a sentiment favorable to this solution of what had hitherto been a problem of considerable difficulty. This movement has prevented strikes and labor conflicts in western Pennsylvania and throughout Ohio in nearly all of the leading mining districts for five years, while previously

one or more strikes occurred every year. The results being so beneficial to the cause of labor, it may be imagined in what esteem, high respect and confidence Col. Rend is held by the miners of this country, and by a body of men for whom he has done so much. If *evidence* were needed on this point we have but to mention one case, and it is similar to numerous others, where the miners of Northern Illinois selected Col. Rend as their representative, a former miner, by name of Williams, representing the operators, and Lyman J. Gage, Esq., forming the third party, at an arbitration case which was intended to act as a test for the settlement of the entire mining question in Northern Illinois. Six years ago one of the most bitter struggles that has ever taken place between capital and labor occurred in the Hocking Valley region of Ohio. Taking sides with the men, believing them at the time to be in the right, he had as opponents forty coal operators, backed up by a number of railroad companies, and in particular the Hocking Valley Railroad Co. This company becoming so incensed at his (Col. Rend's) action in the matter, endeavored to vent their spleen on him by refusing to allow him cars, and by advancing the freight rates and otherwise restricting his business operations. They attempted to make it impossible for him to successfully operate his mines, but in this they failed. Col. Rend was not the man to bow submissively to this or any other company, being aware that he but exercised the rights of any ordinary citizen

in doing what he did. Entering an action in the Federal courts, he petitioned for and obtained a mandatory injunction compelling the railroad company to furnish him cars at the usual terms. Firmly maintaining his original position, he compelled the company also to recognize and to pay that due respect to his interests which the magnitude of his operations warranted. A strong and firm believer in legal methods, his position once clear, and his cause just, he is aggressive and extremely positive in character, and though his necessity of recourse to law has been but little whenever such necessity occurs, he is seldom to be found on the losing side.

Of medium height, robust build, and somewhat fair complexion, he is of a sanguine highly nervous temperament, possessing much foresight, keen perception and administrative ability of no mean order; he is extremely energetic and a great worker.

He is a Catholic in religion. As is well known, he is singularly free from all religious prejudice, a hater of bigotry in every form, and one who abhors religious controversy, and everything which tends to create animosity and ill-feeling between citizens and people of a common country.

Married December 27, 1864, to Miss Elizabeth C. Barry (born in Nova Scotia and of Irish parentage). Their home at 153 Ashland avenue is noted for its elegance and comfortable surroundings.

WM. C. D. GRANNIS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

WM. C. D. GRANNIS, one of the most prominent bankers of Chicago, is a Canadian by birth, having been born in the town of Hatley, Province of Quebec, in 1826.

His parents, Wm. Grannis and Nancy M. (Dustin) Grannis, were natives of the United States, having been reared in the State of New Hampshire. His grandfather, Moody Dustin, was an ensign in the Revolutionary war, receiving his commission in 1775 from John Hancock. The interesting document conveying this commission is now in the possession of Mr. Grannis.

Our subject received his school education in his native town, and at the age of nineteen began his business career as clerk in a local drug store. He continued in this occupation for seven years, until 1852, when he determined to seek an opportunity to advance. Following this idea, he came to Chicago and accepted a position in a clerical capacity in the wholesale grocery establishment of M. D. Gilman & Co. He continued with this firm, and guarded their interests so faithfully and well, that he made his services almost indispensable to them, and they concluded to take him into

the firm, offering him a partnership. He availed himself of the proposition, and entered the business, which was then continued under the style of Gilman, Grannis & Farwell.

Mr. Grannis continued in the wholesale grocery business until 1879, when he retired to devote his entire time to his banking interests, he having been a director in the Union National Bank since 1873. In 1880 he was elected vice-president of that financial institution. Having fulfilled his duties in such a manner as to meet with the approval of the directorate of the bank, they further honored him, in June, 1883, by tendering him the presidential chair, which he accepted and occupied until 1885, when he resigned his position and severed his connection with the Union National Bank, and organized the Atlas National Bank, of which institution he has been the presiding officer and controlling spirit ever since.

During the forty years of Mr. Grannis' business career that have been passed in Chicago, his business record has been unsullied and is clean. His reputation both for ability and integrity is of the very highest. In the executive position he occupies in the bank that he organized, he uses all of the faculties that have made him the acknowledged peer, if not the superior, of any financier in the city of Chicago to-day, and the success of the

Atlas National Bank is acknowledged by all to be due to the liberal, yet conservative, policy of its presiding officer, W. C. D. Grannis.

He is connected with several outside corporations, being a director in the Libby, McNeill & Libby Co.; is also connected with the Union Rendering Company, and the treasurer of the Oakwood Cemetery Association. In social circles he is both very widely and favorably known. He is a member of the Chicago, Commercial, Washington Park and Iroquois Social Clubs.

Mr. Grannis has assisted both with purse and hand many worthy enterprises; he was one of the contributors to the Manual Training School.

In 18— he married Miss Clara J. Brown. They have three children, Jane E. Grannis, Maud Mary Grannis, and Uri Balcom Grannis.

Such is a brief sketch of his biography. He is a man of sound business principles, who has, by his own exertions and indomitable pluck, pushed himself, step by step, to the high position which he now holds, and it is acknowledged by the business men and leading financiers of this city that there does not exist in the city of Chicago, to-day, a man deserving of a higher place amongst its representative men, than does our worthy subject, William C. D. Grannis.

WILLIAM C. GOUDY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THAT William C. Goudy is a man of great and commanding ability is, beyond question, the verdict of every company of intelligent men in any part of this country. Such, indeed, is the respect with which his name is spoken, and such the eminence of those with which it is coupled, that even a stranger, unacquainted with the details of his life work, would be at once impressed by its mention. It is without surprise, then, that in the writing of a contemporary, highly distinguished in the same profession, we read of him that: "He realizes in a pre-eminent degree the loftiest conception of an attorney, using the term in its broadest application."

The fame of such a man is not to be increased by reiteration of facts pertaining to his public and professional career, known and universally ad-

mitted. We need only give, as simply as possible, the outlines of the life and activity which have led up to the position which he now occupies.

William C. Goudy was born in Indiana, on the fifteenth of May, 1824. His mother, Jane Ainslie, was of English descent, and was born in Pennsylvania. His father, who sprang from the old Scotch-Irish ancestry which has furnished us so many men of strong brain and hardy fibre, was born in Ireland. Others of the family resided in Scotland, and one of this branch, John Goudie, might well have been our subject's prototype, if we take the humorous testimony of Robert Burns in the poem beginning:

"O Goudie! terror of the Whigs,
Dread of black coats and rev'rend wigs."

Mr. Goudy's father was bred to the trade of a



William C. Landy

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carpenter, but abandoned this to go into the book-binding and printing business. In 1833, having removed to Jacksonville, Ill., he began the publication of "Goudy's Farmers' Almanac." This was the first magazine of its kind in the Northwest, and became exceedingly popular with agriculturists. In 1834, in company with Samuel S. Brooks, he undertook the publication of a Democratic paper at Jacksonville, and to Messrs. Goudy and Brooks is due the enduring honor of recognizing and bringing to public notice the extraordinary merits of Stephen A. Douglas.

As the son of a printer already widely known, it would seem to have been quite natural for Mr. Goudy to become a journalist. Fortunately, however, his predilection for the law was strong enough to cause him to disregard this opportunity. To better fit himself for his chosen profession, he entered Illinois College, at Jacksonville, Ill., whence he graduated in 1845. That institution has since conferred upon him the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws. He then taught school in Decatur, Ill., at the same time reading the elements of law. His more advanced studies were pursued in the office of Judge Stephen T. Logan, for many years a partner of Abraham Lincoln.

In 1847 Mr. Goudy, having removed to Lewistown, Ill., was admitted to the bar. He entered into partnership with the well-known Hon. Hezekiah M. Wead, and stepped at once into professional prominence. He very soon became active in the political affairs of the district, and in 1853 was elected State's attorney of the Tenth Judicial Circuit. This position he resigned in two years, and in 1856 was elected State Senator for the District of Fulton and McDonough. During this period of service as senator occurred the memorable contest between Lincoln and Douglas.

It was a time fraught with the most weighty and important issues which have ever confronted us as a nation, and the young legislator was a participator in the events which formed the prelude to the greatest occurrence in the history of the United States. To his great credit be it said that he was a worthy coadjutor of men like Judge Gillespie, N. B. Judd, Samuel W. Fuller and ex-Governor Palmer during those stirring days.

Perhaps no fact better proves the reality of Mr. Goudy's affection for his profession than that,

amid the arduous duties and the many distractions of politics, he still attended, with unchanging faithfulness, to his law practice. He appeared repeatedly in the courts in many different counties of Illinois, and also in the supreme court of the State.

Mr. Goudy removed to Chicago in 1859. He has given especial attention to the law of real property, upon which he is one of the highest authorities in the country. An idea of his work in this State may be formed from the reports of the supreme court of Illinois, in every volume of which for the past thirty-five years have appeared cases argued by him. He has appeared in the higher courts of nearly every State throughout the West, and in the supreme court of the United States has been leading counsel in many important cases. The recent enactment regarding "original packages" is an outgrowth of a decision in a cause argued by Mr. Goudy in the United States Supreme Court, declaring unconstitutional a statute of Iowa which prohibited railroads from bringing intoxicants into that State. He also argued the famous Munn case, by which was established the power of the States to fix the maximum rates to be charged by warehouses, railways, persons or corporations engaged in a pursuit affected with a public interest. Another instance in which Mr. Goudy did effective service, was in the great railroad cases of Minnesota, which resulted in the annulment of the Minnesota statute, authorizing the fixing of railroad rates by the State Commission. Many additional cases might be cited, but it is unnecessary. His work is of a nature which commands universal attention, and the history of his labors is to be found embodied in the literature of law. For some years he has been counsel for the Chicago and North-Western Railway Company, which operates one of the largest railroad systems in the country. In domestic life, Mr. Goudy has been particularly happy. He was married in 1849 to Miss Helen Judd, who is a worthy sharer of his success, as she has been a faithful helpmeet in its attainment. They have two children, a daughter and a son.

Mr. Goudy has always been a staunch supporter of Democracy, having cast his first vote for Lewis Cass in 1848. No better warrant of his conscientious and distinguished service need be

had than that when there was a vacancy in the United States Senate, owing to the death of Stephen A. Douglas, Mr. Goudy was the choice of a large portion of the Democracy of Illinois as Douglas' successor. Although that honor was finally awarded to Mr. Richardson, of Quincy, a

tribute of high import had been paid his fellow candidate. It was an expression in most touching form of the fact that among the great men of his time, whose labors have rendered them not only honored, but beloved, his countrymen delight to number William C. Goudy.

THOMAS B. BRYAN.

CHICAGO, ILL.

WHEN the "World's Columbian Exposition" shall have finally closed its doors, and its history shall have been written for the gratification of succeeding generations, there is no name amongst the many prominent ones so closely connected with it that will stand out more brilliantly, or command *greater* admiration, than will that of the Hon. Thos. B. Bryan.

The citizens of Chicago are deeply indebted to Mr. Bryan for the magnificent services he rendered, for his ceaseless and tireless work, and the great energy and devotion he displayed in obtaining for this city the much-coveted prize—the Columbian Exposition. Mr. Bryan has been a leading spirit in the matter from the commencement. In fact, it was he who framed the resolutions presented at the first citizens' meeting, held in the Common Council chamber on August first of last year, the result of which was that Chicago became a candidate, and ultimately the victor, in one of the keenest competitions, probably, ever entered into by American cities. Mr. Bryan's ardent championship of Chicago's claims, his eloquent appeals throughout the country, and his masterly and unanswerable reply to New York's advocate and champion, the great and only Chauncey Depew, before the Senate Committee at Washington, will be long remembered, and undoubtedly did more than anything else to secure the prize. His presentation of Chicago's claims was so effective and so adroitly put, that the result was electrical, and even New York, with all her boasted superiority of social distinction and commercial enterprise, was forced to yield, and to Mr. Bryan, beyond a doubt, is due the credit.

He was born at Alexandria, Va., December 22, 1828; he is the son of Daniel and Mary (Barbour) Bryan. His parents, both on his father's and

mother's side, were people of considerable culture and influence. His father served in the Senate of Virginia, and two of his mother's brothers, James and Philip Barbour, held the highest official positions under the government of that day as Cabinet Minister, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, Judge of the United States Supreme Court, Minister to England, and as Governor of Virginia. Our subject graduated from the law school of Harvard University in 1848, and shortly afterwards entered upon the practice of law in Cincinnati, Ohio, forming a partnership with Judge Hart of that city in 1849. In 1852 Mr. Bryan came west, settling in Chicago when the city was little more than an overgrown village, and shortly afterwards forming the law firm of Mather, Taft & Bryan, subsequently changed to Bryan & Borden, and still later to that of Bryan & Hatch. He has made office counselling his specialty, and for forty years, more or less, Mr. Bryan has resided the greater part of his time in Chicago, with the exception of several years spent in Washington, Colorado and in European travel. He succeeded Governor Shepherd as one of the Commissioners (together with Governor Denison), as executive of the District of Columbia. His administration was marked by the same ability, honesty and prudence in expenditure that has always governed his actions. His withdrawal, voluntarily, from this office was made the signal for a spontaneous memorial from the citizens, headed by the philanthropist Corcoran, and signed by all the bankers and prominent business men of the Capital, and this was presented to him on his vacation of the office to resume his duties in his adopted city. The founder and promoter of many public enterprises, Mr. Bryan's work has always been crowned with suc-

cess. A detailed list, even of his public enterprises, would fill more space than we could devote to what is but, at the best, a general sketch. But while this is so, there are one or two which deserve and require more than a mere passing notice.

The originator and sole proprietor (formerly) of Graceland Cemetery, Mr. Bryan purchased this tract of land, having found that the population of the North Side was inevitably encroaching on the old cemetery (which now forms part of Lincoln Park), and, if only from a sanitary point of view, this was extremely undesirable. Graceland alone (with its beautifully laid-out and well-kept walks and shrubs, etc.) would be a worthy memorial of his public enterprise and regard for the prosperity and health of the community at large. He also built "Bryan Hall" (the site of which is now occupied by the Grand Opera House), and here many a memorable war meeting was held, and innumerable entertainments for patriotic objects. Mr. Bryan was president of the great Northwestern Fair for the relief of soldiers of the Union in 1865, for, though a Southerner by birth, all his affiliations and sympathies had ever been with the cause of the Union. As the direct result of his presidency, the Fair yielded over \$300,000 to the invalid soldiers' fund—such was the repose placed in his integrity, and in his faculty of harmonizing the conflicting interests of the various officers and committees. If still yet another monument to his patriotism and loyalty were required, the Soldiers' Home, built under his direction and with money advanced by him, is that monument, and for many years its president, his work on its behalf was, and is, unflagging. In fact, his distinguished and arduous service during

the war was such that no honors were esteemed too great, and amongst others accorded him was that of being elected a member of the Loyal Legion, etc. It was to Mr. Bryan's forethought and enterprise that Chicago owed the Fidelity Safe Depository, which passed, unscathed, through the flames of 1871, and was the means of saving many millions to the citizens.

Mr. Bryan married in 1850 Miss Byrd Page, of Virginia, the issue being a son—Charles P. Bryan, now a member of the Illinois Legislature, and formerly of that of Colorado, and who by profession is a journalist and magazine writer of considerable repute—and a daughter.

As a speaker, Mr. Bryan is vigorous, eloquent and convincing, one who controls his audience, and rarely fails to carry his point; and, in addition, one who seldom speaks unless he has something to say well worth the hearing. His banquet and other public speeches—unpremeditated as many of them are—bristle with eloquent phrases and happy allusions, while they are marked with that good sense and general culture which is, and always has been, so characteristic of Thomas B. Bryan.

As First Vice-President of the "World's Columbian Exposition," unanimously elected to that office, he is the right man in the right place, and with him in this position, there need be no fear for the success of such a fair as the world has never yet seen; and if it be successful, as it undoubtedly will be, to Thomas B. Bryan must be given the greater credit, for in him Chicago has a citizen who is, and always has been, devoted to her welfare, and no man has worked more assiduously for her good, or with greater results, than has the subject of our sketch.

JOHN P. BARRETT,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOHN P. BARRETT, superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph of Chicago, is a native of Auburn, New York. While he was yet a child, his parents removed to Chicago, where John received a good common school education, and "ran" with "Niagara" No. 3. In 1858, he went to sea, and while off the coast of South

America, in the Pacific ocean, fell from the mast-head and broke his arm and leg. In August, 1862, he returned to Chicago, and was appointed a member of the Fire Department, serving as watchman for "No. 8" and "No. 3." In 1864, he was given charge of the City Hall bell and held that position one year.

In 1865, Chicago adopted the Fire Alarm Telegraph system. Under the charge of E. B. Chandler, superintendent, Mr. Barrett became an efficient operator, and upon the retirement of Mr. Chandler in May, 1876, he was promoted to the position of superintendent and has continued to hold it until the present time (1892).

Mr. Barrett has not rested satisfied with having acquired a well-deserved reputation as an executive officer, but since he has been at the head of this department has accomplished many important reforms and become quite an inventor. With his instrument called the "joker," the alarm is received at each engine house the same instant it is turned in at any box, thereby obviating the necessity of waiting for

an alarm to strike on the gong from the general office.

Mr. Barrett was the originator of the Police Patrol Service, now being generally introduced throughout the United States, and also originated the plan of placing all wires under ground, thereby removing unsightly poles from the streets; of operating city plants for lighting the streets by electricity, and of the bridge telephone service for controlling navigation in the river and harbor. Mr. Barrett is also Chief of the Electrical Department of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Mr. Barrett was married April 20, 1868, and has had eleven children, eight of whom are living. He is a life member of the Paid Fire Department Benevolent Association.

DAVID BRAINARD DEWEY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG those who have achieved positions of eminence by reason of their unswerving integrity and remarkable financial and executive ability, none are more worthy of prominent mention than the subject of this sketch. Like many of his cotemporaries among the successful men of the present day, Mr. Dewey traces his ancestry to the early Puritan settlers of Massachusetts. His ancestor, Thomas Dewey, settled in Dorchester in 1630, and in that vicinity the Dewey family resided for many years, the subject of this sketch being born in Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, on May 28, 1839. His father, Mark Dewey, was a merchant of prominence, noted for his high Christian character and intrepid honesty. His mother, Sarah M. Dewey, *née* Grinnell, came from a family well and favorably known, and was a woman of decided character and ability.

Young Dewey obtained his elementary education in the common school and academy of his native town. At the age of fifteen he came West to meet and assume the responsibilities of his future career among strangers. His first employment was upon a Western farm. From his seventeenth to his twenty-first year, he taught school winters, thereby enabling himself to take a summer course in college. The difficulties by which he was beset in his early struggles to obtain a livelihood and edu-

cation developed in him the strong characteristics that are aptly termed "Western," and which are identified with the possession of nerve, activity and exhaustless energy. Law was his chosen profession, but after a severe hemorrhage caused by addressing a large assemblage of people for a Fourth of July celebration, in the open air, his physicians decided that his lungs would not permit him to follow what then seemed to be the natural bent of his mind. He was a remarkably eloquent and forcible speaker, full of zeal and energy, able to hold his own in any argument, and it is the unanimous opinion of those who knew him well that when he abandoned the law the legal profession was deprived of a member who would have become one of its brightest lights. At the age of seventeen he entered Wheaton College, but did not remain to finish the course. The commencement of the War of the Rebellion found him one of the very first to respond to Lincoln's call for troops, and, upon his enlistment, he was made a sergeant of Company A, Second Regiment of Illinois Cavalry. In this capacity he served his country, until at the end of about a year a severe wound compelled his retirement and prevented his again entering the service, when the commission of major was tendered him. Not only was he prompt in enlisting himself, but his



A. B. Brewster

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eloquent speeches and patriotic fervor inspired others to rally for the country's defense.

In politics he has always been a Republican, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.

In 1862 he was married to Miss Nettie A. Springer, of Rockford, Illinois, a lady of excellent family and delightful home and social qualities. They have had five children, of whom two are living—Nettie D., now Mrs. H. S. Farwell, and David B., Jr., a lad of three and a half years of age.

After pursuing various occupations, in all of which he was successful, in 1871 he transferred his business interests to Chicago, entering the mortgage loan business, and established his home at Evanston, where he has bought and sold large quantities of real estate, making valuable improvements which have greatly added to the beauty of that charming suburb. Among these improvements is included the home where he now resides on Maple avenue. His home has ever been a delightful resort for the many friends of the family, and its doors have always been hospitably open. Mr. Dewey has always been a public-spirited, aggressive citizen, actively identified with the progress of the times, serving efficiently in the various offices of the Council, Board of Education and Church Trustees, ever unselfishly devoting himself to others' interests. In 1876 he associated with himself Hon. John L. Beveridge, ex-Governor of Illinois, and opened the private banking house of Beveridge & Dewey, which continued its successful career until 1886, when he organized the American Exchange National Bank. His business career since that time has been identified with the history of that institution, and a sketch of his life would not be complete without some reference to the history of the bank. Upon its organization, Mr. Dewey was elected vice-president and acknowledged financial manager. The bank opened its doors for business May 10, 1886, and at once secured a large and profitable business. His reputation was already so well established among financial men that applications came in for nearly four times the amount of stock represented by the capital of the bank. During the early days of the bank's career, an event occurred which called into play all those cautious and conservative traits which enabled him to so manage its affairs in the gravest crisis of its history that it is

to-day the acknowledged peer of any financial institution in the city. The story of the bank, briefly told, is that on June 9, 1887, during the progress of the famous Harper wheat corner, Mr. Dewey was suddenly prostrated and confined to his bed by a severe illness. On the 15th, while still confined to his home, his associate officers cashed the celebrated Fidelity National Bank fraudulent drafts to the amount of \$400,000, which, with other complications, nearly cost the bank its life. Mr. Dewey proved his remarkable nerve and devotion to his friends and associates by returning to the bank on June 20, against the direct orders of his physicians and with great danger of fatal results to himself. This prompt action of his, however, undoubtedly saved the institution from utter wreck. So great was the confidence in him that upon his return the withdrawal of deposits ceased and money was freely offered from many sources. Those who knew the man believed that he would find a way to save the bank from ruin, and they were not disappointed.

The failure of C. J. Kershaw & Co., who kept an account with the American Exchange National Bank, involved it in extensive and complicated litigation, which, with other almost insurmountable obstacles, would have discouraged any man of ordinary pluck and ability. It is a well-recognized fact that to Mr. Dewey was wholly due the conception and execution of the plan which lifted the bank from the wreck and disaster in which it was plunged and placed it among the solid financial institutions of Chicago. Upon his retirement from the bank the press of Chicago and financial publications in New York, Boston and London gave him very flattering notices. Mr. Dewey's proposition to make an assessment of thirty per cent. upon the stock was promptly responded to, and then the battle for restoration was vigorously prosecuted, and, to those most familiar with the facts of that history, his success stands a marvelous achievement. Another notable incident connected with the struggle of the bank at this time was the famous suit against the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati, which was finally carried through the various courts to the Supreme Court of the United States, and a victory won by the American Exchange National Bank which was of the most profound interest to bankers and busi-

ness men generally. The bank showed its ability to recuperate from its losses and exhaustive legal expenses by earning and paying ever since that almost fatal panic a continuous yearly dividend of six per cent., in addition to which it has placed to the credit of its surplus funds and undivided profits over \$250,000. These results speak volumes for the sagacious management of the bank, and forcibly endorse the wisdom of its stockholders in placing Mr. Dewey in full charge as president, which was done immediately after the commencement of the troubles which followed the cashing of the Fidelity drafts. The heavy duties and intense anxiety connected with the reorganization and recuperation of the bank depleted Mr. Dewey's health, and made a temporary retirement from close confinement to business a necessity. After the bank was fully relieved of all complications growing out of its misfortunes in 1887, Mr. Dewey frequently expressed a desire to be relieved from the active duties and responsibilities of the presidency, and finally decided to retire, which he did on August 1, 1891, and in this connection it is proper to give the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors of the American Exchange National Bank at a meeting held in July, 1891:

WHEREAS, David B. Dewey, President of the American Exchange National Bank, has from time to time, and especially during the last year, intimated his desire to be relieved from the exacting burdens and cares of his office, and mainly for reasons connected with his bodily health; and

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of the Board of Directors that this desire has been intensified by the assurance of his physician that the day was not far off when, if not voluntarily, he would be compelled to desist from these labors; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in our association with Mr. Dewey during the last five years he has become greatly endeared to us as a friend; his companionship has been a pleasure and delight; we have learned to confide in his judgment as a clear-minded and conscientious business man. Times of trial and days of adversity have strengthened our faith in his unswerving integrity and thorough loyalty to all the interests of this bank. The days have not always been bright, nor the skies without their clouds, but in the experiences that brought so much of anxiety and apprehension, the bonds of personal friendship and mutual confidence have grown all the stronger. We desire to assure him that whenever it shall seem to him best to retire from the executive chair of this bank he will take with him our warmest regard and a confidence in his executive ability and personal integrity that has become all the stronger

by reason of the obstacles overcome and impediments surmounted, all of which gives assurance of stability and a permanent growth as to the future of the bank.

The Board of Directors are not unmindful of the extraordinary services of Mr. Dewey that were crowned with the most important results in the matter of the troubles of four years ago, and it is only an act of simple justice that we record our grateful remembrance of his personal sacrifice and service through those times of perplexity and difficulty, and to hope that whatever may be his relation to us he will at least consent to remain on the Board of Directors.

Mr. Dewey has been for many years a prominent Mason, and on November 17, 1890, there was held at the Evanston, Illinois, Masonic Temple a memorial service in commemoration of the services of Sir Knight Dewey in securing a charter for the Evanston Commandery. There was placed in the walls of the Asylum a marble memorial tablet bearing the name of Dewey, and in the library a fine crayon portrait. The feelings of his Masonic brethren can best be evidenced by quoting direct from the pages of the memorial book published giving an account of the proceedings. In the dedication of the volume, Hon. Charles G. Neely said: "In recognition of one who so pre-eminently labored to secure our Masonic home, where we may meet in mystic association the friends and companions of our youth, and in honor of him who does in his life so highly exemplify the noble principles of character building and friendship therein made, there has been placed in the walls of the Asylum a marble memorial tablet bearing the name 'Dewey,' and in our hearts most truly indeed are his work and worth remembered."

Eminent Sir Charles G. Haskin said: "We have, therefore, Sir Knight Dewey, as a tribute of our respect and admiration for those knightly qualities, placed in the walls of our Asylum a memorial Maltese cross bearing your name, and in our parlors your portrait, not only to show our esteem and brotherly love for yourself, but to perpetuate the memory of those qualities of heart and mind the exercise of which has so much been a pleasure to you and at the same time the means of providing for the fraters of Evanston a home."

Past Eminent Sir Robert Hill: "My first introduction to Sir Knight Dewey was upon the first organization of this Commandery, or rather before its organization, and the impression I gained of him then was that he was a manly man and a

knightly man. That impression has remained with me ever since."

Sir H. H. C. Miller: "In all his planning and doing, he was absolutely unselfish. To his indomitable energy, persistent effort, successful planning, large personal influence and eloquent words on the floor of the Grand Commandery on that memorable day in October, 1885, when the fight was finally won, we are chiefly indebted for the existence of Evanston Commandery."

Sir C. H. Remy: "A man, Sir Knights, energetic, persevering, faithful, loyal, true, bravely meeting discouragements, overcoming all obstacles, with the windows of his life shut against despair, never faltering, never failing, always brave, gallant and chivalrous, and winning a success that in every sense symbolizes the great virtues of true knight-hood."

Sir E. S. Weeden: "We erect here a memorial stone to the most noble of virtues—tireless self-sacrifice for the good of others. And we write upon it the name 'Dewey.' We meet to-night to honor one who has been foremost in founding this noble order in our peerless village home. We honor him because he has most faithfully exemplified the principles of our order. His labors in securing our charter were tireless, his self-sacrifice boundless, his faith limitless, and his final triumph over seeming impossibilities most signal and complete."

Sir Frank P. Crandon: "Brother Dewey, I congratulate you upon the respect and well-founded esteem and the constant veneration of your brother Sir Knights. May you always realize, as I believe you now realize, that your place in their hearts is established and that your fame in their hands is secure."

Sir Volney W. Foster: "I am especially glad to make a memory for this man."

Sir George S. Baker: "It is fitting that we should in some manner signalize and commemorate the knightly services of our frater, Sir Knight Dewey. Let us especially rejoice that we dedicate here no memorial of departed worth, but that the same patience and perseverance, the same faith and magnanimous valor are still with us, ready to take up the sword, if need be, or plead our cause in fitting words."

Sir L. W. Conkey: "How beautiful, simple and striking is this tablet we see on the walls of

this dear templar home of ours! 'Dewey.' What does this mean? To us who know this Sir Knight, this Christian gentleman, who loves everything that is good and true, it means much."

Sir M. B. Iott: "Through the untiring efforts and unwearied zeal of this beloved Sir Knight, Evanston is in possession of a commandery. This is but one of his many laudable deeds, and to know is but to love him."

Sir James H. Raymond: "I have the most unbounded confidence and the warmest admiration in and for his integrity and his absolute devotion of mind, body and estate to all persons and plans in which he has confidence."

Sir W. S. Mellen: "If ever knight possessed knightly virtues to make him the peer of any king, Sir Knight Dewey is the man. With a heart as tender as a woman's, with a hand always open to aid those in trouble or distress, and with a soul brave and true to every conviction of right, any man can be proud of his friendship, and those who are so blessed can rejoice in his love. In the many years I have known Sir Knight Dewey, and in which there have grown up between us friendly ties of more than ordinary strength, I have learned to judge him as a man far above the ordinary. Positive in his convictions, tender in his loves, loyal in his friendships, a knight beyond reproach. Would there were more such men in the world! If there were such men in the world to hold the balance of power, corruption would die from lack of sustenance, the jail doors rot off their hinges, and wrong in high places be unknown."

Sylvester F. Jones, D. D.: "In honoring him you honor yourselves. If the establishment of your commandery in Evanston was a work of difficulty, requiring energy, patience and persistence, combined with moral courage, he was just the man for the work. I have found in him these qualities in a very marked—in fact, exceptionally marked—degree; qualities which may be summed up in one word, a word lustrous in earth and Heaven—fidelity."

Rev. N. D. Hillis: "Happy is he who gathers as he goes such symmetry and shapeliness, such temper and quality, and measures out such sympathy and justice as evoke from comrades and neighbors such tributes of praise."

The above quotations from eminent Sir Knights show this man's character, and are an endorsement

beyond question. In all the relations of life, whether of a business or social nature, his character has been beyond reproach, and his integrity has never been questioned. His loyalty to every interest committed to his care has led him to assume burdens from which men would shrink.

Charitable at all times and to all people, he is recognized as the firm friend and gallant defender of the poor, towards whose needs he has ever generously contributed in time and money. It is a life notably worthy of emulation by all who would have it truthfully said of them, "Well done."

HON. VAN HOLLIS HIGGINS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the successful and distinguished men of Chicago, none deserves a more honorable mention than he whose name heads this biography. A native of Genesee county, New York, he was born February 20, 1821, the son of David and Eunice (Sackett) Higgins. His father was a native of East Haddam, Conn., and a farmer by occupation; he settled in Cayuga county, New York, in 1814; later removed to Genesee county, but afterwards returned to Cayuga county and died there in 1827. His mother, a native of Vermont, died in 1847. She was a daughter of William Sackett and sister of the Hon. William A. Sackett, now a resident of Saratoga, and formerly member of Congress from Seneca county, New York. David and Eunice Higgins had eight sons, of whom our subject was the fifth.

He received his primary education in the public schools of Auburn and Seneca Falls, New York, and at the early age of twelve years engaged in business at the last named place, as a clerk in the store of his eldest brother. Four years later, in 1837, prompted by an ambition for a field of action where his powers might have full and free scope, he removed to Chicago, where his brother, A. D. Higgins, had established himself in 1835 as proprietor of a general store, and with whom he associated himself as an assistant. Chicago then had less than five thousand inhabitants. After leaving school he persisted in keeping up his studies, devoting all his spare time to that end, and during the winter of 1837-8 taught a district school in Vermilion county, Illinois, with much success.

Prior to this time his brother had become publisher of the *Missouri Argus*, a daily paper of St. Louis, Mo., then a prosperous city of some fifteen thousand inhabitants, and in the

spring of 1839 our subject went thither and spent a year in reportorial work. He afterwards engaged in mercantile business at St. Louis on his own account, and although the venture proved a financial success, he was not satisfied, and yielding to a long cherished desire to enter the legal profession, voluntarily sold out his business and turned his attention to the study of law. In the spring of 1842, being then twenty-one years of age, he went to Iroquois county, Illinois, and there continued his legal studies, and a few months later was duly admitted to the bar. He practiced one year at Middleport, and in 1845 removed to Galena, Illinois, where, in the following year, he associated himself with O. C. Pratt, Esq., afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court of Oregon, and later judge of one of the District Courts at San Francisco, Cal. This partnership continued till 1849. Mr. Higgins continued the practice of law at Galena with constantly increasing success and popularity till 1852, and during his residence there was for two years City Attorney. Returning to Chicago, which had grown to be a city of thirty thousand inhabitants, he soon afterwards formed a partnership with Messrs. Corydon Beckwith and B. F. Strother, under the firm name of Higgins, Beckwith and Strother. The firm prospered from the start and soon came to be one of the most prominent in Chicago.

Mr. Higgins had never sought the honors or emoluments of office, although from the beginning of his career as a lawyer he had taken an active interest in political matters. With the more intelligent class of his fellow-citizens, by whom he was naturally looked to as a leader, he was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the extension of slavery, and upon the formation of the Republican party in 1856, he became identi-



Van H. Higgins

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fied with it, and two years later was elected to the General Assembly of Illinois on the Republican ticket. In the legislature he held a commanding position, and became known as a high-minded, patriotic and impartial legislator, and at the close of his term he was elected judge of the Superior Court of Chicago by an overwhelming majority.

During the period of the civil war, Judge Higgins was conspicuous for his zeal in the cause of the Union. He was a warm personal friend and staunch supporter of President Lincoln, and in word and deed lent himself to the support of the measures inaugurated by those who were in accord with the President in his work of saving the Union. He early saw the necessity of organization among Union men, and was largely instrumental in forming the Union Defense Committee of Chicago, which may justly be classed with the Union League and other leading organizations that rendered such efficient service and contributed so largely to the success of the Union cause. Judge Higgins was prominent as a member of the executive committee of this organization, and by his counsels and work rendered services in raising and equipping recruits, furnishing supplies and clothing, helping the sick and wounded and comforting the bereaved, that gained for him a high place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, as a patriot and philanthropist.

In the fall of 1865, Judge Higgins resigned from the bench, and forming a partnership with the Hon. Leonard Swett and Col. David Quigg, under the firm name of Higgins, Swett and Quigg, resumed the practice of law. This relationship continued until 1872, when he withdrew from the firm to accept the presidency of the Babcock Manufacturing Company. Four years later, on January 1st, 1876, he withdrew from active participation in the affairs of this company, and took charge of the financial department of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Co. for the Western States. Judge Higgins, as proprietor of Rose Hill Cemetery Co., has been at the head of that organization since 1872, and since 1880 has been president of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States, the only life insurance company in existence chartered by Congress. He is also president of the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company of Chicago; is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, of the American Bar Association and

of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and was one of the charter members of the Chicago Historical Society. He is a man of genial, sunny nature and social qualities of a high order, and finds time to indulge his social tastes, being a member of the Kenwood Club, the Washington Park Club, the Union League Club, and president of the Hyde Park Suburban Club. Throughout his busy life, Judge Higgins has been an enthusiastic lover of mechanical arts and has devoted much time to mechanical pursuits, and in gratifying his tastes in this direction has invented and patented a number of important mechanical appliances. In forming an estimate of the character of Judge Higgins, one cannot but be impressed with his varied talents and qualities. The late Emery A. Storrs speaking of him, said, "He is a man of great public spirit, and is in feeling and character a typical Western man. From the beginning, Judge Higgins has seen with a vision clearer than most men, not only the probabilities but also the possibilities of the West; and what a quarter of a century and more ago he so clearly saw, and what he so confidently prophesied, he has diligently worked to realize." Throughout his life he has been a diligent student, and, especially in the line of his profession, has given to his intellectual tastes the fullest scope. Endowed by nature with a legal and judicial mind, he engaged in his professional work with a zeal and love that could not but lead to the highest attainments and win for him an honorable name. He was especially noted for his pains-taking in the preparation of his cases, and by reason of his thorough knowledge of the law, performed his professional work with an ease and naturalness that marked him as a master and leader. Possessed of a prodigious memory, he was enabled to recall decisions and precedents at will, so that on the bench he was able to dispatch the business of his court with rapidity; and so thorough was his comprehension of legal principles, and such his conscientious regard for the duties of his high office, that he made few mistakes of judgment and his decisions were rarely reversed. As a judge he dealt with law not merely in the abstract, but applied its principles with discretion and justice, in which he was greatly aided by his thorough acquaintance with business and business methods. In judicial manner he was a model;

courteous and affable, patient and attentive to all, he knew no favorites; and no lawyer practicing in his court ever had just cause to complain of unfair treatment. A point presented, though new and seemingly opposed to the current authority, received his careful attention and if reason justified, was fearlessly sustained. Always deeply interested in young men, his position on the bench afforded him many opportunities of aiding and encouraging the younger members of the bar who appeared before him. Comparatively few of those who practiced before him are still members of the Chicago bar; but wherever they are, his profound learning, patient forbearance, uniform courtesy and genial yet dignified manner, will ever be held in honor and grateful remembrance.

In personal appearance Judge Higgins is tall and well proportioned and has a commanding and dignified bearing, with features marked by firmness and decision of character, yet softened by culture and amiability of manner. His life has been one of constant activity; and in whatever

position placed he has shown himself master of it, achieving both distinction and success. Public-spirited, large-hearted and high-minded, his public acts and private life alike have contributed to the welfare of his fellows, and it is but fitting and just to say that he holds a first place among the honored men who have made it possible for their adopted city to attain to the high position she now holds among the leading cities of our land; while among his personal friends and acquaintances, he is loved and revered for his kindly, noble deeds and manly qualities of mind and heart. Although his life has been so full of activity, yet he has always cherished a love for home and nowhere finds greater enjoyment than when gathered with his family, or entertaining his friends around his own fire-side and hospitable board.

Judge Higgins has been twice married; first in 1847 to Mrs. E. S. Alexander, of Jacksonville, Illinois, who died in 1882. In 1883, he was married to Miss Lena Isabel Morse, a daughter of Mr. A. C. Morse, of San Francisco, California.

JOHN CRERAR,

CHICAGO, ILL.

BY the death of an upright and honorable citizen, the community sustains an irreparable loss, and is deprived of the presence of one whom it had come to look upon as a guardian, benefactor and friend. Death often removes from our midst those whom we can ill afford to spare; whose place it is difficult to fill; whose lives and actions have been all that is exemplary of the true and thereby really great citizen, and whose whole career, both business and social, serves as a model to the young and as a rejuvenation, as it were, to the aged. Such a career sheds a brightness and a lustre around everything with which it comes in contact. It creates by its usefulness and general benevolence a memory whose perpetuation does not depend upon brick or stone, but upon the spontaneous and free-will offering of a grateful and enlightened people.

By the death of John Crerar, October 19, 1889, the city of Chicago lost one of its most respected and prominent citizens. Born in New York City in 1827, his parents were Scotch, and he in-

herited from them the sterling characteristics of that vigorous race. Educated in the schools of that city, he at length engaged in business there and became a member of the firm of Jesup, Kennedy and Co. He was prominent there both in business and social affairs, and possessing a large circle of friends, he kept up his acquaintance with many of them until the day of his death.

In 1862, Mr. Crerar located in Chicago, in which city he resided ever after. He was the senior of the well-known firm of Crerar, Adams and Co., and one of the incorporators of the Pullman Palace Car Co., of which he was a director. He was also a director of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.; the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank; the Chicago Relief and Aid Society; the Presbyterian Hospital; vice-president of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, and president of the Chicago and Joliet Railroad Co. He was also connected with many other organizations and was a member of the Chicago, Calumet and Union Clubs. He was a frequent attendant at

the meetings of the Commercial and Literary clubs and evinced much interest in their literary exercises.

In speaking of Mr. Crerar's death, Mr. J. McGregor Adams, who for a quarter of a century had been his partner and intimate friend, said: "I have been a partner and friend of Mr. Crerar for twenty-five years and his loss is a severe blow to me. He was a big-souled, generous man, liberal in all things, and one whose friendship was a thing to be prized and to be proud of. He was a philanthropist of the noblest type, and did a wonderful amount of good in a quiet way. For twenty-five years he and I have been business partners, and during that long period we never had a quarrel or dispute in any way. That thought will always be sacred in my memory and form one of my most pleasant recollections of him. To his employees he was always the same—pleasant, genial and approachable. Frank and outspoken, decided in his views, he never hesitated to express them, though it was always done in an affable manner. He had a vein of quiet humor that made him a very companionable man. Full of fun and anecdote, he dearly loved a good story. His peculiar manner of throwing back the lapel of his coat when telling a story will always be remembered by his friends."

In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, and was a member and regular attendant of the Second Presbyterian Church, being one of the trustees, and always exhibited large-hearted liberality and generous interest in its welfare. In politics he was a Republican, though he never held office, with one exception. At the last presidential election he was elected as the Presidential Elector from the First District of Illinois.

As a citizen he was modest and retiring, but always ready and prompt to give of his means when calls for help were made on the city. After the great fire of '71, he was a member of the Relief and Aid Society, and gave valuable assistance to that noble organization. The contributions from the New York Chamber of Commerce and other donors to the relief fund were entrusted to him.

The number of organizations to which he belonged attest the respect and esteem in which he was held by his associates. A man of strong personality, refined and simple tastes, he enjoyed

art, literature and music; of a genial and happy temperament, he was very sympathetic and companionable. Possessed of positive convictions, nothing could swerve him from his sense of duty and of right.

By his will—which was probated for upwards of \$3,500,000—he left to charitable and benevolent institutions princely legacies, amongst them being the Second Presbyterian Church, the Scotch Presbyterian Church of New York, the Chicago Orphan Asylum, the Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum, Chicago Presbyterian Hospital, the Chicago Historical Society, the Illinois Training School for Nurses, the Presbyterian League, the Old People's Home, the Home for the Friendless, the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, the St. Andrew's Societies of Chicago and New York, the Chicago Manual and Training School, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Chicago Bible Society, St. Luke's Free Hospital and the American Sunday School Union.

For a monument to Abraham Lincoln he gave \$100,000, and over \$2,000,000 for the founding of a free public library. The bequests were divided thus: About \$1,000,000 to religious, historical, literary and benevolent institutions, and to relatives and friends about \$600,000. It was patriotism as much as friendship which prompted him to set apart \$100,000 for a colossal statue to Abraham Lincoln. These gifts alone would have endeared perpetually his name to the people of Chicago. But even nobler than these, as indicating broader and more enduring influences, is the Free Public Library Fund, that will give to the city one of the most beneficent institutions it is the privilege of any city in the Union to possess. By the terms of this bequest, the books, periodicals, etc., are to be selected with a view to extending a healthy, moral and christian tone throughout the community, and to the exclusion of nastiness and immorality. He requested in his will the following friends to act as the first board of directors of the library, viz.: Norman Williams, Huntington W. Jackson, Marshall Field, E. W. Blatchford, T. B. Blackstone, Robert T. Lincoln, Henry W. Bishop, Albert Keep, Edson Keith, Simon J. McPherson, John M. Clark and George A. Armour. A remarkable will truly! One that was marked by kindness, a loving remembrance and much generous sentiment. A

will that shows the considerate spirit of the just man, for he provided for his relatives bountifully, and remembered his friends generously, while his provision for the poor and needy and those of the community standing in need of and worthy of help was munificent and princely in character. Letters testamentary were granted to Norman Williams (at whose residence Mr. Crerar died), and Huntington W. Jackson.

The last ten years of his life he lived at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and was well known for the regularity of his habits, and many are the pleasant stories related of him, all emphasising more strongly, if possible, his many admirable qualities.

His funeral services were held at the Second Presbyterian Church and conducted by the Rev. Drs. Patterson and McPherson. His remains were then taken to New York where similar services were held at the Scotch Presbyterian Church and conducted by Rev. Drs. Hall and Hamilton. Both services were largely attended. In New York city the flag of the Mercantile Library

Association, of which Mr. Crerar was at one time president, was hung at half mast.

His parents and two brothers, the only members of his family, lie buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, and in compliance with Mr. Crerar's request, his remains were placed by the side of his "honored mother." Upon the stone which marks his grave are the words, "A just man and one that feared God." Upon his father's side he left no known relations. Upon his mother's side, her name being Agnes Smeallie, there are a number of cousins, who reside in Schenectady and Delaware counties, N. Y.

By the death of Mr. Crerar the church lost one of its most earnest and sincere supporters, the city an honorable and upright citizen, and his friends a warm-hearted companion. His memory will long be cherished and his name often and kindly spoken of by those who knew him, also by that still larger circle for whom he has done so much, and for whose welfare and happiness he was an untiring worker to the last.

ANDERSON FOWLER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

ANDERSON FOWLER, the managing director of the interests of the celebrated Fowler Bros. (Limited), belongs to that hardy class of American citizens who claim a heritage of Irish-Scotch ancestry. His father, George Fowler, of County Fermanagh, of North Ireland, traced his ancestry to a reverend member of the Fowler family, who was a chaplain in Oliver Cromwell's army, and who came to Ireland with that leader and located in that section of northern Ireland in which our subject was born. The Fowler family were celebrated in England long before this, as one of its members, Charles Fowler, was knighted during the time of the Crusades.

This English yeoman was apprised of the approach of the enemy's array by the tooting of an owl, which noise awakened him from his sleep, and enabled him to give an alarm that saved the army from a disastrous surprise. For this action he was knighted, and he chose an owl as the symbol of his coat-of-arms. This explains the reason that an owl is used as the Fowler crest. His

maternal ancestors, Anderson by name, were of the sturdy Scotch race; thus it can be seen that our subject is of the purest Anglo-Saxon extraction.

He was born in County Fermanagh, North Ireland, on June 16, 1843. His school education was obtained in the public schools of his native section. When but twelve years of age, he began his business career by entering his father's business, which had been established in 1842. This business was in the wholesale provision line, a line he has followed, with slight variations, ever since. In 1858 George Fowler, our subject's father, retired from mercantile life, and seven of his sons formed a co-partnership and succeeded to their father's business, organizing under the name of Fowler Brothers, and conducting a general provision business.

Although but a lad of fifteen at this time, Anderson Fowler was made a full partner, and shared the profits equally with his brothers.

The eldest of the sons of George Fowler, James,



Andersen Fowler

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is a canon in the Church of England, and was never interested in the mercantile pursuits of his brothers. Upon the death of his father, his brothers having relinquished all their claims in the property to him, he became possessed of his father's landed estates. This estate is composed of farm lands located in North Ireland, in which George Fowler had invested his fortune when he retired from business in 1858. This property has never been a profitable investment.

In 1862 the Fowler Brothers began operations in the United States, and at that time were the largest dealers in butter in the world. In 1863 they commenced business in Chicago, and since then our subject has divided his time between Liverpool, New York and Chicago. They have branches or agencies in all of the large cities of Europe and America, and the supervision that he has been compelled to give these different foreign agencies has forced him to make no less than seventy-seven trips across the Atlantic Ocean.

The Fowler Brothers have always transacted their business upon sound business principles, and have always believed that a cash basis was the best for all concerned. Therefore, they have never purchased a dollar's worth of stock on credit. They have always been successful, and have ever been esteemed by the mercantile community as good and shrewd business managers, who have invariably conducted their business in the manner that brings the best and most remunerative returns.

In 1890 the firm decided to dispose of a large share of their business to a company, and listed their stock in the different exchanges throughout Europe and America. Although several American houses had previously done a similar thing, that had proved disastrous to the investors, the high esteem in which the Fowler Brothers were held caused the first issue of \$3,750,000 of stock to be applied for more than twice over. No more fitting testimonial of the high respect the public have for the business principles and honor of this firm can be cited. The name of the company upon its incorporation became known as the "Fowler Bros. Limited," and of this gigantic company, with capital stock of \$3,750,000 (with privilege of increasing same to \$4,500,000), our subject, Anderson Fowler, is managing director and the controlling spirit. All of this capital stock, excepting

\$750,000, is held by European investors. One cannot realize the magnitude of the business that this corporation conducts. They have large interests in the different cities of the United States and Europe, but the center of all is in Chicago. They transport their products from the West to the coast in their own refrigerator cars, which they manufacture themselves under patents of which they have the control.

The distributive sales of this company exceed the immense sum of twenty-five millions of dollars annually—an amount so large that it cannot be grasped by the average mind.

Although an Anglo-Saxon by birth, he has been a citizen of this, his adopted country, for nearly a quarter of a century, and takes a deep pride in being a citizen of this Republic. Politically, he belongs to that great, intelligent body of business men that are known as independent.

In 1877 our subject was married to Miss Emily Arthur, daughter of the Rev. William Arthur, an eminent divine, of London, England. The Rev. Mr. Arthur is one of the most prominent clergymen of Great Britain. He is the author of a number of works of great literary merit, the most widely read and most popular being entitled "The Tongue of Fire." He was deeply interested in the Union cause during the War of the Rebellion, and advocated both with his pen and his voice many means to assist the Northern cause. He used his powerful influence to introduce the American envoys in such manner as to enable them to settle the "Trent" affair, that caused so much disquietude on both sides of the Atlantic, both speedily and satisfactorily.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Fowler has been blessed with eleven children, eight of whom are still living, and in the circle of his home, which their happy voices and pleasant, cheerful countenances enhance in happiness, he finds that true content only found by a loving husband and father.

He is a Methodist, and is ever ready, both with purse and influence, to assist any worthy religious cause.

Such is his biography. In conclusion, it can be truthfully stated that Anderson Fowler has ever, in passing through life, used honorable principles that place him in a high position among the honorable business men of the world. He has ever

conducted his business affairs in such manner as to gain the respect of the community; he has ever endeavored to do to others as he would be done by. With an untarnished name and an unapproachable reputation, honored by his fellow-

citizens, and revered by his many friends, who love him for his sterling integrity, there is no one who is more entitled to a prominent position in this biographical work than is Anderson Fowler.

JAMES W. SCOTT,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE publisher of the Chicago *Herald*—James W. Scott—was born in Walworth county, Wis., in June, 1849, and is the son of D. Wilmot and Mary C. Scott. His father was a practical printer, and was both the editor and proprietor of newspapers at Galena, Ill., for over thirty-five years. He died in 1888. Our subject received his early education in the public schools of the neighborhood in which he resided, and afterwards attended the Galena High School, and subsequently Beloit College, Wis. Having learned his trade in his father's office, he ultimately went to New York and engaged in floriculture, and contributed while there numerous articles to papers devoted to that interest. Leaving New York, he became an employe of the Government Printing Office at Washington. In 1872, he located in Prince George county, Md., where he published a weekly newspaper. But Mr. Scott's ambition sought a wider field than could be obtained in this State at that period, and eventually returned to Galena, and together with his father started the *Press*. But a still larger field was yet what he desired, and after some twelve months or so in Galena he determined to locate in Chicago, which at this time was forging rapidly ahead, and giving every promise of a bright future, though it must be admitted that the position this city holds to-day, amongst the cities of the United States, was not even contemplated at this period (1875), by even the most sanguine of its citizens. Arriving here in 1875, he purchased the *Daily National Hotel Reporter*, and by dint of judicious management, it became an almost immediate success. Contemplating changing it from a class daily to a general newspaper, Mr. Scott, however, ultimately decided to leave it to the management of his partner, F. W. Rice, who now so successfully conducts it. Organizing—in con-

junction with several young men from the Chicago dailies—a stock company, in May, 1881, the Chicago *Herald* was established, and in the following year Mr. John R. Walsh, the well-known president of the Chicago National Bank, recognizing in Mr. Scott ability and judgment of a rare order, purchased the stock of those associated with him, and thus made the success of same—as far as matters of finance were concerned—an assured result. But something more than money is required if a paper is to become a general success, and this also Mr. Walsh gave to Mr. Scott, through his long business experience which culminated in many successes, but to Mr. Scott must be attributed in a large degree the success which has marked the establishment of, and still continues to make the Chicago *Herald*, one of this city's leading journals, and the one which possesses one of the largest morning circulations in the city of Chicago. Surrounded by a capable staff, and maintaining a liberal policy in news-gathering and its preparation for publication, Mr. Scott himself overlooks the whole, and by his judicious management and mainly through his instrumentality, it has attained the reputation which it to-day holds amongst the leading journals of America.

He was recently elected president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association for the third time, and was for three terms president of the Press Club of this city (no other member of the club having ever been given a second term). These elections amply attest the appreciation in which he is held by his brother publishers and journalists.

In addition, he is president of the United Press—whose main offices are in New York—besides being an active or honorary member of nearly all the leading clubs of Chicago; while he is also a

member of the famous Clover Club of Philadelphia and of the New York Press Club.

In spite of the repeated enlargements of the *Herald's* quarters, they have become totally inadequate to meet its ever increasing requirements, and in the course of a few months this journal will occupy an elegant structure, designed and erected expressly for it. The *Evening Post*, which Mr. Scott, in conjunction with Mr. Walsh, established in April of last year (1890) already occupies its own building, and as to its success, it is but another example of what Mr. Scott is capable of accomplishing and of the peculiar abilities he so amply possesses in connection with the successful publishing and management of important journals.

Mr. Scott was married April 10th, 1873, to Miss Caroline R. Greene, daughter of Daniel W. Greene, one of the earliest settlers of Du Page county, Illinois.

Mr. Scott having recently been elected a director of the Columbian Exposition—as is generally known—was offered the presidency of the World's Columbian Exposition, but owing to the enormous pressure he already sustains, in connection with his varied interests, he was forced to decline the same.

Embodying that combination so rarely met with, of the capable editor and the shrewd business manager, he is thoroughly practical in all departments, and to this fact may, we think, be attributed the phenomenal success which has attended his career in the city of Chicago, of which city he is a prominent and leading citizen, while he also ranks as one of the most popular and successful journalists of the country. In manner courteous and affable, he is easily approached, while he possesses an innumerable host of both friends and acquaintances. A typical Chicagoan, he is one who is highly esteemed, and one whose further success may yet be looked for.

EDWIN M. ASHCRAFT,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch was born on a farm near Clarksburgh, Harrison county, Virginia, August 27, 1848, the son of James M. and Clarissa (Swiger) Ashcraft. The family consisted of two sons and two daughters, of whom Edwin is the eldest. His brother is connected with the *Tacoma Globe*, at Tacoma, Washington.

The Ashcraft homestead was very near the seat of the late War of the Rebellion, and several members of the family fought on behalf of the Union cause. Edwin received his early education in the public schools and afterwards entered Wheeling University, and subsequently studied at the State University at Normal, Ill. During 1867-68 and '69, young Ashcraft taught school, devoting his leisure hours to the study of law. In 1873, he passed his examination before the Supreme Court at Springfield, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and at once opened an office and began the practice of his profession at Vandalia, and met with good success from the first.

In 1873, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Fayette county, Ill., and held that office three years. In 1876, he was nominated on the Repub-

lican ticket as congressman from the Sixteenth Congressional District, and although unsuccessful, such was his popularity that he reduced the former Democratic majority of his district from five thousand to fourteen hundred. His opponent in this contest was Mr. W. A. J. Sparks, who served as Land Commissioner under President Cleveland.

Removing to Chicago, April, 1887, he associated himself with Messrs. Cratty Bros., under the firm name of Cratty Bros. and Ashcraft. On June 1, 1891, he withdrew from that firm and formed the present firm of Ashcraft and Gordon. Mr. Ashcraft is distinctively a trial lawyer, and from the time of his arrival in Chicago, he has been eminently successful, having all the business he can attend to, while his reputation is such that he is in a position to select his cases.

In politics Mr. Ashcraft is a staunch Republican, and he is a member also of the Hamilton Club. He was married in 1875 to Miss Florence R. Moore, daughter of Mr. Riden Moore, of Belleville, Ill., by whom he has four children, one of whom is a popular singer at the Woodlawn Epis-

copalian Church. A man of domestic tastes, he finds his truest happiness in the delights of home, and cares little for political or club life. He is not a member of any church, but contributes liberally to all worthy benevolent and charitable objects.

A tireless worker, persevering and industrious, he never relaxes his energy until the case or the work he has in hand is completed. He is a forceful speaker, his style of argument being at once

clear, logical and convincing. He never resorts to clap-trap, and indulges but little in flowers of rhetoric, but in a plain, matter-of-fact manner appeals to the good sense and judgment of his auditors. He is a man of broad humanity, strict integrity, and great popularity, and counts among his personal friends men of all classes and ranks, and is justly entitled to be ranked with Chicago's representative men.

EDSON KEITH,

CHICAGO, ILL.

FOR thirty-eight years, he whose name heads this biography has been a resident of Chicago, and as such he has taken a prominent position amongst those who have materially added to the prosperity of the city, and at the same time he has used his most earnest efforts to better the moral status of the people.

In Barry, among the Green Mountains of Vermont, on January 28th, 1833, Edson Keith was born. Through his father, Martin Keith, a New England farmer, he traces his ancestry to Scotland, the town of Keith being named after the family, the founders of the American branch of which were among the early settlers of New England.

The childhood days of Mr. Keith were passed by attending the common schools in his native town and assisting his father in his pastoral duties as much as his age would permit. He resided in Montpelier, Vermont, four years, and in 1854 removed thence to Chicago, where his introduction to mercantile life was as clerk in a retail dry goods house. In 1856 he entered the employ of Benedict, Mallory and Farnum, wholesale dealers in hats, caps and furs, and remained with that firm as salesman and collector for four years, when he became associated with his brother, O. R. Keith, Esq., and Mr. A. E. Faxon, under the firm name of Keith, Faxon and Co., jobbers of hats, caps, furs, millinery and straw goods. In 1865 Mr. Faxon retired from the firm, and E. G. Keith, a younger brother of our subject, was admitted into co-partnership, the style of the firm becoming Keith Brothers.

In 1879 O. R. Keith withdrew from Keith Brothers and established the wholesale millinery

business of O. R. Keith and Co., which continued until 1884, when the two firms of Keith Brothers and O. R. Keith and Co. were consolidated under the name of Edson Keith and Co. In 1887 the corporation of Keith Bros. and Co. was formed to conduct a wholesale hat and cap business, and our subject became president of that corporation.

Mr. Keith has other large interests, among the most important of which are his connection with the Metropolitan National Bank, of which he is a director, and his interest in the firm of Keith and Co., which controls a large terminal grain elevator. He has at various times been active in real estate transactions, and is one of the most sanguine and enthusiastic believers in the greatness of Chicago. His entire business interests have been so conducted as to bring most satisfactory results, and his reputation for straightforward, honest dealing is unchallenged.

Politically, Mr. Keith's sympathies are with the Republican party, but he is not bigoted nor bound strictly to party lines, believing always that the man best fitted for the office should be chosen by the people, whether Republican or Democrat. He is interested in religious matters, but is not a member of any church organization, and is a generous friend of charitable institutions.

Socially, Mr. Keith is much esteemed, and for three years (during which time the new home of the club was erected) he was president of the Calumet Club. He is also a member of the various clubs of Chicago and New York.

In 1860 Mr. Keith was married to Miss Woodruff, daughter of one of the earlier settlers of Chicago. Their family consists of two sons. The



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elder, Edson, Jr., graduated from Yale in 1884, and spent three years at the Columbia Law School, in New York. The younger son, Walter W., is now a student at Yale.

Mr. Keith is a lover of art and a student of literature. He is a friend of the Art Institute, and was vice-president of that institution for several terms. He has traveled very extensively, making annual trips to Europe, and by mingling with the people of the world his mind has been richly stored and his views of life broadened.

The Citizens' Association of Chicago owes not

a little of its prestige to the labors of Mr. Keith, who assisted in its organization and for three years was its president.

Such is the biography of one of the foremost men of the West, who owes the high position he now occupies entirely to his own exertions and his honor and integrity. The teachings of his parents were such as to inspire him with love for truth and honesty, and these teachings, combined with a natural instinct, have made him ever despise anything that had the least taint of dishonesty. He is a most illustrious prototype of the self-made man.

MALCOLM M. JAMIESON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

IT has been said that the study of biography yields to no other subject in point of interest and profit; and while it is true that all biographies, and more especially those of successful men, have much in common, yet the life sketches of no two individuals are alike. Each has its distinctions and various points of interest, and each is accordingly complete in itself.

The subject of this sketch was born on the 27th of May, 1846, and is the son of Egbert and Caroline (Woodward) Jamieson, his mother being a daughter of Theodore Woodward, at one time president of Castleton Medical College, Vermont. His father was an eminent surgeon and a professor of surgery in both Castleton, Vt., and Albany, N. Y., medical colleges, and subsequently became surgeon of the First Wisconsin Regiment.

Our subject is one of nine children, of whom four are now living, his only brother being ex-Judge Egbert Jamieson, of Chicago. Young Jamieson received his early education in the public and private schools at Racine, Wisconsin. By the death of his father he was thrown upon his own resources, and at the age of twenty years began life for himself. This was in 1864. Going to Chicago, he obtained a clerkship with the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, which he held some two years. Resigning this position, he entered the dry goods house of S. D. Jackson and Co., as cashier, and remained with them

three years, when the house failed, and through the influence of the senior partner he became teller of the Fourth National Bank of Chicago. Two months later that bank was sold to the Manufacturers' National Bank, and Mr. Jamieson being offered a similar position with that institution, accepted the same and held it until the panic of 1873 compelled that bank to go into liquidation. He then became connected with the First National Bank of Chicago, as teller, and remained with this bank until 1886, when he determined to commence business for himself, associating with himself Mr. William S. Morse, under the firm name of Morse, Jamieson and Co. They opened a banking and brokerage business at the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets. Mr. Morse subsequently withdrew from the business on account of ill-health, and since his retirement Mr. Jamieson, in connection with R. C. Nickerson, Esq., and J. H. Waggoner, late of the firm of W. G. McCormick and Co., has carried on the business under the name of Jamieson and Co., it being at this time (1892) located at No. 115 Dearborn street. Jamieson and Co. are prominent members of the New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange and Board of Trade. On account of excessive competition Mr. Jamieson's friends tried to dissuade him from this business venture, but the success that has attended him has proved the wisdom of his determination. (Mr. Jamieson is vice-president of the Chicago

Stock Exchange and one of its governing committee.) He is also a member of the Union, the Germania, and the Athletic Clubs of Chicago. He has traveled extensively both in the United States and Europe.

He holds the views of the Universalist Church in matters of religion, but is liberal in his sentiments, and accords to others that freedom of choice which he himself would desire.

In political matters he is a Democrat, though he takes no active part in party affairs.

He was married in 1872 to Miss Julia S. Daniels, daughter of William Y. Daniels, of

Chicago. They have three children, viz.: Malcolm M., Jr., William W. and Julia May.

In personal appearance Mr. Jamieson is rather under the medium height, of robust build and light complexion, with a pleasing presence and address. In manner he is courteous and affable, genial and sociable, and possesses the happy facility of making and retaining friends. The architect of his own fortunes, he has by perseverance and untiring energy, combined with much native shrewdness and more than ordinary ability, won success, and is numbered amongst the representative business men of Chicago.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE city of Chicago is now and probably has been the home of as many men who have quietly and persistently, day by day and year by year, wrung practical favors from perverse fortune, as any city on the face of the globe. Though not a native of either this city or State, yet it was in the city of Chicago the subject of this sketch, the late respected Cyrus H. McCormick, resided for thirty-seven years. It was here he erected the mammoth works which to-day bear his name, and although many of his triumphs were undoubtedly won, and much of his success gained, previous to his location in this city, it was, however, in the city of Chicago that Cyrus H. McCormick developed and consolidated his immense enterprises, achieved many of his most brilliant triumphs, and dying bequeathed to posterity a name which will remain a household word during centuries yet to come.

His life history is that of one of the greatest inventors this century has produced. It is the life history of one who has done much for the advancement of civilization, insured the rapid development of this great country, and advanced the interests of our greatest and principal industry, viz., that of agriculture, in a manner and by such means as were not even contemplated in the earlier decades of the present century. He added lustre to the name of America by the benefit he conferred upon mankind, while his extensive philanthropy and the objects thereof

will ever remain as a perpetual monument to him whose memory is still green within the hearts of thousands who enjoy the fruits of his genius and whose paths through life have been considerably smoothed as the result of his magnificent liberality to institutions of a benevolent and educational nature.

Cyrus H. McCormick was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, February 15, 1809. His parents were both of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, Robert McCormick, was a native of Rockbridge county, while his mother, Mary Ann (Hall) McCormick, came from the adjoining county of Augusta, in the same State. They had eight children, of whom our subject was the eldest. Owing several farms, with saw and grist mills, together with blacksmithing, carpentering and machinery shops for the repair and renewal of such implements as his business necessitated his possessing, Robert McCormick had more than a merely local reputation for mechanical ingenuity; an ingenuity which subsequently became so strongly and prominently developed in Cyrus, the subject of our present sketch. Limited in his educational facilities, Cyrus, however, obtained the rudiments of a good common-school education at the "Old Field School House," and by self-application and study added considerably to his knowledge gained therein, for he was naturally bright, possessing as he did a retentive memory and a mind quick of observation and keen of per-



C. A. McCormick

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ception. He learned surveying at home while recovering from a fever.

Inheritance of traits, characteristics, ability, was developed at an early age in young McCormick, for he was barely fifteen years of age when he constructed a finely-made grain cradle for his own use in the harvest field, a cradle not quite as large as a man's full size, with which he helped to harvest the crops, keeping up with the others. His invention of a hillside plow, capable of being used either as a right or left hand plow, at the will of the operator (patented in 1831), and two years later his invention of a superior horizontal self-sharpening plow showed the mechanical bent of his mind, and demonstrated in no uncertain manner his possession of genius, and such as at a subsequent period brought him fame and honors of the highest and most exclusive order.

It had long been an idea with young McCormick that machinery should supersede the old-time method of cutting grain by hand labor. Its possibility had often occurred to him. In 1816 his father—who in the meantime had invented several valuable machines, embracing threshing, hydraulic and hemp-breaking, and upon some of which he had obtained patents—put to a practical test a machine of his own invention for the cutting of grain, which, while it failed to accomplish its purpose—inasmuch as though performing its work satisfactorily upon standing grain, it was unavailable when the same had lodged—yet accomplished something of importance, for it was the means of drawing his son's mind to the subject of cutting grain by machinery, and he came to the conclusion that the principle adopted by his father in the construction of his machine was radically wrong. His father's machine had upright revolving cylinders, provided at their base with knives like sickles. Young McCormick, however, became convinced that the true principle lay in the construction of a machine which would operate on the grain as a mass, with a horizontal reciprocating blade. To think was with him but to act, and, although remonstrated with by his father for his seeming waste of time and abilities, he could not be diverted from his course. Concluding that the necessary motion to cut the grain could be obtained by means of a crank attached to the end of the reciprocating

blade, he made this one of the principles of the new machine, and having at length matured his ideas, he proceeded to transfer them into wood and iron, and with his own hand, and in his father's shops, young McCormick made every portion of this, his first machine. It consisted of three main features, viz., a vibrating cutting blade, a reel to bring the grain within reach of the blade, and a platform whereon to receive the falling grain. This machine, drawn by two horses, was put to a practical test during the latter part of the harvest of 1831, in a field of oats within a mile or so of the McCormick homestead. Though imperfect, it proved remarkably successful, and we can imagine, though perhaps but faintly, the emotions of its young inventor at perceiving his fondest hopes realized. For there, and in the presence of the neighboring farmers who had congregated to witness its trial, young McCormick had the satisfaction of witnessing its triumph, and of receiving the congratulations of those present—his father being among the number—as the problem of cutting standing grain by machinery had at length been solved, and what was hitherto but a dream had now become a certainty. Sometimes, while experimenting, his mother's great interest in the invention led her to go to the field to watch the operation of the machine, riding her own favorite horse—the same on which she rode Sundays to Old Providence Church.

Shortly after this Mr. McCormick engaged in a partnership for the smelting of iron ore, for at this period this industry offered him a larger field for the exercise of his ambition, and also promised to be more profitable than the reaper. The panic of 1837, however, greatly reduced the price of iron, and financial disaster ruined the enterprise. Equal to the occasion, however, Mr. McCormick determined to sacrifice all his resources and to liquidate at any cost his liabilities in connection therewith, by these means maintaining the honor of his name and his character as an upright and honest man. In order to pay up the indebtedness of the iron business, he was forced to part with even the farm which his father had given him, and in doing this he preserved a conspicuous characteristic of his whole life—a stern integrity.

Once more he turned his attention to the reaper. He now started in earnest upon the

manufacture of the invention over whose improvement he had spent so much time and thought in the workshops on the old homestead, and with the assistance of his father and two brothers, William and Leander, achieved important results, considering the disadvantages under which the business was carried on—made, as these reapers were, by hand. In those days there were no railroads and but few steamboats, while it was necessary that the sickles should be manufactured forty miles away, and they had to be carried on horseback. However, notwithstanding the many difficulties which beset them, they succeeded in turning out about ten machines per annum. Convinced, however, that as soon as their merits became known, the demand would become increasingly great, with unremitting energy they kept on manufacturing and improving. In 1844 the first consignment was sent to the Western prairies, the same being taken in wagons from the workshops at Walnut Grove to Richmond, Virginia (a distance of 120 miles), and thence shipped to New Orleans and up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati.

With that keen perception which was one of his prominent characteristics, Mr. McCormick saw the possibilities of the great West, and of the enlarged sphere which it seemed to offer, and accordingly, in 1846, he removed the manufacture of his machines to Cincinnati, Ohio, going through the western country himself on horseback, obtaining farmers' orders for reapers, which he then gave as security to a Cincinnati firm as guarantee of payment if they would manufacture his machine under his direction, they having an outfit of shops, etc., for manufacturing purposes, while Mr. McCormick had nothing but his invention. In the same year, and after devising a number of valuable improvements in connection therewith, he obtained a second patent thereon. The McCormick reaper had by this time gained a wide and favorable reputation, and demands for same were constantly coming in, while the arrangements which he made with a firm at Brockport, New York, to manufacture the machines on a royalty, with a view of their introduction into the then great wheat fields of Central New York, further stimulated and made necessary an increased output. Still continuing to make improvements therein, in 1847-48 he obtained additional patents.

Chicago at this time seemed destined to become what it has since proved to be in reality, viz., the commercial center of the immense agricultural districts of the great Northwest, and in 1847 he removed to this city. The year following his location here, seven hundred reapers were built and sold, and in the following year (1849) the sales amounted to over fifteen hundred. Taking into consideration the unimproved, and, comparatively speaking, crude iron and wood working machinery of those days, this was a phenomenal achievement, and one worthy of him whose indomitable energy and remarkable enterprise subsequently led to such great results, and became the means of making the name of "McCormick" familiar in every hamlet and section of the country the civilized world over.

About this time his two brothers, William S. and Leander J., became associated with him in Chicago. The success of the reaper being now thoroughly established at home, Mr. McCormick exhibited the machine at the World's Fair in London in 1851, and spent some time in introducing the reaper to the attention of European agriculturists.

The Old World, accustomed as it is, and was even more so at that day, to look askance at any invention which seemed to promise a lessening of hand labor, or to deviate in any way from old and time-honored conservative customs, was at first somewhat inclined to be prejudiced against its introduction into the field of labor. As it was with the Stevenson locomotive, so it was with the McCormick reaper. Both, however, have proved their immense usefulness, have outlived the prejudice arrayed against them, and have been the means of advancing civilization by leaps and bounds hitherto undreamed of.

The London *Times*, though at first unfriendly and constantly prejudiced, candidly admitted, after witnessing its practical operation in the field before the World's Fair jury, that the value of the McCormick reaper was equal to the entire cost of the exhibition.

Mr. McCormick's triumph was now complete. Honors showered in upon him, and both fame and fortune were at his command, and yet he remained always the same modest, unassuming man.

In 1855 the reaper was exhibited at the Universal Exposition of Paris, and here it obtained the Grand Prize. In the Great World's Fair in London, in 1862, it received the highest award. Twelve years later it was again exhibited at the Exposition held in Paris, and was awarded this time, not only the Grand Prize, but its inventor was decorated by the Emperor with the Cross of the Legion of Honor—an honor, we need hardly say, bestowed upon few. We can not in a work of this nature particularize fully the many rewards which the McCormick reaper subsequently received, for they were so many and so varied that their mere enumeration would require more space than we have at present at our disposal. Though at first hampered by a lack of capital, and isolated from centers of communication and trade, and also opposed by the ignorance of the laboring classes, who feared the introduction of labor-saving machinery, and consequently were bitter in their opposition, Mr. McCormick overcame every obstacle. His untiring energy and great administrative ability surmounted every impediment, and although Congress at first refused to grant him just patent protection, he eventually established his claim thereto, and in the argument before the Commissioner of Patents, Hon. Reverdy Johnson remarked: "The McCormick reaper has already contributed an annual income to the whole country of over \$55,000,000, which must increase through all time;" while the testimony of Hon. Wm. H. Seward was that, "owing to Mr. McCormick's invention, the line of civilization moves westward thirty miles each year." Words such as these have no uncertain meaning. They are authoritative, definite, explicit, and are a glowing tribute to him whose benefactions to the industrial world cannot be too highly estimated, nor are they capable of being overstated. In 1878 Mr. McCormick visited Paris for the third time, and there received for his reaping and self-binding machine a Grand Prize of the Exposition, and the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honor was also conferred on him in recognition of his "having done more for the cause of agriculture than any other living man," at this time being also elected a Corresponding Member of the French Academy of Sciences. These honors but confirmed the opinion already expressed by two of his country's most famous statesmen

with regard to his invention and the utility thereof.

The great fire of 1871 consumed, amongst the many other large buildings, the McCormick Works in this city. But the smoke of its embers had barely died away before Mr. McCormick commenced to rebuild. To-day the plant is the largest, in output, of its kind in the world, covering, as it does, twenty-four acres (including grounds); over 1,500 men are employed therein, and the yearly manufacture now amounts to more than 100,000 machines. They are in use in every section of the civilized world, and in fact the sun never sets without a McCormick reaper having been at work in some harvest field or meadow in some quarter of the earth. Such is the result of an invention which, beyond a doubt, revolutionized the industrial world, and made its inventor one of the foremost men of the present century—a century which has produced so many great men and so many wonderful inventions.

Married in 1858 to Miss Nettie Fowler, daughter of Melzar Fowler, Esq., of Jefferson county, New York, he was blessed with a family of four sons and three daughters, two of whom, a son and daughter, died in infancy.

Always to the front, and foremost in all good works, he took a keen interest in matters of a religious and educational nature. In 1859, at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, held at Indianapolis, Mr. McCormick offered to endow the professorships of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, provided the Seminary was located at Chicago. These conditions being gratefully accepted by the Assembly, the institution was accordingly established in this city, and since its foundation here has proved to be an immense power for good, while its influence in promoting the cause of Christianity throughout the great Northwest can probably never be justly estimated, for its value is incalculable. In addition to the original grant, Mr. McCormick subsequently contributed to it numerous other large donations from time to time, and to-day it stands forth as a fitting monument to him who had its interests so much at heart, and to whose princely liberality it owes its existence.

Further evidence of his great interest in religious and educational work was his purchase in

1872 of the *Interior*, a paper established in this city to represent the Presbyterian Church, but which had become financially weak, and was struggling with financial difficulties, out of which it seemed unable to extricate itself. To advance the interests of the Theological Seminary, to promote the welfare of the denomination generally throughout the Northwest, and to foster the union between the Old and New schools, Mr. McCormick, at the solicitation of many friends, purchased it, and under his direction the *Interior* became a journal of vast influence, and financially strong.

A liberal contributor to two of the colleges of his native State (including those located in Lexington and Hamden-Sidney), during the whole of his lifetime he bore in affectionate remembrance the State of Virginia, in which he was born, and was ever most loyal and mindful of her best interests.

Of his administrative ability and wonderful business capacity we have already spoken; and it was undoubtedly great, for amidst the various labor agitations and conflicts of the last few years there has been but little trouble amongst the workmen at the McCormick Works. Professional labor agitators, combined with external pernicious influence, however, threatened at one time to sow the seeds of discord amongst an otherwise united and satisfied body of men. It resulted, however, in little or no good to the originators thereof, for such was Mr. McCormick's regard for justice being done his fellow-man, and such his liberality to those who served for him, faithfully, that his men had a genuine regard for him, and this was signalized upon more occasions than one, and in such a manner as to leave no doubt as to the spontaneous nature of their feelings toward him and his family. In all his career he was characterized by firmness, promptness and decision, and by his unswerving fidelity to the right, and his frank, fair dealings, he failed not in impressing upon all with whom he had to do, the genuineness and worth of his own manhood; while in his character he also combined those qualities of heart and mind that rendered him deservedly popular and secured to him the warm friendship of all who knew him. Of him it may in truth be said, that the two principal controlling points in his life were unswerving integrity and kindly humanity.

Toward the close of his life Mr. McCormick suffered considerably. His magnificent intellect, however, never faltered, and to the last he remained the active head of the great company which he had organized and so successfully developed, and which to-day still bears his name. He is said to have remarked upon one occasion, when discussing the advisability of retiring from active work at a certain age: "I know of no better place for a man to die than in the harness." And thus, as if to give point to his words, his wish was fulfilled, and he died as he had wished to—"in the harness."

Such a career as that of Cyrus H. McCormick benefits not only those who live during his time, but it also produces beneficial influences upon the young of future generations. An analysis of his life work by the youth of any age will certainly stimulate the most thoughtful and energetic to exert themselves to parallel his record. Cyrus H. McCormick was possessed of most of those traits of character that assure men of success in business life and endear their names to those with whom they are brought into contact. He was honored, not only in social circles, but also by those who labored for him in minor capacities.

His death took place May 13, 1884. The city of Chicago has oftentimes been called upon to lament the death of many of those who had been numbered amongst its most esteemed and respected citizens—many of those who had been pioneers in the work of its foundation and large contributors to the various enterprises which had aided in creating for this city the reputation she has for many years enjoyed and so fully maintained. Yet we question very much whether the death of any citizen of this great city was ever so generally regretted as that of the late Cyrus Hall McCormick. His death was not only a great loss to this city, but by his decease the United States of America lost one of its greatest inventors, one of the most enlightened benefactors, and a man whom the present century may be justly proud of having produced and encouraged.

In the city of Chicago the evidences of sorrow in the hearts of the multitude that congregated to pay their last tribute to his memory were to be seen upon every hand. Press and pulpit, not to

mention different organizations, added their testimony to his worth, and to-day the name of "McCormick" stands high upon the roll of

the honored of the nation, and its perpetuity will remain unchanged so long as a blade of grass or an ear of grain shall continue to grow.

CHARLES K. GILES,

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHARLES K. GILES, fourth son of Prescott and Elmira (Stratton) Giles, was born at Athol, Massachusetts, on August 2, 1840. He traces both his paternal and maternal ancestry to the early Puritan settlers of New England, one of his forefathers arriving in the Mayflower.

His early life was uneventful. His elementary education was obtained in the village school, which fitted him for an academic course of study in the New Salem Academy, where he finished his school education and graduated in 1857.

His first experience in business life was in the same line as that he is now in, and his business career, since the day he launched upon the mercantile sea, has been identified with the jewelry trade, and it is but just to state that he has made an enviable record for himself in that line, the house of Giles Bros. and Co. being to-day as widely and favorably known with the jewelry trade as any in the United States. After obtaining a slight insight into the business, in the employ of his brother, Frederick Giles, of Maiden Lane, New York, he, with another brother, William A. Giles, came West, and began business in 1858 at McGregor, Iowa, under the firm name of Giles, Brother and Company.

With foresight and good judgment, the Giles brothers perceived that Chicago was destined to become the great central distributing point of the United States, and accordingly, in 1860, they removed thither, and established themselves in the jewelry business at 142 Lake street, under the style of Giles Bros. and Co. The firm is still (1892) doing business under that name, with an unbroken record of thirty-two years, a record no other jewelry house in Chicago can show, and it is doubtful whether any firm in any line in this city can show a continuous existence under one firm name for that length of time. The firm prospered from the start. In 1871 they removed to No. 79 State street, where everything they had

was swept away in the general conflagration of October 8th and 9th of that year. But, thanks to their unsullied record, they found themselves with practically an unlimited credit. They resumed business, and had re-entered upon a prosperous mercantile career, when, in 1874, their prosperity was again interrupted by the destruction of their building by fire. Since the fire of 1874 the prosperity of the house of Giles Brothers and Co. has been undisturbed. In 1882 our subject purchased a controlling interest in the house and formed a limited stock company, of which he is the president. The marvellous success of the house of which our subject has been the controlling spirit for so many years is undoubtedly due to his sound business principles and honorable mode of conducting his business affairs. The house, to-day, is the most widely known and the largest of its kind west of New York, and it transacts business not only in the United States and Canada, but its books contain the names of customers in the Sandwich Islands and other distant parts of the globe. In 1883 the house added to their business a diamond-cutting department, and it is the only establishment of its kind, outside of New York, in the United States.

On March 25, 1873, Mr. Giles was married to Miss Mary Ferry, daughter of W. H. Ferry, of Chicago; the union is blessed with three daughters.

In social circles Mr. Giles is widely and favorably known, and is a member of the Calumet, Electric and Union League social clubs. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and has passed from the Blue Lodge through the degrees of the Mystic Shrine and Scottish Rite. Politically, he is a staunch Republican.

He is a man of domestic habits and owns a beautiful home in Lake Forest, the most beautiful suburb of Chicago, whither he repairs when his business permits, and passes his spare time

in the circle of his family. He is a lover of sports, and takes great interest in hunting and fishing. He has visited most places of interest, both in this country and in Europe, and gained a

vast store of valuable information. His career has been marked with signal success, the result of native ability combined with business enterprise, perseverance and tact.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this biography is a fine representative of the German character, and stands prominent among the leading men of Chicago as a journalist, an officer of the government, a financier, a banker, and a private citizen.

A native of Permaseus, Rhenish, Bavaria, he was born on December 13th, 1823, and is the son of Ludwig Schneider and Josephine (Schlick) Schneider. He received his early education in the Latin school of his native place, and at the age of twenty-one entered the field of journalism, for which he was eminently fitted both by nature, inclination and ability.

While acting in this capacity he took a most active interest in the Revolution of Rhenish Bavaria against the tyranny of the Bavarian government, and he was appointed commissioner for several districts of the Provincial government, and rendered most efficient service.

When the revolt was suppressed by the assistance of the Prussians, that portion of the insurgent army of which Mr. Schneider was an officer passed into France, and while there he saw that the hope for further help in the attempted revolution was vain, so he concluded to leave for the United States, and arrived in New York in July, 1849, his only capital an education, dauntless courage and determination to succeed.

He first went to Cleveland, Ohio, but not finding a promising field he pushed westward to St. Louis, Mo., and there with his brother, who had also shared the ill fortunes of the Rhenish Revolution, started the *Neue Zeit*, a daily German paper with liberal anti-slavery tendencies. After the destruction of his establishment by fire in 1850, he accepted a professorship of foreign languages and literature in a college near St. Louis, but soon removed to Chicago, and began the publication of the *Daily Illinois Staats Zeitung*,

which had been previously published as a weekly paper.

He took a decided stand against the "Missouri Compromise" in 1854, and he was one of a small company who called the first meeting held to protest against this slavery-extending scheme. His outspoken opposition brought upon him the wrath of those who favored the measure, and in 1856 an unsuccessful attack was made upon his office, the result of which was to increase the influence of the paper among all classes.

This opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise resulted in the organization of the anti-Nebraska party, which afterwards became the Republican party. At the convention held for the organization of this body, he was a delegate, and notwithstanding the efforts of the "Know Nothings" to secure the repeal or modification of the naturalization laws, he, with the assistance of Abraham Lincoln and others, succeeded in incorporating into the platform of the new party a plank, guaranteeing that the rights enjoyed by foreign-born citizens should not be disturbed, a guarantee which he, with the assistance of the Hon. John M. Palmer and other Western leaders, succeeded in having incorporated in the national platform adopted by the Philadelphia convention of 1856, which nominated John C. Fremont for President, and to which convention Mr. Schneider was a delegate from Illinois.

From 1858 to 1860 he strongly advocated the nomination of Hon. Wm. H. Seward for the presidency, believing him to be the most available man for that position at that time; but in the Republican convention that met in the Chicago wigwam, and of which he was a delegate, he found the followers of his candidate in the minority; though disappointed he promptly and heartily supported Mr. Lincoln, between whom and himself a warm personal friendship existed.



J. Schmidt

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Immediately after his inauguration, Mr. Lincoln appointed Mr. Schneider consul to Denmark, with the special mission of enlightening the popular sentiment of northern Europe to the real merits of the contest between the United States government and the rebellious South. By writing and freely talking with the people, he accomplished his mission satisfactorily.

Resigning his consulship in 1862, he returned to Chicago, having in the meantime sold his interest in the *Staats Zeitung*. He was next appointed Collector of Internal Revenue by President Lincoln, and for four years discharged the duties of his office with fidelity and to the entire approval of the government. During his administration he introduced and strictly adhered to the principles that are now known as "Civil Service Reform," selecting the men he needed for positions of trust with reference entirely as to their fitness and merit.

After the expiration of his term of office, he was elected president of the State Savings Institution, which under his management soon ranked at the head of all financial establishments of its kind. Disposing of his interest in this institution in 1871, he was elected president of the National Bank of Illinois, a position which he still holds. This institution is recognized as one of the most successful banks in the city, and it is but just to say that its high standing is due to the excellent judgment, prudence and popularity of its president.

As a business man Mr. Schneider is discerning, conscientious, cautious and conservative. As a citizen, his sympathies are always on the side of good order, progress and improvement, and in

every relation of life he is uniformly a gentleman of honor, loving justice and doing right; in all his career he has been active in promoting the interests of his fellow-countrymen.

In 1877, Mr. Schneider was tendered the position of United States minister to Switzerland by President Hayes, but declined the offer, and in 1880 was an elector-at-large on the Garfield ticket.

He was for several years president of the German Society for the protection of immigrants and the friendless of that nationality, and through his influence a bill, providing for the protection of immigrants arriving on our shores, was passed by Congress.

Mr. Schneider was married on the 6th of June, 1853, to Miss Mathilda Schloetzer, daughter of Dr. Schloetzer, who was government physician in the district of Rhenish Bavaria. The couple have an interesting family of seven children.

Mr. Schneider was pardoned many years ago for the part he took in the Revolution of 1849, and has revisited the home and scenes of his boyhood, which still have for him many sacred associations.

It is the lot of but few men to attain the high position of honor and distinction that the subject of our sketch has attained; with him success in life has been reached by his sterling qualities of mind and a heart true to every manly principle; he has never deviated from what his judgment would indicate to be right and honorable between his fellow-man and himself, and now after a long and eventful life, he can look back on the past with pride and enjoy the remaining years of his life, having gained for himself by his honorable, straightforward career the confidence and respect of the entire community in which he lives.

JOHN R. WILSON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

FEW American journalists have risen to conspicuous prominence in so short a time as he whose name heads this sketch. He was born at Hornellsville, New York, on April 28, 1852, and is the son of Stephen L. and Harriet (Smith) Wilson, and a nephew of Charles L. Wilson, formerly editor and proprietor of the Chicago *Evening Journal*. The paternal grandfather of

our subject was Judge John Q. Wilson, of Albany, New York, whose father was a Scotchman, who married a Miss Lush, of the Dutch Settlement, New York. The mother of our subject was a native of Schenectady, New York, whose grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

After closing his studies at Lima, New York,

Mr. Wilson, in July, 1871, removed to Chicago and accepted a clerkship in the counting room of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, then under the management of his uncle.

In February, 1880, he became associated as a partner with the late Andrew Shuman, then editor-in-chief of that paper, and leased it for a term of three years, at the expiration of which time he secured the controlling interest in the company, which he still retains.

Under its former management the *Evening Journal*, while challenging the respect of its readers, acquired a reputation of being extremely conservative, but under the guidance of Mr. Wilson, who is a man of keen business tact and progressive ideas, it has come to the front rank as

a newspaper and a moulder of public opinion. Mr. Wilson has an aversion to mere sensationalism, but is alive to the necessity of keeping in touch with the events of the times and giving to his readers all the legitimate news of the day, and has gathered around him a corps of accomplished writers and news-gatherers, who, under his intelligent direction, have made the Chicago *Evening Journal* one of the foremost and best evening newspapers in the land. The *Evening Journal* building—just south of the *Tribune* and *Inter Ocean* buildings—is one of the most imposing structures on Dearborn street, while its appointments are in all respects among the best.

In October, 1885, Mr. Wilson was married to a Miss Ripley, of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

HON. IRUS COY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE spirit of self-help is the source of all genuine growth in the individual, and as exhibited in the lives of many, it constitutes the true source of national strength.

The record of the subject of this sketch entitles him to a prominent place in the present work, for his life is an example of the power of patient purpose, resolute working, and steadfast integrity, and illustrates in no uncertain manner what it is possible to accomplish when perseverance and determination form the keynote of a man's life.

He was born in Chenango county, New York, July 25, 1832, and is the son of John and Almira (Pierce) Coy. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a man much respected in his day. Receiving his early education in the common-schools of the neighborhood, young Coy afterwards entered Central College, Courtland county, New York, and was graduated therefrom in 1853. His desire was to fit himself for the legal profession, and in order to get money he engaged as a day laborer in the hay and harvest field, and in the fall of that year, with but fifty dollars in his possession, came to Illinois and engaged as a clerk in a dry goods store. From his earnings while thus employed he saved enough to defray his expenses through the New York State and National Law School, at Poughkeepsie, New York, and

after completing his studies, was admitted to the bar at Albany, New York, in 1857. Returning to Illinois, he located in Kendall county, and with but thirty-five dollars in cash, a suit of clothes and a few text-books, he started in to compete with the skill and experience of the profession. Success, however, seemed to be with him from the outset, for he soon acquired a lucrative practice, and it was not long ere he became the leading lawyer in that section of the State, and such was his ability and reputation that his counsel was sought by those far and near, and during his residence in that county he was engaged in every trial of any note before the courts of his circuit. The esteem in which he was held in Kendall county may be gathered from the fact that he represented that county in the State Legislature of 1869 and 1870, where he became an influential leader; and it was said that during these sessions no important measure could be passed unless aided by his influence and counsel, while many of his speeches were undoubtedly among the most eloquent ever delivered in the Illinois Legislature. And it may be truly said that no constituency ever had a more faithful servant than Kendall county had in Mr. Coy, or any State a more zealous legislator—in the best sense of the term—than had the State of Illinois.



Irvin Coy

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In 1871, Mr. Coy removed to Chicago and has been attorney for the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company since that time. And as evidence of his ability as a legal adviser, it is sufficient to say that for twenty years he has had the management of the legal business of that vast corporation, with its complicated system of railroads, with a thousand employes handling live stock, the value of which amounts to one-half the entire commerce of Chicago. Yet during that entire time the company has had but one final judgment rendered against it.

Mr. Coy is a Republican and has been active in political matters. He was a Presidential Elector during the campaign of 1872, and voted for Gen. Grant. During the campaign, Mr. Corwin, who was a candidate for Congress from La Salle county in his district, in making his speaking appointments, on every occasion advertised Mr. Coy to speak at the same time and place, and always arranged for him to speak last on account of his ability to interest and hold an audience. The meetings were large and enthusiastic.

On the evening before election, in speaking to some of his friends about his canvass, Mr. Corwin said: "The most wonderful thing to me is the fact that during the whole two months on the stump after making my speech, I have sat down

and listened to a speech from Mr. Coy, and every evening he has given us something new; and the last evening I was more interested and amused at his speech than on any other occasion. It was like listening to a new speaker every evening."

Mr. Coy was married, in 1859, to Miss Julia A. Manchester, who is a lady of much refinement, highly educated and exceedingly accomplished, and who adorns her home with all the graces of true womanhood. They have two sons and two daughters.

Mr. Coy is a man of commanding presence and pleasing address, being six feet in height and well proportioned, and carries in his clear-cut features the marks of intellectual vigor. He is, furthermore, a man of broad culture and elevated tastes, and possesses a knowledge of the law and a command of language that give him unusual power as an advocate. He has a genial social nature, enjoys good fellowship and is a most companionable friend, and by his manly qualities and upright life has won the highest respect and love of a wide circle of acquaintances and friends. His life has been, in the best sense, a success, and furnishes an example of energy, perseverance and loyalty to principle and a noble purpose worthy of emulation.

COL. DANIEL W. MUNN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the lawyers of Chicago who have achieved success by their own excellence, ability, and energy, the subject of this sketch occupies a conspicuous place.

He has a wide range of legal learning and is familiar with the theories and technicalities of his profession. He is lucid, logical and eminently practical in making application of the law to the facts, and his judgment is good. His political speeches are often adorned with rhetorical figures, but in his legal arguments he is direct, pointed and strong. His mind is vigorous and active and its rich and varied resources are always at his command. His perceptions are prompt and acute, and he readily separates the practical from the speculative. The light which illuminates his

mind is kindled in his heart, where it shines with brightest luster. He possesses in a high degree that rare talent, genuine wit; it is playful and spirited, elastic and recreative. He can be sarcastic when occasion calls for sarcasm, and ridicule is a formidable weapon in his hands. In his satire there mingles sometimes the sprightliness and vivacity of Horace, at others, the serious and terrible severity of Juvenal.

He is a native of the Green Mountain State, and was born in Orange county, in 1834. He began his education in the public schools of his native town, and was afterward graduated from Thetford Academy. He went to Indiana in 1852, engaged in teaching two years, and initiated himself into the theory and practice of the law.

In 1855 he went to Coles county, Illinois, and continued his legal studies under Judge Starkweather, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He first began to practice his profession at Hillsboro, Ill., and soon won the respect of the bar as a young man of ability, and became known as a brilliant advocate.

Impelled by the spirit of patriotism that has always characterized the sons of Vermont, he, in 1862, entered the 126th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as adjutant, and the next year was appointed colonel of the First Regiment Alabama Cavalry, but was compelled to decline the office on account of failing health.

Returning to Cairo, Illinois, he resumed the practice of law, and also edited the *Cairo Daily News*. In 1866 he was elected to the State Senate, being the first Republican ever elected from that district, and during his four years' service there, he made a record of which he may justly be proud. He was placed on several important committees, and his counsels were always sought on all important matters of legislation. His speech on the adoption of the fourteenth amendment was one of the most powerful and forcible efforts ever made before the Illinois Legislature.

He was nominated for Congress in 1871 on the Republican ticket, and made a gallant fight against immense odds, but was defeated by a small majority, greatly reducing the usual sweeping Democratic majority of his district. President Grant appointed him Supervisor of Internal

Revenue the same year, his jurisdiction extending over Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, with headquarters in Chicago.

As a campaign speaker, Col. Munn has but few equals; lucid, logical and forcible, he is always in demand, and has rendered his party valuable service. In all of the political campaigns in the last twenty years his eloquent voice has been heard in nearly all of the northern States.

He has been eminently successful since coming to Chicago in 1875, and has won a large number of important cases; among these may be mentioned the Clark-St. Peter murder trial, in which Col. Munn defended and cleared Mrs. Clark, charged jointly with Joseph St. Peter with the murder of her husband, this too, with the police and detective forces earnestly opposing him. The Dunn murder case was another decided victory in the Criminal Court for Col. Munn. Dunn was indicted for killing Elliott, the prize fighter. After a long and hotly contested trial, Dunn was acquitted by the jury.

His most important victory was in the prosecution of the hog stealers at the stockyards, which resulted in sending seven persons to the penitentiary, notwithstanding a most powerful array of the most eminent members of the Chicago bar on the side of the defendants.

Col. Munn's experience in the Criminal Court is probably greater than that of any other lawyer at the bar in the Northwest, and the court records show an almost phenomenal success for him in criminal cases.

SAMUEL E. GROSS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

SAMUEL E. GROSS was born November 11, 1843, at the Mansion Farm, on the banks of the Susquehanna, near the town of Dauphin, Penn., and is the son of John C. and Elizabeth (Eberly) Gross. He is a descendant of Captain John Gross, of Huguenot ancestry, a captain in the Revolutionary War. Captain Gross was our subject's great-grandfather, his captain's commission bearing date November 25, 1776. Captain Gross, after the war, settled in Dauphin county, where he owned large farm and milling properties.

On his maternal side he is a descendant of a sturdy German family, who settled in Pennsylvania in 1726, and who have contributed so much to the building up and general welfare of that State. In 1845, Samuel's parents moved from Dauphin county, Penn., to Bureau county, Ill., and later to Carroll county, in which places he received his early education, common school and academic.

In 1861, when but seventeen years of age, Samuel enlisted in the Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was shortly mustered out on account

of his being under the limit of age for enlistment. In 1863, while he was attending Whitehall Academy, Pennsylvania, the Confederate armies invaded Pennsylvania. His inheritance of patriotic ardor from Captain Gross of Revolutionary fame inspired him to re-enlist, this time in Company D, of the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in which he was commissioned first lieutenant June 29, 1863, one of the youngest holders of that rank in the Union service. He served in the pursuit of Lee after Gettysburg, and in special detached service, cavalry scouting and guerilla fighting, through the remainder of 1863.

On February 21, 1864, he was promoted to the captaincy of Company K, in the same regiment, and served with his command through Virginia, in 1864-5, taking active part in the battles of Piedmont, Lynchburg, Ashby's Gap, Winchester, and many other battles, and was mustered out at the close of the war, July 13, 1865.

For a man of his nature and training, no place seemed to offer such attractions as Chicago, which, though yet in its infancy, was rapidly developing, and Captain Gross moved there in 1865, entering the Union College of Law, whence he was graduated and admitted to the bar in 1866. Even earlier than this, however, he had begun investing in real estate by buying a few lots, the opening of a business which afterward expanded to huge proportions. Without abandoning his law practice, he gave more and more attention to realty, and in 1868-9 he took an active part in the establishment of the immense park and boulevard system which is a unique feature of Chicago.

At the time of the great fire of 1871, Mr. Gross had an office at the corner of Clark and South Water streets. During the terrible night of the 8th and 9th of October he held his office as long as it was tenable, then gathered up his legal and business papers, abstracts of title, etc., crossed the river in a row-boat, and deposited them on board of a tug-boat, which evaded the flames and returned the precious documents safely three days later. Even before he recovered the papers he had, with characteristic courage, enterprise and activity, recommenced his real estate business.

From 1873 to 1879, dullness reigned in Chicago. Mr. Gross practiced his profession, studied science, art, literature and political economy, and wrote articles which were an important contribution to

the literature of these subjects. He also gave some attention to mechanics and took out several patents for mathematical instruments, improvements in street paving, etc. But real estate was his favorite subject. He had an abiding faith in the future of his adopted city, which his later experience has more than justified. The purchase of agricultural land and its transformation into city lots became a pursuit—almost a passion. "New City," in the southwestern suburbs; "Gross Park," in the north; "Brookdale," "Calumet Heights" and "Dauphin Park," in the south; "Under the Linden," in the northwest—these are only a few of his enterprises. Not content with merely staking out building sites, he built upon them, and houses by the thousand—from cottage to mansion—owe their construction to him.

In 1889 he capped the climax to his enterprise by his institution of Grossdale, west of the city limits, where he transformed over five hundred acres of land (nearly a mile square) from farm to city. Samuel E. Gross will need no finer monument than this to carry his name to posterity. Thirty thousand lots sold, seven thousand houses built, sixteen separate suburban towns and cities instituted and built—these are his trophies. His success is due primarily to his own natural qualities, secondarily to his reliance on the passion which exists in every true American to *own his home*, a passion which Mr. Gross has done perhaps more to gratify than has any other man of any age or country. He has not done this service without reaping the deserved reward, his fortune being estimated to-day (1892) at \$3,000,000 or more.

He is engaged in many business and social enterprises, for instance: Director in the Calumet Electric Railroad and the Chemical National Bank, member of the Chicago, Union, Iroquois, Athletic, Marquette and Washington Park Clubs, patron of the Art Institute, the Humane and other benevolent societies.

He has travelled extensively in Europe and in Mexico, as well as all over his own loved land. In 1889 he was nominated by the "United Workingmen's Societies" as their candidate for mayor of Chicago, but declined in view of the magnitude and pressing nature of his engagements.

Mr. Gross married, in 1874, Miss Emily Brown (of English parentage), a lady of personal attrac-

tiveness and sterling mind. They live in a beautiful residence at the corner of the Lake Shore Drive and Division street, now (1892) the fashionable quarter of Chicago.

Mr. Gross' personal deportment is most genial and popular.

It can be truly said of Mr. Gross that he is the architect of his fortune, as he is a self-made man. Few men are more prominent or more widely known in the great city of Chicago than he; his transactions are on an immense scale, and his

popularity well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags.

He is public-spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of Chicago. Broad and liberal-minded, he is ever willing to aid those who are less fortunate in life.

He has carved for himself a name that will ever be identified with the history of Chicago.

HON. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JAMES R. DOOLITTLE was born during the presidency of James Madison, the third successor to Washington. Living through the successive terms of the last nineteen presidents; engaged in calling conventions, forming parties and writing platforms, when Blaine, Garfield and Cleveland were boys, he stands to-day, as lawyer, jurist and statesman, at the ripe old age of seventy-six, one of the few surviving links of our earlier with our present national history. Ranked amongst the ablest lawyers in the forties, appointed Judge in the fifties, and elected United States Senator in the sixties, he holds an honored place in the history of this country. Active during two generations in making and administering the law, earnest in the development of the vast resources of the country, and enthusiastic in the defense of Constitutional liberty, Judge Doolittle enjoys the honor, esteem and confidence of his fellow countrymen.

He was born January 3, 1815, at Hampton, Washington county, New York. His father, Reuben Doolittle, upon emigrating to Genesee county, in Western New York, became a farmer, mill owner, and merchant, in prosperous circumstances. His mother, Sarah, *née* Rood, was an estimable lady who devoted herself to domestic duties and to the education of her children, and instilling into their minds the principles of honor and virtue. James R. was the eldest son in a family of four boys and two girls. After the usual preliminary education, he was sent to Geneva College, in Western New York,

and early began to show that ability which distinguished him in after years. Gifted with a retentive memory and a clear understanding, combined with a genius for hard work and diligent application, he easily led his class, and graduated with honors.

Having chosen the law as a profession, he studied its theory and practice with the Hon. Harvey Putnam, at Attica, New York, and with the Hon. Isaac Hills, of Rochester, New York, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of New York in 1837. It was not long before the young lawyer was recognized as one of the coming men of the profession. His thorough knowledge of the principles of common law and his facility in applying them, aided by an extensive and varied course of reading, a pleasing and musical voice and an easy and fluent delivery, marked him as one destined for certain and rapid preferment.

About this time he removed to Warsaw, Wyoming county, New York, where his ability was soon recognized and rewarded; and although a Democrat, he was elected District Attorney by a Whig constituency. Having discharged the duties of that important office with satisfaction to the people and credit to himself, Mr. Doolittle, in 1851, went to Racine, Wisconsin, and there practiced his profession, and in a short time was ranked among the ablest lawyers of that State, and retained by Governor Farwell in cases involving the interests of the Commonwealth and intricate questions of law. It is unnecessary to say



J. R. Doolittle

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that his practice became large and lucrative, and that experience developed the legal ability already recognized.

In 1853, Mr. Doolittle was elected Judge of the First Judicial Circuit in Wisconsin. No higher or more pleasing tribute can be paid to a lawyer than his elevation to the bench. As such, Judge Doolittle accepted it and applied all his knowledge and experience to the discharge of his duties. In this case the office sought the man, and, what is more, sought the right man. For three years he discharged the important duties of his trust with ability, simplicity and dignity. He had the rare power of combining the "*Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.*" When he resigned, in 1856, he received the highest encomiums from the press, the people, and the profession. No sooner had Judge Doolittle laid down one honor than another was given to him. In January, 1857, the Legislature of Wisconsin elected him United States Senator, and re-elected him in 1863 to the same office. The period during which he was in the Senate was the most momentous since the founding of the Republic, and may be divided into three epochs: 1st. Before the war, when the question was the extension of slavery. 2d. During the war, the period of secession. 3d. After the war, when the issue was reinstatement or reconstruction. Each of these periods was fraught with danger to the Republic, and grave responsibilities rested on the representatives of the people. In this crisis, the patriotism, ability and integrity of the young senator soon became conspicuous. Grasping the situation with almost prophetic intuition, he used the whole force of his great intelligence, the powerful influence of his classic eloquence, and supplemented both with the untarnished honor of his spotless character, in the endeavor to prevent the threatened disruption. When the endeavor to secure peace with honor failed, and the tocsin of civil war smote the ear with its invitation to deadly strife, he, like every patriotic citizen, accepted the challenge and devoted himself unsparingly to the preservation of the Union. Later, when the terrible struggle, involving the loss of hundreds of thousands of human lives, was over, came the period of reinstatement when the great moral force and patriotic fire of Senator Doolittle was stimulated to rouse the country to the duty of the hour. His

eloquent and forcible speeches of that time are historic evidence of his foresight and statesmanship. As a member of the Committee of Thirteen, appointed by the Senate to devise a plan to prevent disruption, he labored for that object with all his power of mind and body. When war became inevitable, he used his whole strength to defeat the rebel arms. When the war was over, he, as a representative of the people, counselled moderation and reconstruction. Taking the constitution for his guide, and acting from sincere conviction, he strove then, as through his whole life, for the eternal principles of truth and justice. If Judge Doolittle were to publish his speeches, they would be read with eagerness as historic evidence on many subjects now in dispute. He was chairman of the joint committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Indians in Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. The published report of this committee is the most exhaustive and valuable that has ever been compiled on the subject.

It would be trespassing on the domain of history to recount here the calls to conventions written, the speeches delivered, the public men with whom he has worked, and the political issues he has originated or supported. It is only necessary to add that Judge Doolittle's life has been busy, honorable and useful; and, as expressed by a friend of his, "Like a clear limpid stream wherein you can see the form and color of the pebbles at the bottom and through whose meandering course no sediment appears."

Judge Doolittle is a man of fine physical development. Even now, at the age of nearly four score, he is a man of powerful build, with pleasing and expressive features. His voice is still strong and sonorous. When a younger man he must have been trumpet-tongued. He had the "powers of speech that stir men's blood" and he retains that power still. The annexed portrait is a good likeness of the Judge at the present time (1892), and from it one may conjecture what he was half a century ago. Yet it is not alone the features, the voice, or the figure that challenges attention, but there is a force of character that impresses, an influence that impels, and a magnetism that attracts. No man during the past fifty years has addressed larger masses of people or has addressed, on political subjects, as

many people. He is a master of the art of rhetoric. His language is clear, simple and graceful, and he leads his auditors through a long argumentative path, decked with classic allusions, that, like flowers on the border of a stream, seem to be native there.

He is very happy in epigram. After Abraham Lincoln's second nomination for the presidency a cabal was formed in this State, with the hope of forcing him to retire. At a mass meeting, where one of the discontents had been the first speaker and had delicately hinted at the desirability of Mr. Lincoln's retirement, Judge Doolittle, who had listened with feelings more easily imagined than described, was called as the second speaker. There was a vast audience of probably twenty thousand people, who listened to the previous speaker in ominous silence. The Judge arose, and in slow, clear, solemn tones, and with his right hand raised to heaven, said: "Fellow-citizens: I believe in God Almighty, and, under Him, I believe in Abraham Lincoln." The spell was broken and the vast audience cheered for fully half an hour. No more was heard of the opposition to Mr. Lincoln.

Ever since Judge Doolittle retired from the Senate, in 1869, though retaining his homestead and citizenship in Wisconsin, he has been engaged in the practice of law at Chicago. His first partnership was with Mr. Jesse O. Norton, under the firm name of Doolittle & Norton. After the

great fire of October 8 and 9, 1871, he formed a partnership with his son, under the firm name of J. R. Doolittle & Son. In 1879, Mr. Henry McKey was admitted as a partner in the business, and the firm name became Doolittle & McKey. After the death of Mr. James R. Doolittle, Jr., which occurred in 1889, Mr. Edgar B. Tolman became a member of the firm, and since that the firm name has been Doolittle, McKey & Tolman. They have a large general practice.

Judge Doolittle suffered one of the great afflictions of his lifetime in August, 1889, when his son, James R., Jr., died. At the time of his death he was a member of the law firm of which his distinguished father is the head. He was an active member of the Chicago Board of Education, and devoted himself unsparingly to the interests of the city and suburban schools. He was a man of great ability as a lawyer, highly accomplished as a scholar, and his kindly gentle nature endeared him to all. By his early death the bar of Cook county lost one of its prominent members, the School Board one of its most progressive and active members.

After a pure, honorable and useful life, actuated by unselfish motives, prompted by patriotism and guided by truth and justice, Judge Doolittle may in old age rest in the assurance that the people of this country are not unmindful of those who have devoted themselves to their interests. "*Palmam qui meruit ferat.*"

DANIEL HUDSON BURNHAM,

CHICAGO, ILL.

DANIEL H. BURNHAM, Chief of Construction of the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893, is a native of Henderson, Jefferson county, New York. He was born September 4, 1846, the son of Edwin and Elizabeth Burnham, who were natives of Vermont. They were married in New York about 1841. The great-grandfather of our subject was an officer in the Revolutionary army. His mother's paternal, on both sides, were, for many generations, clergymen. She was a grand-daughter of the celebrated Samuel Hopkins of revolutionary times, and a cousin of the late Mark Hopkins of

California. Edwin Burnham removed to Chicago with his family in 1855, and was a wholesale merchant until his decease in 1874. He was president of the old Merchants' Exchange. Young Burnham was a pupil in Professor Snow's private school, located on the present site of the Fair, on Adams street, and afterwards attended the old Jones school and the Chicago High School. Later he spent two years under private instruction at Waltham, Mass., and one year with Professor T. B. Hayward (previously of Harvard University), at Bridgewater, Mass., as his sole pupil. Returning to Chicago in the fall of 1867,

he spent the following year and a half in the office of Messrs. Loring and Jinney, architects. He then went to Nevada and for one year was engaged in mining, after which he returned to Chicago and entered the office of Mr. L. G. Laurean, architect, where he remained one and one-half years.

Immediately after the great fire of October 8th and 9th, 1871, he entered the office of Messrs. Carter, Drake and White, where he made the acquaintance of Mr. John W. Root, with whom, in the spring of 1873, he formed a co-partnership which lasted until Mr. Root's demise in January, 1891.

Among the buildings planned and constructed by Mr. Burnham may be mentioned the National Bank of Illinois building, the Chemical Bank building, Montauk block—ten stories high, the Rialto, the Rookery, the Insurance Exchange, Phoenix, the Counselman building, C., B. and Q. general offices, Rand and McNally building, Calumet and Calumet Club buildings. He is now constructing the Woman's Temple, sixteen stories high; the Masonic Temple, twenty stories; the Northern Hotel and Monadnock, sixteen stories; the Herald building on Washington street; St. Gabriel's Catholic Church; Church of the Covenant (Presbyterian); the new Methodist and Presbyterian Churches at Evanston. He has also just finished in Cleveland, Ohio, the

Society for Savings building. At Kansas City he has built the Midland Hotel, Board of Trade and American Bank buildings. At Topeka, Kansas, the A., T. and Santa Fé General Office building; also the Phoenix Hotel at Las Vegas, Hot Springs, N. M. The Chronicle building and Mills building in San Francisco, the latter being the finest office building in America, now constructing; also a large office building at Atlanta, Ga. (ten stories). Mr. Burnham originated the Western Association of Architects and was its first president. He is also a member of most of the city clubs. In October of 1890, Mr. Burnham was appointed by the Directory of the World's Columbian Exposition Chief of Construction and Supervising Architect. He makes all drawings and contracts, supervises the artistic and working construction and disbursements for the buildings.

The buildings of this exposition will cover fifty per cent. more ground than those at Paris, and the enclosed grounds will be three times greater than ever before occupied for a like purpose. The exposition will surpass anything of the kind heretofore attempted in the magnificence of its buildings and equipments and the marvels of the exhibits; the planning of the whole of it was due to Messrs. Olmsted and Company and Burnham and Root, and the management of its execution is in the hands of Mr. Burnham.

CHARLES S. FROST,

CHICAGO, ILL.

TO attain to success and prominence in one's calling before reaching mid-life falls to the lot of comparatively few men. Many things conspire to these much-desired ends, but, in the main, they lie along the line of patient, persevering and faithful work. To say that Mr. Frost may be numbered among this favored few is fully warranted, in view of the position to which he has attained while yet a young man. He is a native of the State of Maine, and was born at Lewiston on May 31, 1856, the son of Albert and Eunice (Jones) Frost, and traces his ancestry back through some of New England's most noted families.

As a boy, he was thoughtful, studious, an apt

scholar and fond of books. He received a thorough common-school education, and, after finishing his studies there, spent three years in an architect's office in his native place, and there laid the foundation of his subsequent success. The calling is one to which his natural bent inclined him, and the experiences of those first years of close application are recalled with pleasure by him, for they were the stepping-stones on which he mounted to his present position. In order to more thoroughly fit himself for his life-work, he next pursued a special course of study at the Institute of Technology in Boston, and during the three years following his course of study, put his

knowledge into practical operation in different offices of that city before opening an office on his own account. Being thus thoroughly prepared for his work, his success was marked from the first. In 1882 Mr. Frost removed to Chicago and associated himself in business with Mr. Henry I. Cobb, under the firm name of Cobb & Frost. This partnership continued until 1889, since which time Mr. Frost has carried on his business in his own name, his office at this time (1892) being in the Pullman building. While associated with Mr. Cobb, the firm planned, among other buildings, the Chicago Opera House, the Owings Building, and many private residences. Among the prominent structures designed by Mr. Frost since he has been in business by himself, may be mentioned the Passenger Station of the Chicago and North-Western Railroad Company at Milwaukee, which is regarded as a model of its kind, and one of the

finest station buildings belonging to that company; also the Western Bank Note Company's building at the southwest corner of Madison street and Michigan avenue, Chicago; the private residences of Mr. R. T. Crane and Mr. G. B. Shaw, on Michigan avenue; of Mr. N. W. Harris, on Drexel boulevard, and the University School building on Dearborn avenue.

Personally, Mr. Frost possesses qualities of a high order. Prompt in business, firm in his friendships, generous, hospitable and charitable, he has attracted to himself a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, who esteem him for his manly character and noble qualities of head and heart.

Mr. Frost was married January 7, 1885, to Miss Mary Hughitt, a daughter of Mr. Marvin Hughitt, general manager of the Chicago and North-Western Railway.

GEN. WILLIAM E. STRONG,

CHICAGO, ILL.

WILLIAM EMERSON STRONG is a native of Granville, Washington county, New York, and was born August 10, 1840. When he was nine years old his parents removed to New Fane, in Western New York, and four years later settled on a farm near Clinton, in Rock county, Wisconsin. Until his seventeenth year young Strong worked on the farm, spending a few months in the meantime in study at Beloit College. In November, 1857, he began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Strong & Fuller, at Racine, Wisconsin, and in April, 1861, passed a creditable examination and was admitted to the bar.

On the day of President Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 men, April 15, 1861, young Strong raised a company of volunteers at Racine, then called "The Belle City Rifles," but subsequently known as Company F, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. This was the first Wisconsin regiment mustered into the United States service for three years, or during the war. In May, '61, the command was ordered to Washington and assigned to Col. William T. Sherman's Brigade, Gen. Tyler's Division, Army of the Potomac, commanded by Gen. McDowell, and

was engaged in both the battle of Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 1861, and the battle of Bull Run three days later.

September 12, 1861, Capt. Strong was promoted to the rank of Major, and assigned to the Twelfth Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry, then forming in Wisconsin, and at once reported to it for duty, and aided in organizing and equipping it, and in December following was sent with his regiment to the command of Gen. David Hunter at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Major Strong was afterward promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of this regiment, which during January, February, March, April and May served under Gen. Robert B. Mitchell in the State of Kansas, marching during those months over 800 miles. In the latter part of May, the regiment was ordered down the Mississippi river, and reached Columbus, Kentucky, just after the evacuation of Corinth by the Confederates. During the remainder of the war our subject was with the Army of the Tennessee in all its battles, marches and campaigns, serving at different times on the staffs of Generals McKean, James B. McPherson, John A. Logan and O. O. Howard, as Inspector-General



Yours very truly
J. E. Strong

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of the Sixth Division (McKean's); of the Right Wing, Army of the Tennessee; of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and of the Department and Army of the Tennessee. During the campaign from Atlanta to the sea, through the Carolinas, from Beaufort to Goldsboro, Raleigh, and on to Washington, he was chief-of-staff to Maj.-Gen. Howard.

September 12, 1864, he was brevetted Colonel, for distinguished services in the Atlanta campaign, and on March 21, 1865, for gallant services in the Carolina campaigns, was brevetted Brigadier-General. On September 1, 1866, after five years and four months of continual service, Gen. Strong retired from the army with a brilliant record and honors well deserved and meritoriously won.

Soon after leaving the army, he formed a business connection with the Peshtigo Lumber Company, and on January 1, 1867, settled in Chicago. On the following July 12, he was made secretary and treasurer of that company, offices which he filled until October 25, 1873, when he was elected president of that organization, an office which he held till his death in 1891. Upon the formation of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal and Harbor Company, May 7, 1872, he was elected treasurer and assistant secretary, and two years later (Nov. 18, 1874) became one of its directors, and took an active part in the construction of the Sturgeon Bay Canal, which was completed and accepted by the State of Wisconsin in December, 1881. In the will of the late Hon. William B. Ogden, who died August 2, 1877, Gen. Strong was named as one of the executors and trustees of that estate, and from September 13, 1877, when, with others, he qualified as such, in New York City, he continued to discharge the duties of this responsible trust till his demise.

Owing to his long and honorable military record, Gen. Strong always held a high place in military circles, and was honored by his comrades with many positions of trust, having been for several years Junior and Senior Vice-Commander of the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and also Commander of that body. The following tributes from his comrades will be read with interest: Capt. E. A. Blodgett says: "Gen. Strong is an excellent speaker, a fine singer, and a royal gentleman. A past commander of the Illinois Com-

mandery, he is 'a general favorite; a man widely and greatly appreciated for his many talents and rare qualities of heart and mind." Judge Walter Q. Gresham thus speaks of Gen. Strong: "He was on Gen. McPherson's staff when the latter was killed in front of Atlanta, and for several years previous thereto. There was a strong bond of friendship between them, which was no more than natural, as their temperaments were very much alike. Both were warm-hearted, generous, confiding and brave. Few men were as popular as Gen. Strong in the Army of the Tennessee; his patience, tact and rare good judgment enabled him to avoid antagonisms and made him especially valuable to his chief. The traits of character which enabled Gen. Strong to achieve success and reputation in the army have been of great service to him as a business man. While not lacking in firmness and sense of duty, he is ever ready to yield technicalities and non-essentials, and no man is more widely known or more highly esteemed in Chicago than he."

Under the administrations of both Gov. Beveridge and Gov. Cullom, Gen. Strong was Inspector-General of the Illinois National Guard, and also of rifle practice; and was acting chairman of the local committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the grand reunion and reception of October, 1879, in honor of Gen. Grant upon his return from his famous trip around the world. Although Gen. Logan was nominally chairman of that committee, the duties of directing that celebrated ovation devolved upon Gen. Strong, and the masterly manner in which he performed those duties reflected high honor upon the organization he represented, and displayed in him unusual executive ability and generalship.

Upon his resignation as Inspector-General of the Illinois National Guard, near the close of the year 1879, the following was written as expressing the high esteem in which he was held:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Dec. 13, 1879.

Col. William E. Strong, Inspector-General of the Illinois National Guard, tenders his resignation, to take effect January 1, 1880. The Commander-in-Chief, in view of the urgent reasons given by Col. Strong for this step, accepts the same with great regret.

Col. Strong was commissioned Inspector-General on the 21st day of December, 1875, and he has worthily filled the

trust reposed in him to the present date. Under the code of 1877 he ranked as a Brigadier-General. Subsequent legislation, however, reduced the grade of all officers in the State service.

In this resignation the State of Illinois loses the service of a true and tried soldier, and the National Guard one of its ablest officers. To Col. Strong is due the credit of the system of inspection and rifle practice now in use in this State, and the Commander-in-Chief in general orders takes this occasion to publicly thank him for his distinguished services voluntarily rendered to the State and its troops covering a period of over four years.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) H. HILLIARD,
Adjutant-General.

Gen. Strong was a close friend of Gen. Sheridan, upon whose invitation and in whose company he made six trips across the Western States and Territories, traveling for the most part on pack mules through a wild and unexplored country. These hazardous journeys, with all their hardships and fatigues, as well as the opportunities they afforded for indulging his sportsmanship in hunting big game and fishing for trout, were remembered by him as among the happiest incidents of his life.

He was an ardent friend and admirer of Gen. Grant, and at the national convention held at Chicago in 1880, when Gen. Grant was a prominent candidate for the presidency, he served as Sergeant-at-Arms, and at the time of his death was President of the Board of Trustees, composed of, beside himself, Mr. Potter Palmer, Mr. S. M. Nickerson, Mr. Norman Williams and Mr. E. S. Dryer, having in charge the erection in Lincoln Park of the Grant equestrian statue.

Gen. Strong was a member of the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., a member of the Chicago

Commercial and Literary Clubs, and also belonged to the Tolleston Shooting Club, in the latter of which, being a "crack shot," he took special delight.

Upon the decision of Congress to hold a World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, Gen. Strong was elected by the stockholders of that organization one of its Board of Directors, an office for which his wide and varied experience, his accurate knowledge of men and affairs, and his diversified talents most admirably fitted him.

He was a man of marked traits, combining energy, perseverance, will power, and loyalty to principle with a high sense of honor, fairness and justice that never failed to command from all who knew him confidence and respect. As a public speaker Gen. Strong was an orator of note, possessing a style at once clear, simple, logical and convincing, and never failed to hold the close attention of his auditors. He was passionately fond of music, being a fine vocalist, and enjoyed more than local reputation as a singer of army songs. In politics he was always identified with the Republican party. In his religious affiliations and sentiments he was an Episcopalian. He was married April 25, 1867, to Miss Mary Bostwick Ogden, daughter of Mahlon D. Ogden, Esq., and a niece of Hon. William B. Ogden, Chicago's first Mayor, a lady of most estimable qualities and fine womanly instincts. They had one son and two daughters, viz., Ogden, Henrietta Ogden and Mary Ogden. Gen. Strong died in Florence, Italy, on April 10, 1891, aged fifty years and eight months. His remains were brought home, and rest, peacefully enshrouded in the national colors, in his native soil.

WILLIAM LE BARON JENNEY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

WILLIAM LE BARON JENNEY was born in Fairhaven, Mass., September 25, 1832. His father, William P. Jenney, was a direct descendant, on the maternal side, of John Alden of the "Mayflower," and his mother, Eliza Le Baron Gibbs, was also of Plymouth stock. He has three brothers: Ansel G., Herbert and Walter P., and one sister.

After completing his studies at Cambridge, Mass., he went to France and graduated in 1856 from the Ecole Central des Arts et Manufactures of Paris, as an engineer of construction. Immediately after his graduation, he was called to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, where he had charge of the works for the Tehuantepec Railroad Company. Owing to the financial crisis of 1857, the work

was stopped, and he returned to Paris, where he was appointed engineer of an American company. During an interval which followed, while the company was arranging to commence operations, he studied architecture in various offices and in galleries of sculpture and painting. In 1859, he was sent to the United States by the European bondholders of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railway Company to make a report of that road. Soon afterward he was appointed one of three engineers of the Bureau of American Securities in Europe, then forming, of which William T. Sherman (afterward general in the U. S. Army) became president, and William F. Roelofson vice-president. About the time that the affairs of the concern were nearly consummated, operations were suspended by the opening of the civil war in the United States.

Mr. Jenney had opened an office as an architect and engineer at Cincinnati, Ohio, at that time. But shortly after the occupation of Cairo he was appointed by General George B. McClellan as assistant in the civil engineers' department of the army, and accompanied Capt. Henry Benham to Cairo, Illinois, where he was left to complete the fortifications under Chief Engineer J. D. Webster. Receiving from Gen. Fremont an appointment as 1st Lieutenant Vol. Engineers, he was ordered by General Halleck to assist Lieut.-Col. MacPherson (who was afterwards major-general commanding the Army of the Tennessee, and killed at Atlanta), and was present at the taking of Forts Henry and Donelson, the battles of Shiloh and Pittsburg Landing, and the siege of Corinth, where he was chief engineer on Gen. Grant's staff. President Lincoln appointed him additional aide-de-camp in the regular army, to date from August 19, 1861, with the rank of captain, and later he built the fortifications at Memphis. He accompanied Gen. Sherman as chief engineer in his expedition against Vicksburg, and took charge of the work on the "cut-off" canal. He remained on Gen. Sherman's staff during the remainder of the war, and was engineer of the 15th army corps at Vicksburg, and later engineer of the Army of the Tennessee. When Gen. Sherman took command in the West, Capt. Jenney was placed in charge at engineer headquarters, Nashville, Tenn.

After the war, having been breveted major, he

was ordered to accompany Gen. Sherman to St. Louis and to prepare a map of his campaigns. This map was afterwards loaned by the war department and published with Gen. Sherman's memoirs. He resigned his commission May 19, 1866, and entered the office of Olmsted, Vaux and Withers, of New York city, architects and landscape artists, and was shortly made vice-president of the McKean Coal Company, and of the Humboldt Oil Refining Company.

Mr. Jenney was married to Miss Lizzie H. Cobb, of Cleveland, May 8, 1867, and has two sons: Max, born May 2, 1868, and Frank Le Baron, born December 6, 1869.

He came to Chicago in the fall of 1867, and formed a partnership with Sanford E. Loring, Esq., with whom he published the *Practice and Principles of Architecture*. The partnership was dissolved in 1869, and Mr. Jenney was appointed architect and engineer of the West Chicago Park Commissioners, and the same year, superintendent of architectural construction at Riverside, for Olmsted, Vaux and Company. The character of the work required careful and skillful associates. Mr. Jenney formed with L. Y. Schermerhorn, John Bogart and L. Y. Colyer, of New York, a partnership which continued one year by agreement. During that time designs were furnished for the West Chicago parks, a part of Washington Park at Albany, N. Y., and for the improvement of the capitol grounds at Nashville, Tenn., aside from the work at Riverside. Mr. Jenney was still actively engaged in architectural work. He has designed the following important structures: Grace Episcopal Church, Portland block, Mason's building, St. Caroline's court at Chicago; the Sharp and Fletcher Bank building, and the residence of H. Bates, Jr., at Indianapolis, Ind., besides many dwellings in Chicago and Riverside. In 1874 he was appointed a member of the committee of the Chicago Academy of Design, and in May, 1876, Professor of Architecture at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. In 1876, he was sent by the Secretary of the Interior to report on the construction of the Texas and Pacific Railway, then completed west to Fort Worth.

The Home Insurance building, northeast corner of Adams and La Salle streets, was designed by Mr. Jenney, it being the first tall,

highly finished, fireproof building in Chicago, and in which was first introduced the iron skeleton construction, fireproofed only by masonry, the weight all carried by vertical columns, and which has since become known as the Chicago construction. In this building were used the first steel beams manufactured in this country. Among other important buildings designed by him are the Union League Club House, the L. Z. Leiter building, State, Van Buren and Congress streets, the Manhattan building on Dearborn street—the first sixteen story building started in Chicago—the Fair building, State, Dearborn and Adams streets. He was appointed one of ten archi-

tects, five of whom were selected from Chicago and five from other sections of the country, to form an Architectural Commission Advisory, and also to take special charge of the main group of buildings at Jackson Park for the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. To Mr. Jenney was specially assigned the horticultural building.

Mr. Jenney is a member of the Union League Club and the University Club of Chicago, and of the Loyal Legion; the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member of the American Institute of Architects.

GEORGE T. WILLIAMS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

GEORGE THOMAS WILLIAMS was born on October 31, 1831, in the town of Amenia, Dutchess county, New York, and is a son of Richard and Lucinda Williams. His father, a native of Connecticut, was of English descent, and traced his genealogy through a branch of the Roger Williams family of Rhode Island. In early life he moved into the State of New York; was married to Lucinda Davis, of Quaker Hill, New York, and there engaged in the boot and shoe business. Miss Davis was of Holland Dutch descent. Richard Williams died at the age of seventy-three years; his widow now (1892) resides in Chicago, and is eighty-two years old.

Our subject attended the common schools of his native place, and the old "Quaker School" located in the town of Washington, Dutchess county, New York, and also attended an agricultural school, and received a thorough farm training. From his ninth to his fifteenth year he lived with the family of one Stephen Haight, a Quaker—who became strongly attached to him—and worked during the summer and attended school during the winter months. Young Williams was industrious and faithful, rising early and working from twelve to fifteen hours per day during the summer months, and was entrusted with important matters by his employer. At the age of seventeen he abandoned farm life to engage in mercantile pursuits, beginning at Dover Plains, on a sala-

ry of five dollars per month and his board. He was afterwards employed in a store at Amenia, New York, and, later, secured a position in a general store, in connection with a pig-iron furnace manufactory, and on several occasions he was sent to New York City to purchase goods for the firm. After this he spent a few months inspecting railroad supplies, during the construction of the Harlan railroad from Dover Plains to Amenia, also acting as station agent. In 1852 he got the "gold fever," and made several unsuccessful attempts to secure passage to California, *via* the Isthmus route. On one occasion he stood in line all night before the ticket office in New York City, only to find before reaching the window that all the tickets for passage were sold. In November, of the following year, he again visited New York, and after registering at the old Astor House, made another trial, and finally secured passage to San Francisco, *via* Cape Horn, on Adam Smith's line of sailing clippers, by purchasing a whole state-room, and re-selling parts of it to four of his friends. The vessel, which was named the Grecian, was fitted up in first-class style for passenger service; she sailed from New York on February 2, 1852, with five hundred passengers on board. The passage was a stormy one, and the trip was attended with several interesting incidents. Stopping in Rio, Brazil, and also in Chili, gave him an opportunity to make a



Gen. J. Williams

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tour of observation in and about the surrounding country. He also had the pleasure of meeting, with a small party of his countrymen, Dom Pedro, the then Emperor of Brazil, and also the family of the President of Chili, at Concepcione. There he visited the ruins caused by the great earthquake many years before, and reached San Francisco, by way of the Sandwich Islands, in August, making the trip in little less than six months. He went direct to the mining district lying north of Sacramento and Marysville, but soon after he returned to Marysville and engaged in the retail grocery and steamboat supply trade; and afterward was engaged in the wholesale grocery trade and in the hotel business. Commencing with a cash capital of only two hundred dollars, he soon obtained a good credit in San Francisco, and was doing a thriving business when his store was destroyed by fire, resulting in the loss of nearly all he had gained. However, he at once rebuilt his store and put in a new stock of goods. Mr. John C. Fall, a merchant, at that time doing an extensive business in San Francisco and Marysville, having great confidence in young Williams, gave him a large line of credit at San Francisco, by which he was enabled to continue business. About the same time the Steamboat Combination Company, operating in San Francisco and Sacramento, was so managed as to divert trade for the upper mining country from the Marysville merchants to those of Sacramento, which caused great excitement and dissatisfaction among Marysville merchants. Calling a meeting, they organized themselves into "The Enterprise Steamboat Company," of which Mr. Williams was made the first secretary, and rendered valuable service in procuring subscriptions to the stock. After a few months this company's success was such as to entirely break up the Combination Company's traffic to Marysville, and so affected rates at Sacramento that their monopoly was destroyed. Mr. Williams was present when Sacramento was ruined by the great flood in 1853, and afterward saw the city destroyed by fire.

In the latter part of the year 1854, he closed out his business preparatory to returning home. He at first secured a passage on the steamer *Yankee Blade*, but on the day that steamer sailed sold his ticket and procured another entitling him to passage on the steamer *Golden Gate*.

The exchange proved most fortunate for him, for the *Yankee Blade* had been at sea but three days when she was driven upon the rocks and nearly all on board were lost. Before sailing, Mr. Williams was promised the position of special express messenger to have in charge the shipment of gold coin from New York to San Francisco, and to begin in the following March. The homeward trip was made *via* the Isthmus route and was attended with some unpleasant experiences, the chief of which was an attempt on the part of one William Walker and his army to capture the government of Nicaragua, by reason of which the trip across the isthmus was somewhat delayed. Notwithstanding the delay, the trip to New York was made in twenty days, being the quickest passage from San Francisco to New York then on record. Mr. Williams' arrival at home was a great surprise to his friends who supposed he was lost, having seen his name among the list of passengers who perished in the wreck of the ill-fated steamer *Yankee Blade*. After recuperating a short time, he abandoned his purpose of returning to California, and, instead, made a trip through Illinois and Iowa, and on May 1, 1855, landed in Chicago, where he has since made his home. He first secured a position as cashier and assistant with Messrs. E. Stevens & Co., at "Old Bull's Head," on West Madison street, in the stockyards business. This business was afterwards purchased by Messrs. John B. Sherman & Co., with whom Mr. Williams continued for several months. After that he was engaged in the lumber, grain and mercantile trade at Decatur and Monequa, Illinois, some three years. Returning to Chicago, he became connected with the Lake Shore Stock Yards, located on Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-ninth street, and acted as cashier and chief clerk. For a short time he was stock agent for the Chicago & Great Eastern and Baltimore & Ohio (now the Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati & St. Louis) railroads, and also superintended the construction of the stock yards at Richmond, Indiana. In June, 1867, upon the organization of the Union Stock Yards Company at Chicago, Mr. Williams was made its cashier and assistant secretary, and afterwards was elected its secretary and treasurer, offices which he has filled with marked ability for the past twenty-five years, during which time he has had the en-

tire management of the company's financial matters. He is also at the present time (1892) president and treasurer of the Union Rendering Company; secretary, treasurer and a director of the Chicago & Indiana State Line railway; vice-president and a director of the National Live Stock bank, and a director in other corporations. In all these offices Mr. Williams has shown unusual financial and executive ability, and won the confidence and respect of his associate officers and stockholders.

Mr. Williams is not a politician but has always been interested in political affairs. He cast his first presidential vote for General Winfield Scott, and upon the organization of the Republican party, in 1856, he identified himself with it and has adhered to its principles and teachings ever since. At the opening of the war of the rebellion, while living in Central Illinois, he enlisted a company of eighty-five men for the United States service. This company afterwards formed a part

of John M. Palmer's regiment. Mr. Williams, although elected captain of this company, was prevented from entering by a severe attack of typhoid fever, contracted from exposure while recruiting and drilling the company in the night air.

He has never sought political preferment, although important offices have been tendered him. He served twelve years on the Republican State Central Committee, being four years member at large for the northern district of Illinois.

Mr. Williams was married in October, 1856, to Miss Maria A. Eggleston, a daughter of Mr. N. S. Eggleston, who was a thrifty farmer at Miller-ton, in Dutchess county, New York.

Mr. Williams' career has been along the line of patient, persistent effort, and it is but due to name him among Chicago's successful men. He has amassed a small fortune which he has securely and profitably invested, and, with his family, enjoys his luxurious home recently built at No. 4724 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago.

ELBERT EUGENE JAYCOX,

CHICAGO, ILL.

ONE of the most important positions in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition is that of traffic manager. The official who wears this title, which carries with it influence, dignity and honor, should be a practical, active railroad man, fully up with the requirements of the position of general traffic manager of a great railway. He must be familiar with the railroad world and its methods of doing business, how to get passengers and how to handle freight. While the traffic manager of the ordinary American road is amply equipped for his position if he understands the transportation situation in his own country, the World's Fair traffic manager must organize a bureau to cover the earth. The transportation committee of the Directory, composed of the leading railroad officials of Chicago, were entrusted with the selection of a traffic manager. They were overwhelmed with applications for the position, but after due consideration they selected Elbert E. Jaycox, and, very much to that gentleman's surprise, tendered him the office. He had never solicited the consideration

of the committee, nor did he desire the appointment. His selection was the choice of the committee and the unanimous vote of the Directory. His appointment was the first of the executive staff of the Exposition, and was approved by the Director-General October 12th, 1890.

Elbert Eugene Jaycox was born on October 24th, 1856, in New York City. His parents, William B. Jaycox and Louisa M. (Bailey) Jaycox, were both descendants of old New York families. His mother's grandfather was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and a member of the first Congress of the United States. The Bailey family is an old one in this country's history, and one of the members of the family, which now contains many prominent financiers of New York State, has in his possession a deed, executed on parchment, in favor of one of the family, dated in 1580. William B. Jaycox, our subject's father, was a descendant of an old Knickerbocker family, tracing his ancestry to Holland.

When our subject was a lad of nine years, the

family removed West and located in Evanston, one of Chicago's most charming suburbs. Here he received his education and graduated from the Evanston High School in 1871. His inclinations and desires were strongly in favor of the career of a railroad man, consequently he obtained a position in the general passenger and ticket office of the Chicago and North-Western Railroad, in a minor capacity—that of "foreign check clerk." For twenty years he remained in the service of this gigantic corporation, and by the faithful and honorable discharge of his duties he rapidly advanced, and when he resigned his position to accept the office he now holds, he was occupying a high position of trust. His record while in the employ of the Chicago and North-Western was clean, and his appointment to the high position on the executive staff of the World's Fair was not only unanimously approved by the officials of the Exposition, but the officials of the different railroad lines centering here deemed the appointment extremely good. He is thoroughly familiar with the vast railroad system centering in Chicago, as well as with their connections stretching over the entire continent. He knows how to create a passenger traffic, and how to draw it here, besides possessing that invaluable accessory of a successful railroad official—a wide and popular acquaintance among railroad men. His connection with the North-Western Railroad has caused him to visit all sections of our country and Canada, and, it is needless to state, he has formed the acquaintance of men of prominence throughout the continent that will be of great advantage to him in the position he now holds.

Mr. Jaycox is one of the few men who have had Masonic interests at heart, and as such he was crowned with the highest honors at an early age. During the last triennial conclave he was on the staff of the Grand Commander of the State of Illinois, and he was the youngest Knight Templar in attendance that had passed through all of the chairs, and it is certainly true that he is the most prominent Mason of his age in the country. His Masonic record is one of which he should feel proud. He was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Evans Lodge, 524, F. and A. M., September 12th, 1882; January 26th, 1883, he was made a Royal Arch Mason in Evanston Chapter, 144; he was created a Knight Templar

in Chicago Commandery, 19, K. T., on September 16th, 1883. Having been a member of that commandery for one year, he was elected by unanimous vote Captain-General, for the purpose of taking the commandery to St. Louis to participate in the triennial conclave. Afterward demitting from the Chicago Commandery, he became a charter member of Evanston Commandery, 58, K. T. An incident that shows far better than words the esteem in which Mr. Jaycox is held by his fellow Knights, is the fact that shortly after the commandery was constituted he was elected its Eminent Commander. He was chosen for the position, not only because he was universally esteemed by all its members, but also because he was the Sir Knight deemed most eminently fitted to impregnate the proper spirit into the commandery. At the time of his election as Eminent Commander, the membership of the commandery was the smallest of any in the State, and after his year of service the membership of the commandery was doubled, and its standing was raised until it was second to none in that commonwealth.

A prominent member of the Evanston Commandery, in speaking of the reason why Mr. Jaycox, although comparatively speaking a very young man for the high office, was chosen Eminent Commander, expresses himself in the following terms: "Mr. Jaycox was chosen because of his personal popularity and fitness; his service lifted the commandery out of the slough of despond." At the next annual conclave, he was again chosen for the position he had filled so satisfactorily, but he declined to serve.

The following extracts from the *Chicago Times* explain his Masonic record in brief, the first from the issue of November 2d, 1890, as follows:

"Sir Knight Jaycox is one of the most enthusiastic workers in the commandery, and a leader in all that pertains to the welfare of all the Masonic bodies with which he is identified. He was made a Mason in Evans Lodge only about seven years ago, and within this comparatively short period he has earned and received honors in the craft of which many veterans might feel proud. Passing through the veils of Evanston Chapter, he entered the ranks of Knighthood in Chicago Commandery, No. 19, where he was soon elevated to the office of Captain-General. He retired from that body to become a charter member and take part in the organization of Evanston Commandery, of which he has always been a most active member and faithful, efficient and successful commander."

The other extract, from the *Sunday Times*, of

March 29th, 1891, gives a brief history of his record with Evanston Commandery, No. 58:

"At the annual conclave of that year (1888) Eminent Sir Knight Elbert E. Jaycox was elected Eminent Commander, and by his energy, ability, push and zeal he brought the commandery to the position it now occupies in the Templar world. Under his vigorous management a Masonic hall was erected in Evanston; he planned, fitted and furnished it on a scale of splendor that has been the admiration of all who have seen it. He provided for the commandery the finest costumes and paraphernalia to be found in this country. At the time Eminent Sir Knight Jaycox's work commenced, the commandery had fifty-four members, and during his term of office fifty petitions were received for the Order of Knighthood, and the membership had increased to one hundred and four, and the treasury contained nearly twelve hundred dollars."

On March 6th, 1877, he was married to Harriet A. Walker, of Galena, Illinois. Mrs. Jaycox is a grand-niece of General Isaac Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. Her father was for many years a prominent merchant in Corfu, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Jaycox are blessed with three sons living, Charles Elbert, aged thirteen, Ralph Eugene, aged five, and Clarence Walker, aged one. In 1882, they met with a severe affliction in the loss of their second son, Herbert W., aged two years.

In social circles, Mr. Jaycox is much esteemed; he was one of the organizers and a director of the Ivanhoe Club, of Evanston, and he has ever taken an active part in all affairs of this organization. He is also a member of many secret societies out-

side of his Masonic connections. He delights in a hunt, and is a member of the Minnesota Rod and Gun Club. Politically, he has ever been affiliated with the Democratic party, and, although he has never sought an office, he was elected collector of South Evanston, in which capacity he served satisfactorily for one year. He is a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

Such is a brief sketch of his life. In it we find much to emulate. He has reached a position of prominence in the community that very few men of his age ever attain. In the transaction of the affairs of the traffic department of the Exposition he merits the hearty approval of all the officials. He is a young man of thirty-five, who undoubtedly has a bright and prosperous future before him, and he is certain to become, ere long, one of the most prominent railway officials of the United States. He has always filled every position of trust allotted to him to the entire satisfaction of all, his twenty years' service in positions of trust with one of our great corporations proving this fact. With the esteem of all with whom he has become associated, together with an honorable business record for the past twenty years, and with honors and achievements in the Masonic fraternity of the very highest degrees, there is no subject more worthy of a position of prominence in this biographical work than is Elbert Eugene Jaycox.

MARSHALL FIELD,

CHICAGO, ILL.

TO say of him whose name heads this sketch, that he has, by his own efforts, risen from comparative obscurity to rank among the millionaire merchant princes of the world is but stating a fact that seems trite to those familiar with his history. The volume that might be written concerning his remarkable career would prove highly interesting to those curious to know the history of successful men. But Mr. Field, though one of Chicago's most generous public-spirited men and broad-minded philanthropists, is a man of quiet demeanor, modest and reticent, who recoils from any attempt at ostentation or notoriety. Any adequate history of his life would involve the

history of the various business interests with which he has been connected since he began his active career.

He is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in 1835. At the age of twenty-one years, he began his business career in Chicago as a clerk in the dry goods house of Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., then located on South Water street, and engaged in both the wholesale and retail trade. This was in 1856. In the following year the house removed to Wabash avenue, the firm name changed to Cooley, Farwell & Co., and the business was confined to the wholesale trade. In 1860 Mr. Field became a partner in the business, and four years



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Marshall Field

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later the firm name was changed to Farwell, Field & Co., Mr. L. Z. Leiter becoming a partner at that time. In 1865 Messrs. Field and Leiter withdrew from the business and associated themselves with Mr. Potter Palmer, who was then conducting on Lake street a prosperous dry goods business which he had established in 1852, the firm name becoming Field, Palmer and Leiter. This firm continued till January, 1867, when Mr. Palmer retired from the business and the firm name changed to Field, Leiter & Co. In the fall of 1868 the business was removed to the northeast corner of State and Washington streets, where it continued to prosper until swept away in the general conflagration of October 8th and 9th, 1871. At the time of this disaster, the business of the firm, amounting to \$8,000,000 a year, was carried on in a single building. The value of the firm's property destroyed was estimated to be \$3,500,000, on which \$2,500,000 of insurance was collected. The firm at once resumed business in the old street railway barn at the southwest corner of State and Eighteenth streets, and without delay replaced the destroyed edifice at the corner of State and Washington streets by an elegantly planned structure, to be thereafter devoted exclusively to the retail trade, while a commodious building was erected at the corner of Madison and Market streets for the accommodation of the wholesale department. This department was afterwards, in 1887, removed to its present location on Adams street, into the massive stone structure covering an entire block, and built expressly for it, and which is regarded as among the finest models of commercial architecture extant. Upon the completion of the new structure the retail department was removed to the old site, and thenceforward the business has shown a marvelous growth, the sales having increased from \$8,000,000 a year, before the great fire, to the enormous sum of \$35,000,000 in 1891. Since 1881, when Mr. Leiter retired from the business, it has been conducted under the firm name of Marshall Field & Co.

It certainly is not asserting too much to say of one who can direct and control a business of such magnitude, extending, as it does, from the Alps to the Rocky Mountains—for it involves branch houses in England, France and Germany—that he must possess, aside from mercantile foresight

and sagacity, the happy faculty of reading and judging men, unusual powers of organization, and executive ability of a high order; in a word, that his must be a master mind. And yet, if one shall seek in Mr. Field's career the rules that have led to his success, they will be found along the lines of well-tried and old-time maxims. Honesty and fair dealing; cash purchases; short credits; promptness, truthfulness, fidelity—all these are strictly enforced and adhered to. Faithfulness on the part of employes is promoted by the knowledge that good service means advancement as opportunity opens and that neglect of duty will not be tolerated, and is further enhanced by the interest taken by the employer in the personal welfare of the deserving.

While estimates of the size of great fortunes are oftentimes matters of guess work, it is gratifying to know that his strict adherence to correct business principles has brought to Mr. Field a fortune that is placed by his close friends at about \$35,000,000.

A particularly noticeable trait of Mr. Field's character is modesty. He is of a retiring disposition, and shrinks from newspaper notoriety. Anything like ostentation in charity he studiously avoids. Though he contributes freely to worthy objects, he has pronounced views in the matter of giving, and is careful not to add to the indiscriminate benevolence that often does more harm than good. His desire is to avoid any responsibility for blunting endeavor or for encouraging idleness. He assists in practically all the commendable movements of a public character in his city requiring funds. As instances, he recently gave a plot of ground worth \$100,000 for the building of the Baptist University about to be instituted in Chicago with the important aid of Mr. Rockefeller. To the Manual Training School of the same city he gave \$20,000. His list of personal beneficiaries is very large, and no one who has any kind of real claim upon him is disregarded. The extent of what he does in this respect the world, doubtless, will never know. It is not his practice to figure conspicuously at the head of subscription papers, or to be personally conspicuous anywhere, but his gifts of all kinds in the course of a year amount to a large aggregate. He is a member of most of the principal clubs, but cannot be called a club man. Thought-

ful and perhaps somewhat reserved in manner, he is kindly, genial, and entirely approachable, and there is nothing about him to indicate that his personality is at all affected by his extraordinary wealth—a wealth albeit coming mainly from systematic, long-continued, legitimate business methods, and not through the exercise of the art of making something out of nothing by the watering of stocks and the juggling with securities.

Mr. Field is a man of prepossessing appearance. His hair and moustache are white, his countenance refined, thoughtful and intelligent, and his figure somewhat spare and slightly above the medium height. He was married in 1863 to Miss Nannie Scott, daughter of Mr. Robert Scott, a prominent iron-master of Ironton, Ohio. They have one son and one daughter, both of whom are married.

HENRY W. KING,

CHICAGO. ILL.

THE subject of this sketch ranks among the foremost business men of Chicago. A native of Martinsburg, Lewis county, New York, he was born December 18, 1828. He received his early education in the public schools, and, later, graduated from the State Academy at Lowville, New York, preparatory to entering Hamilton College. After leaving the Academy, however, he changed his purpose, and instead of entering college, accepted a position in his father's store at Martinsburg, where he remained until 1854. During that year, being then twenty-six years of age, he removed to Chicago and began that business career in which he has achieved a most enviable success and made for himself a reputation of which any man might justly be proud. Mr. King was first associated with Mr. S. L. Barrett and P. V. Kellogg, under the firm name of Barrett, King & Co., and opened a wholesale clothing house at No. 189 South Water street, Chicago. In 1857 the business was removed to Nos. 205, 207 South Water street, and three years later to Nos. 25, 27 Lake street. In 1863 the firm name changed to King, Kellogg and Co., by the withdrawal of Mr. Barrett. This firm continued till in 1868, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. King associated himself with Messrs. W. C. Browning and Edward W. Dewey, of New York, under the style of Henry W. King and Co., and opening a store at the corner of Lake street and Michigan avenue. From 1868 to the present time (1892), the name and personnel of the firm have remained unchanged. During the great fire of October 9, 1871, the house sustained a loss of \$550,000; but, through the courtesy

of the late Mr. Wirt Dexter, then solicitor for the Michigan Central Railroad Company, who placed at their disposal a train of freight cars, they were enabled to save one hundred thousand dollars' worth of stock, which they shipped to Michigan City and stored. With characteristic enterprise, while the ruins of the burned city were still smoking, the firm secured temporary quarters at the corner of Canal and Washington streets, and, reshipping the goods from Michigan City and bringing others from their large manufacturing establishment in New York City, they were enabled at the end of two weeks after the fire to reopen their business. The business was removed in the following year, 1872, to the Farwell block on Market street, and was continued there until 1875, when it was changed to the southeast corner of Madison and Franklin streets. They are now (1892) at the corner of Adams and Market. From the beginning, the volume of the business has steadily grown, and during the ten years last past, the firm have established flourishing retail houses in New York City, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. These branch houses are conducted under the firm name of Browning, King & Co., and their annual business, with that of the wholesale house, aggregates about \$5,000,000. Mr. King's original firm in 1854 did an annual business not to exceed \$150,000. Mr. King has been called to many positions of trust. For twenty-five years he has been one of the directors of the Commercial National Bank, of Chicago, and has been called to act as executor in many large

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John V. Farwell

of Chicago. Such was the origin of the great Chicago live stock market of to-day. Such men as J. F. Joy, T. B. Blackstone, John L. Hancock, R. M. Hough, Sidney A. Kent, C. M. Culbertson, Lyman Blair, D. Kreigh, M. L. Sykes, G. W. Cass, J. F. Tracy, H. E. Sargent, John B. Drake, etc., etc., were associated with Mr. Sherman in the enterprise, and took the stock of the new organization. Before the completion of the yards, Mr. Sherman, intending to retire from business, had changed his place of residence, building a fine home at Poughkeepsie, New York. But one year later he changed his plans and returned to Chicago, and upon the death of Mr. F. E. Bryant, who was the first superintendent of the Union Stock Yards, Mr. Sherman was chosen general superintendent by the Stock Yards Company, and entered upon his duties June 1, 1867. For several years Mr. Sherman could be seen daily in the saddle, on his favorite black horse, riding through the different portions of the yards, inspecting the workings of the organization and giving particular attention to all such details as would insure the best accommodations to the patrons of the yards, and to the railroad companies, his aim being to make the Union Stock Yards the greatest live stock market in the world, an object and ambition which have been fully realized; and it may, in truth, be said that no man could have been selected who could have better met the requirements of the responsible position. Mr. Sherman was afterwards elected vice-president and general manager and a director of the company, offices which he still holds (1892). His management, from the first, has been characterized by a liberal spirit toward all parties con-

cerned among the railroads and packers without any discrimination.

Mr. Sherman has always been a public-spirited man, so far as concerned the public improvements of Chicago, and has taken a great interest in the improvement of the suburbs of the city, and especially the public parks and boulevards; and as a member of the Board of South Park Commissioners has rendered valuable service in bringing Chicago's park system to its present state of perfection where it is an honor to the city and State. And in the accomplishment of this, Mr. Sherman has supreme delight, and with his associates on the board deserves all the commendation that has been bestowed.

Mr. Sherman's political views have, in the main, been with the Republican party, but he would never accept a political office. In local elections he always supports the man whom he considers best qualified for office, regardless of party. To the public charities of Chicago Mr. Sherman has been a liberal giver.

Financially, Mr. Sherman may be counted a millionaire. He has a beautiful and luxurious home in the South division of Chicago, and a valuable farm and other property at Washington Heights, and is largely interested in banking and various other monied enterprises. His success is well deserved, and is the result of patient, persistent effort. His habits of life are simple and to them he owes his good health. He has always been an early riser and retires for the night early in the evening. Mr. Sherman's family consists of his wife, one son and one daughter, the wife of Mr. D. H. Burnham, chief architect of the World's Columbian Exposition.

JOHN V. FARWELL,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE name Farwell has been identified with the material advancement of Chicago for the past forty years, and during the last thirty years the influence of members of the family has been extended to more than local fame, and has become identified with affairs of the utmost importance toward the best interests of our country and toward the advancement of christianity.

John Villars Farwell is a descendant, in the eighth generation, of Henry Farwell, one of the incorporators of the town of Concord, Massachusetts. Henry Farwell traced his ancestry to the early English people; old documents state that in the reign of Edward I (about 1280) Richard Farwell married the heiress of Elias de Rillestone and brought Rillestone and several other estates

into the family. These continued in the male line until the reign of Henry VII (1500), when they passed through an heiress to the family of Radcliffe, although some portion remains to this day in a family who call themselves Farvell, and bear the same coat of arms and claim direct descent from Richard Farwell. The name is and has been spelt *Fauvell*, *Favell*, *Varwell*, *Farwell* and *Farevell*.

John V. Farwell was born in Campbelltown, Steuben county, New York, July 29, 1825. Until the age of sixteen he lived upon his father's farm, attending school during the winter months and assisting in farm duties during the summer. At this time, although he possessed but limited means, he determined to have a more complete education, and accordingly entered Mount Morris Seminary, devoting himself earnestly to those branches essential to success in business. He gave special attention to mathematics, book-keeping and composition, and, for the sake of economy boarded himself, continuing his studies until he had acquired a good business education.

In 1845, with three dollars and twenty-five cents in his pocket, he arrived in Chicago, little dreaming of the magnificent future in store for him. He found employment in the city clerk's office at a salary of twelve dollars per month, with the privilege of reporting the proceedings of the Council at the rate of two dollars per report. His accuracy and strict adherence to the truth gave offense to certain members of the Council, and led to his withdrawal. He next entered the dry goods house of Hamilton and White, at a salary of eight dollars per month, and at the expiration of one year passed to the house of Hamlin and Day, at an advanced salary of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Later, he became a book-keeper in the house of Wadsworth and Phelps, at a salary of fifty dollars per month, and in 1851 was associated in the firm, which then conducted a business of \$100,000 per annum. Forecasting the future destiny of Chicago as the metropolis of the Northwest, he early advocated the erection of a large building especially adapted for wholesale business, and not withstanding the decided disapproval of the senior members of the firm, his efforts resulted in the erection of a large wholesale house in 1856. Nine years later, he became the head of the firm,

and, by his marked executive and financial ability, contributed no small amount to the success of that business which, nearly a quarter of a century ago, had already reached the enormous amount of \$10,000,000 trade per annum. The fire of 1871 kept the firm out of business for about two weeks, after which they occupied a temporary building, and commenced a permanent structure of five stories, ninety by one hundred and ninety feet, on the fifth of December, and occupied it in the following February.

The following extract from the *Chicago Tribune* of October 9th, 1875, four years after the fire, shows not only the financial success of the firm, but its character and the estimation in which it is held by the community:

"An important incident of the early steps toward reconstruction evinced the confidence reposed in the business judgment of the firm of J. V. Farwell & Co. The advice and counsel of the members of this house were then publicly sought and as publicly given. While the ruins of Chicago were still smoking, a meeting of merchants was called for mutual counsel. Mr. C. B. Farwell, then member of Congress (now senator), was called to the chair, and John V. Farwell, senior member of the firm, was the first gentleman requested to express his views of the situation and prospects. His firm had lost very heavily, and his opinions were held to have a most practical weight.

"He responded at once, declaring the situation to be critical, but not hopeless, and expressing it as his fervent opinion that everything depended upon the actions of the assembled representative merchants. Chicago, he tersely said, was a living, business fact. It had faced all varieties of opposition in the past from competitors, and had thrived under the treatment. He, for one, did not believe that the city could be materially hindered in its destined greatness by the fire. He considered that all that was wanted was a firm integrity of purpose to meet all obligations as far as their means would possibly permit. These obligations must be met without flinching. They must only ask such time as they needed to gather up the ashes of their business, and must begin anew, not discouraged by what had happened, but more determined than ever to make Chicago the center of the whole Northwestern trade. They could do so if they would, and could do it soon. These earnest sentiments were met with hearty applause. There was but one dissenter to the honorable, manly views, and he was a liquor dealer, who proceeded to advocate a universal and shameful repudiation, but was promptly hissed out of the meeting."

During the War of the Rebellion, Mr. Farwell was marked for his philanthropy and devotion to the Union cause. He was active in raising the Board of Trade regiment, which was equipped by private contributions at an expense of \$40,000. He was a constant friend of soldiers' families, and contributed liberally to the funds of the Sanitary

and Christian Commissions. His special interest, however, centered in the Christian Commission, of which he was one of the executive committee, and to which he gave his time and money without stint.

The following clippings from papers published during the war exhibit his sentiments and spirit during the great struggle for the integrity of the Union. The first is a copy of a speech made when presenting colors to Capt. Charles W. Barker, of the Chicago Dragoons, in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was president :

"Captain Barker : I need not tell you that history informs us that in all ages of the world emblems of nationality have commanded the homage, the purse and heart's blood, if need be, of every true patriot, and in America, sir, every insult to the *magna charta* of our blood-bought rights brings to its rescue men who will peril their all to defend its honor. In every controversy, individual or national, there is a right and a wrong side, and 'thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just.'

"A heathen general once ordered his subordinates to number his army before engaging a very much larger force in battle. The work being done, they reported a force of ten thousand men to go out against a force of forty thousand, and counseled a surrender. The general said they had made an egregious blunder in the numbering of his men. After asserting that they had numbered them correctly, said he, 'How many did you put me down for?' 'Only one, sir.'

"'Bad mistake, gentlemen ; you will let me number them over again. *Our cause is just.* You may therefore put me down for 20,000 men, and for each one of my soldiers you may count four, making in all sixty thousand against forty thousand of the enemy, every man of whom is not over half a man, when fighting against the right. Now, will you fight them?'

"'Aye, sir, and whip them too,' and they were as good as their word.

"On behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association, many of whose members are under your command, I present you this flag, the emblem of our dearly-bought liberties, expecting that you will trust in God while under its folds, and be counted twenty thousand against its enemies, and every man of your command a host to follow your lead in placing it in the record of national glory, second to none that waves in the free air of heaven.

"Your commander-in-chief, the President of these United States, on taking leave of his home in Springfield to assume the guardianship of our national flag, said : 'I have a greater task before me than that which engaged the soul of a Washington, and without the assistance of a God of Nations, I cannot succeed ; with it I cannot fail.'

"I believe, sir, that he will not fail, for I believe that the God of Washington is Lincoln's God, not for personal aggrandisement, but for our national weal and the world's redemption from tyranny. And now, sir, while I hand you this stand of colors, permit me to propose this sentiment :

" 'Down with the traitor's serpent flag!
Death to the wretch o'er whom it waves!
And let our heaven-born banner float
O'er freemen's homes and traitors' graves.' "

Mr. Farwell despised that class who, while living amongst the Northern people, were in sympathy with those who were trying to disintegrate the Union. The second extract which follows was from the editorial of the *Chicago Tribune* :

DISCOURTENANCING TREASON.

"The immense wholesale dry goods house of Cooley, Farwell & Co. has kicked the *Chicago Times* into the street on account of its treason. The following note, addressed to the proprietors of the *Times*, explains the matter :

'COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
42, 44, 46 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.,
JANUARY 1, 1863.

'Messrs. Story & Worden :

'GENTLEMEN.—We wish to begin the new year patriotically, and know of no better way than to commence by excluding your paper from our counting-room. Your vile sympathies with treason are too apparent, and now that a public example has been made of the manner in which such papers should be treated among honest men, we wish to be among the endorsers of the movement. You will, therefore, send your bill and keep your paper, and oblige

'Yours respectfully,

'COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.'

"On the receipt of this note, instead of quietly discontinuing the paper as directed to do, the Tory organ prints the note and flies into a huge passion, foams at the mouth, and commands every Democrat to avoid their doors as he would the gates of hell.

"Democratic merchants, we presume, suit themselves, and purchase their goods where they can buy to the best advantage. There are few Democratic merchants that endorse the treasonable course of the *Times*, or sympathize with its purpose to produce civil war in Illinois, by arraying the Democratic party in armed hostility to the Federal Government. If there be any such merchants in the West, Cooley, Farwell & Co. can well afford to do without their custom. There are several hundred Republicans—ardent Union men—whom, we are sorry to say, still continue to take the infamous sheet, and contribute their \$10 apiece for its support. Many of these persons complain of the weight of their taxes, but have nothing to say against paying a poll tax of \$10 for the support of Jeff Davis' organ in their midst. If they want to take a Democratic paper, there is the *Post*, which is bitterly partisan, which is as bitterly partisan as can be desired, but is yet loyal to the Federal flag."

After the close of the war, Mr. Farwell was appointed a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners by President Grant, and the discharge of his duties in this office was characterized by the same devotion, zeal and benevolence that have marked his entire career.

Mr. Farwell has never taken any active part in politics, except in 1864, when he allowed his name to be used as a presidential elector for Mr. Lincoln.

At the age of fourteen years, Mr. Farwell united with the M. E. Church, but is now a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. Since first uniting with the church, he has been proverbial for his liberality, and has since been known, when on a salary, to devote half of his income to charitable objects. He took a deep interest in the evangelical work of Mr. Dwight L. Moody, and ever assisted him in the worthy cause, both in Chicago and in England.

In the establishment of the Young Men's Christian Association in 1857, Mr. Farwell was a prime mover, and to his constant zeal and earnest effort the prosperity of that institution is largely due. He has been connected with the Association as trustee, vice-president, and president for several years, participating actively in its labors, and contributing largely for current expenses.

Mr. Farwell's acquaintance and co-operation with Mr. Moody in his work led to a firm friendship. When a large hall was erected for the Young Men's Christian Association, it was, upon

its dedication, named "Farwell Hall," at the suggestion of Mr. Moody.

Mr. Farwell's career has been remarkable; he has through his own exertions, business ability and integrity, advanced from the obscurity of poverty to the position of prominence which he now occupies amongst the leading merchants of the world.

The building of the State House at Austin, Texas—for a consideration of 3,000,000 acres of land in the famous Pan Handle of Texas—two years in advance of contract time may be cited as one of the most remarkable building accomplishments of this century, when its size and character are considered, and it shows the spirit of enterprise which has characterized the Farwells from their earliest connection with the business interests of the West. This building is constructed of granite and iron; is about 600 feet by 288, extreme front; is in the form of a Greek cross, and has been pronounced by competent judges the finest of its kind on this continent.

HON. GEO. M. BOGUE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

FEW real estate firms of Chicago are better known than that of Bogue and Company, of which the subject of this sketch is the senior partner.

The Bogue family are of Scotch descent, and the first of this family to arrive in America was John Bogue, who came from Glasgow, Scotland; and settled in the neighborhood now known as Hadlyme (better known in the old colonial days as East Haddom), Connecticut, in 1680. Our subject's father was born in Georgia, Vermont, in 1800, and when comparatively young removed from Vermont to St. Lawrence county, New York. Our subject was born at Norfolk, St. Lawrence county, New York, on January 21st, 1842, the son of Warren Steuben and Sally (Underwood) Bogue.

In 1856, our subject determined to join his brothers, Hamilton B. and S. Curtiss, who had settled in Chicago several years prior to that time, and putting his purpose into action, he arrived there on August 28th of that year. The

following year he was employed in the freight office of the Merchants' Despatch, and continued there about two years, when, for the purpose of completing his education, he pursued a course of study at Cayuga Lake Academy, at Aurora, New York. In July, 1862, he returned to Chicago and resumed his former occupation, and two years later accepted a position in the land department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and held it until 1867. Since that time he has devoted his time and attention more particularly to real estate matters, and in 1882 established the firm of Bogue and Hoyt, which was succeeded by Bogue and Co., in February, 1891, Capt. Hoyt having died February 12 of that year.

Mr. Bogue became a resident of Hyde Park in 1858, then one of Chicago's most thriving suburbs, and in 1864 was elected its town clerk. He held that position three years, and resigned it in 1867, and two years later was elected town treasurer, and held that office until 1872. In November of that year, Hon. Chas. Hitchcock having



Very truly yours
Geo. M. Rogers.

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estates. Aside from his business, Mr. King has taken an active interest in all public matters relating to the welfare of his city, and been closely identified with many public enterprises. From 1871 to 1873 he was president of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, which disbursed during that time the enormous sum of \$5,000,000, mostly contributed for the relief of those who suffered in the great fire. The ability and fidelity displayed in the distribution of this magnificent and timely bounty attracted attention far and wide, and the Chicago society became the model for societies of a similar character in many parts of the world. Since 1873, Mr. King has served as treasurer of this society. He is also vice-president of the Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum, and one of the directors of the Old People's Home.

In his religious faith, Mr. King is a Presbyterian, and is a leading member of the Fourth Presbyterian church, of Chicago, and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the McCormick Theological Seminary. He takes an active part in all the affairs of his church, and in charitable, benevolent and philanthropic enterprises generally, stands ever ready to contribute generously of his time, energy and money.

In political sentiment he is a Republican. Though in no sense a politician, and invariably declining the honors of official positions, he takes an earnest and active part in the proper conduct

of public affairs, and in casting his ballot often votes for a candidate who differs from himself in political faith, if he believes him better qualified for the office sought than the candidate of his own party, his belief being that men and principle are higher and should carry more weight in deciding one's course in such matters than loyalty to party.

Mr. King was married, in 1858, to Miss Aurelia Case, a daughter of Mr. John R. Case, one of Chicago's early citizens, now deceased. They have one son and two daughters, viz.: Francis, now associated with his father in business; Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Cyrus Bentley, an attorney-at-law, of Chicago, and Christine, the wife of Mr. S. H. Pomeroy, of Pittsfield, Mass.

In closing this sketch it is but just and fitting to say that Mr. King has achieved his remarkable success by patiently and persistently following a fixed purpose in the line of his business, never entering on the alluring field of speculation. Conservative in his ideas, he has yet kept pace with the progress of events, and, wherever known, has been recognized as a man of unusual energy, clear foresight and unwavering business fidelity. He is a man of fine personal qualities, kind-hearted, genial and companionable, and enjoys the high regard and esteem of many warm personal friends, and the confidence of all who know him.

WASHINGTON HESING,

CHICAGO, ILL.

WASHINGTON HESING, managing editor of the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, may be ranked among the younger class of Chicago's successful business men. He is a son of Anthony C. and Louisa (Lamping) Hesing, and was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 14, 1849. During his youth he was constantly at school until 1861, when he visited Europe. Upon his return in the following winter, he entered University St. Mary's of the Lake, where he continued until July, 1863. He then studied at the University of Chicago one year, after which he was prepared by Dr. Quackenboss for admission to Yale College, which institution he entered in 1866, and from which he

was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1870. Immediately upon leaving college he went to Europe and attended lectures in Berlin and Heidelberg universities, devoting himself to the study of political economy, international law, the science of government, history and German literature.

Summoned by the great fire of October 8 and 9, 1871, he returned home, and on November 21 following entered upon his active journalistic career in connection with the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*. In April, 1880, his father and himself securing a controlling interest in that journal, he at that time became managing editor. From

his advent into journalism, Mr. Hesing has taken an active interest in political matters, and, when but twenty-three years old, distinguished himself by a series of eloquent speeches, in both the English and German languages, in which he strongly advocated the election of General Ulysses S. Grant to the presidency.

Mr. Hesing's unusual ability was early recognized, and at the age of twenty-two he was appointed a member of the Board of Education. At the expiration of his term of office, Mayor Joseph Medill tendered him a re-appointment, but he declined the honor.

While a member of the Board of Education, Mr. Hesing, as a member of the Committee on

German, made a report in which he advocated the system of grading the German studies as the English were graded. This report was adopted by the Board, and the proposed system has since that time been in practice.

In August, 1880, Mr. Hesing was elected a member of the County Board of Education. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and in 1873 was elected president of the Union Catholic Library Association of Chicago, an organization whose membership comprises all the leading Catholics of the city.

Mr. Hesing is a married man, his wife being formerly Miss Henrietta C. Weir, of Boston, Massachusetts.

FERDINAND W. PECK,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE life and work of him whose name heads this biography is inseparably associated with many of the public enterprises that have made his native city a metropolis, known alike for her unparalleled business activity and as the home of higher education and art. He was born in Chicago in 1848, the son of Philip F. W. Peck and Mary Kent (Wythe) Peck, and is the youngest of a family of seven sons, three of whom are living and rank among Chicago's enterprising and public-spirited citizens. The father died in 1871. The mother is still living and resides in Chicago. At the time of our subject's birth, his father's residence and garden covered the present site of the Grand Pacific Hotel. Growing up with the growth of the city, his life reaching back nearly to her beginning, he early imbibed her spirit, and, loyal to her welfare and interests, has devoted himself with commendable zeal to the development of her highest and best resources. He was educated in Chicago, graduating first from the High School. He afterwards graduated from the literary department of the Old University of Chicago, and later pursued a course of study in the Union College of Law, being then still in his minority, when he received his diploma and was admitted to the bar when just twenty-one years of age. Although he has never entered actively into the practice of law as a profession, Mr. Peck has found in the con-

trol of vast business interests practical application for his legal learning that has been invaluable to him.

Besides his private affairs, he with his brothers has managed the Peck estate, one of the largest and best controlled estates in Chicago. Mr. Peck has always been a man of intense activity, known for his unusual executive ability, and has taken a just pride in using his talents and influence to further public and private enterprises which would reflect honor upon his native city. At the present time (1891), he is president of the Chicago Athenæum, president of the Chicago Auditorium Association, president of the Chicago Opera Festival Association, president of the Chicago High School Alumni Association. He served four years as a member and was vice-president of the Board of Education, having been twice appointed by the mayor of Chicago. He is also chairman of the Finance Committee of the World's Columbian Exposition; vice-president of the Union League Club; first vice-president of the Illinois Humane Society, and one of the trustees of the new Chicago University.

While taking a just pride in all of these and other organizations, the Auditorium may rightly be called his crowning work. This vast enterprise had its inception at the time of the celebrated Opera Festival in April, 1885, in which Mr. Peck



Ferd. W. Beck

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was a prime mover, and the success of which not only strengthened public sentiment and developed public taste for popular entertainments of that character, but also revealed the necessity of a great music hall, where great musical productions could be properly presented. The idea originating in the fertile brain of Mr. Peck gave him no rest until the grandly magnificent structure known as the Auditorium was wrought to completion and dedicated to its noble purpose, the building alone costing \$3,500,000. While it is true that in the carrying out of his purpose he had the financial and moral co-operation of many other of Chicago's public-spirited men, yet to him must be attributed the chief honor. The idea of the promoter of this great undertaking was to popularize music, of which he is an ardent lover, and give to the people the benefit of its elevating and refining influence. He thoroughly believes in music as a

refiner of the masses and an educator of public taste. He finds his highest enjoyment in devoting his abilities, money and influence to those objects and causes intended to better his fellows. His taste is simple and unpretentious, and he has done much to encourage a severe and stable type of architecture.

In personal appearance, Mr. Peck is tall, with clean, clear-cut features, a dark complexion, black hair and a black moustache, and ordinarily bears himself with an air of studious thoughtfulness. He is a man of pleasing address, courteous and kind, and withal has an abundance of genial good nature.

He was married in 1870 to Miss Tilla Spalding, a daughter of W. A. Spalding, of Chicago, and a woman esteemed and loved for her many womanly virtues. They have an interesting family of four sons and two daughters.

FERNAND HENROTIN, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this biography, a native of Brussels, Belgium, was born in 1848, and is one of a family of nine children. He is the son of Joseph F. and Adele Henrotin, *née* Kinson, both of whom were Belgians. The father was a prominent and successful physician. He immigrated to the United States with his family in 1848, and settled in Chicago, where he was known as a "French doctor." He was a familiar figure and rendered most valuable service during the cholera epidemic, and continued in practice until his death in 1875.

The paternal grandfather of our subject lived to the advanced age of ninety-six years, and for seventy-five years was a practicing physician. Henry Henrotin, the eldest brother of our subject, belonged to Taylor's Battery, and was killed at the siege of Vicksburg during the War of the Rebellion. Charles Henrotin, another brother, is one of the leading and successful men of Chicago. He is Belgian consul, also Turkish consul, and is one of three men in Chicago who have been honored with decorations from foreign sovereigns in recognition of valuable reports. He was the founder and first president of the Chicago Stock

Exchange, and is its president at the present time (1890). A third brother, Victor Henrotin, is a coffee merchant at Havre, France. Adolph Henrotin, the fourth brother, resides in Chicago, as do also the four sisters, three of whom are married.

His father having settled in Chicago the same year our subject was born, Fernand has grown up with the city and is, in every sense, a Chicago man. He was educated in the common and high schools of Chicago, and having decided to enter the medical profession, pursued a thorough course of study in Rush Medical College, graduating in February, 1869, being then twenty-one years of age. He at once established himself in his profession, and for twenty-one years has been continuously in practice, without a vacation. From the commencement of his practice, Dr. Henrotin has been known as a man of clear-cut ideas touching all matters pertaining to his profession, skillful, energetic and conscientious. He soon came into prominence, and in 1872 and '73 held the office of County Physician, which was but the beginning of a series of public professional positions he has held and filled with eminent success in connection with his constantly growing practice. He

was for some eight years on the staff of attending physicians at the Cook County Hospital, for five years surgeon of the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, surgeon of the Chicago Police Department for fourteen years, and at the present time is surgeon of the Chicago Fire Department. Dr. Henrotin is professor of diseases of women in the Chicago Polyclinic, and has been for three or four years, and is a member of the Chicago Medical Society. He is a member of the Union Club, but owing to the urgent demands of his extensive practice, which ranks among the largest as well as the most lucrative of any physician in Chicago, he finds little time for club life or social enjoyment outside of his own family.

In political sentiment, Dr. Henrotin, though Democratic, is non-partisan and, in casting his ballot, votes in favor of what he believes to be right principles, and the men whom he believes will support them, regardless of party affiliations.

Dr. Henrotin was married in the spring of 1873 to Miss Emily B. Prussing, a daughter of Mr. Charles G. Prussing, one of the early settlers of Chicago. Mrs. Henrotin is a woman of artistic tastes, and is known among her acquaintances as an amateur painter of extraordinary ability. She is a woman of many personal charms, hospitable to her friends, and devoted to her husband and home, and in nothing takes greater delight than in making it beautiful and full of good cheer.

Personally, Dr. Henrotin is a man of most estimable qualities. Added to his fine physical proportions and rugged constitution, are qualities of heart and mind of a high order. Warm-hearted, generous to a fault, high-minded, conscientious and genial, he is the center of a large circle of close friends and acquaintances who honor and esteem him for his many manly virtues and genuine worth.

JOHN B. SHERMAN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOHN B. SHERMAN was born in January, 1825, in the town of Beekman, Dutchess county, New York; was brought up on a farm, and received a common-school education. He left the farm and commenced clerking in a country store at the age of nineteen, for fifty dollars per year, and continued clerking some two or three years. He was married at the age of twenty-three. In 1849, he started for California, passing through Old Mexico, and at Vera Cruz boarded a sailing vessel and arrived at San Francisco in May of that year. He engaged in mining near Georgetown, not far from what was called Sutter's Mills. He succeeded in saving a few thousand dollars from mining operations and returned to Dutchess county, New York, in 1850. In the fall of 1850, he removed to Illinois, locating on Fox river, Kendall county, where he purchased a farm. Later he removed to Chicago, and with a Mr. Black, under the firm name of Black & Sherman, engaged in the commission business and was located on Kinzie street. In December, of 1855, he succeeded in renting the old Bull's Head Stock Yards, then

located on West Madison street, where the Washingtonian Home now stands. In the spring of 1856, in company with Mr. D. K. Belding, he leased the Myrick Yards, located at Thirty-ninth street on Cottage Grove avenue, and after his lease expired at the Bull's Head Yards he removed thither, and soon after bought the interest of his partner and admitted his brother, I. N. W. Sherman, to the business, and so continued until the expiration of the lease in the fall of 1865. At that time there were four different stock yard markets in Chicago: The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, located at Twenty-second street; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy yards, located on the west side of the city; the Loomis Yards at Thirty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue, and the Myrick Yards at Thirty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue. In the early part of 1865, Mr. Sherman, with others, with a view of improving the stock market of Chicago, conceived the plan of concentrating all the live stock markets at one point, a movement which soon afterwards resulted in the organization of the great Union Stock Yard and Transit Company,



John B. Sherman

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resigned his office as a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Cook county, Mr. Bogue was elected to fill the vacancy, and during his term of office (which expired in December, 1874) served as chairman of the finance committee and as a member of the building committee, the importance of which latter office, especially, may be estimated when it is stated that it was during this period that the criminal court and county jail building and county hospital were being erected, and large additions were being made to the insane asylum.

In 1874, he was elected a member of the General Assembly of Illinois from the second senatorial district, and filled the honorable position in a manner creditable alike to himself and his constituents. He was one of the Chicago delegates to the Republican National Convention, held at Cincinnati, in June, 1876. In February of the following year, he was appointed by Governor Cullom a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission of Illinois, and filled that position until March, 1883, when he resigned, having, in the previous January, been unanimously elected Arbitrator of the Western Railway pools, comprising the Colorado Traffic Association, the Northwestern Traffic Association, the Central Iowa Traffic Association, and the Southwestern Traffic Association, embracing, in all, some eleven railroads. He held this difficult position four years, displaying in his awards, which frequently involved large sums of money, conspicuous ability and rare judgment. He resigned this office in

1887, his real estate demanding his personal attention, and in 1889 was elected president of the Chicago Real Estate Board, and later, was chairman of the committee on valuations, and is at present chairman of the committee on public service.

Although Mr. Bogue is a busy man, he is public spirited and benevolent, and a practical sympathizer with much of the benevolent and charitable work of Chicago. He has been a member of the board of managers of the Presbyterian Hospital, of Chicago, since its establishment, in 1883, and for four years has been president of that board. The Home for Incurables, also, has benefited by his sympathy and counsel; for many years he was a member of its board of managers and served on its executive committee. He is now, 1892, one of the directors of the Lake Forest University, a member of the executive committee of the Presbyterian League, of Chicago, and president of the board of trustees of the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, of which board he has been a member since its organization in 1864.

Mr. Bogue was married, January 26th, 1871, at Hyde Park, to Miss Catharine M. Van Doren, daughter of A. B. Van Doren, Esq. This union has been blessed with six children, of whom Franklin Ackerman, Ruth Van Doren and George Marquis are living. Mr. Bogue is a man of strictest integrity, energetic and enterprising, and occupies an honorable place among Chicago's leading business men.

HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT JACKSON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT JACKSON was born January 28, 1841, at Newark, New Jersey, and is the son of John P. and Elizabeth (Wolcott) Jackson. His father was a prominent lawyer of New Jersey, and died December 10, 1861. The Jackson family are of Scotch-Irish descent, the first of the family to arrive in America being James Jackson, who settled on the banks of the Hudson; while by marriage the family became connected with the Brinckerhoffs, Schuylers and Van Der Lindes. The mother of Mrs. Jack-

son, our subject's mother, was a Huntington, a member of the Connecticut family of that name, distinguished in the Revolution. Her great-grandfather, grand-father and four uncles on the maternal side were officers of high rank in the army. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Jackson on the paternal side was the first governor of Connecticut. Her grandfather was Oliver Wolcott, Sr., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; her uncle, Oliver Wolcott, Jr., was Secretary of the Treasury under General Washington, and her

father, Frederick H. Wolcott, occupied judicial positions in Connecticut for many years.

Receiving his early education at Phillip's Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1859 Mr. Jackson entered Princeton College, and at the close of his junior year entered the army and served through various grades. He was appointed aide-de-camp upon the staff of Maj.-Genl. John Newton, commanding the First Army Corps and other commands, and was engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and other engagements of the Army of the Potomac. He was also with the Army of the Cumberland in Gen. Sherman's campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and, though wounded in the arm at Kenesaw Mountain, was present at the fall of Atlanta. Upon leaving the army, he was, in 1865, brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field. In "Foster's New Jersey and the Rebellion," issued in 1868, the author says, page 761: "In the Chancellorsville campaign he was commended by General Sedgwick for special gallantry in volunteering to rally an assaulting column at Mary's Heights, Fredericksburg (May 3, 1863). The column had broken and the men were falling back, but Lieutenant Jackson, having obtained permission and exposing himself to a fire that killed and wounded one hundred and sixty men out of four hundred in the leading regiment, rallied the column and passed with it into the enemy's works!"

Returning to civil life, he entered the Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., and spent the following year at that institution, when he went abroad, remaining a year in Europe. Upon his

return home, he resumed his legal studies in the office of his brother, the late John P. Jackson, Jr., of Newark, N. J. In the fall of 1867, Mr. Jackson came to Chicago and entered the office of Messrs. Waite and Clarke, where he completed his studies, being admitted to the bar in the spring of 1868, and on July 1st of that year formed a partnership with Mr. David B. Lyman, which still continues.

A Republican in politics, he was elected supervisor of South Chicago in 1878, and continued the reforms instituted by his predecessors, Robert T. Lincoln and Edward G. Mason.

Appointed by the Hon. John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, as receiver and attorney of the Third National Bank of Chicago, his management of the affairs of that institution has received high commendation.

Mr. Jackson has been offered several political positions, but has declined them, preferring to continue in the practice of his profession. He was at one time a director of the Chicago Aid and Relief Society, but was obliged to resign on account of other duties. He has been president of the Chicago Bar Association. The late John Crerar appointed him one of the executors and trustees of his estate, as well as a director of the Free Public Library founded by him. He is a trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church, and is a member of the Chicago, Calumet and Literary Clubs; also of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of the George H. Thomas Post of the Grand Army.

As an attorney, he is discriminating and earnest, and his professional career has been successful and honorable.

SOLVA BRINTNALL,

CHICAGO, ILL.

TO a student of human nature there is nothing more interesting than to examine into the life-history of a self-made man, and analyze those principles that have made him pass many on the highway of life, and reach a position of prominence in the community.

Among the prominent citizens of Chicago who owe their eminent position to their own exertions, Solva Brintnall is an example whom the rising

generation would do well to emulate. He was born during the early days of the nineteenth century (on October 24, 1817), in Schoharie county, New York, where his parents, Solva Brintnall, a soldier in the war of 1812, and Betsy (Stannard) Brintnall, had established their residence.

Our subject can trace his paternal ancestry back to the seventeenth century, when his great-grandfather left England and came to America. His

grandfather, Isaac Brintnall, was born on August 31, 1752, and died January 27, 1822, in Watertown, New York. His maternal grandfather, Abiah Stannard, was born March 15, 1758, and died in Green county, New York, July 13, 1836. His father was born December 1, 1773, and his mother December 5, 1774. They passed sixty-two years in happy wedlock, and they died within three months of each other, on March 8, 1867, and June 1, 1867. The family on both sides is remarkable for its longevity. Both families were prominently connected with the Revolutionary War.

Solva Brintnall received his education, with the exception of one winter's schooling, in Watertown, New York, from that great and practical tutor; "Experience." He has always been a great observer, and although having received but a meagre amount of education at school, he is to-day a practical and well-educated man. His youth and earlier manhood days, up to his nineteenth year, were spent in assisting his father on his farm in Lewis county, New York, where the Brintnall family had located when our subject was a lad of five. They were among the pioneers in that section of the then West, and the body of land on which they settled was entirely covered by forest. They cleared the land and in the second year raised a good crop of wheat. The family for the first ten or fifteen years of their residence in that locality were deprived of churches and schools.

His first business venture was in 1836, when he began his career as railroad builder on the New York Central Railroad. Two years later found him at the same kind of work on the New York and Erie Railroad. He also assisted in building the great canal system of New York State, and besides doing work on the Black River Canal, assisted in improving the Erie Canal, and in 1839 and 1840 accomplished some heavy work on that canal at Jordan, New York. In 1841 he returned to railroad construction, and assisted in the building of a road from Auburn to Canandaigua. His business then called him to the West, and the extension of the Miami Canal, and operations in canal construction from Cincinnati to Ft. Wayne, occupied the time from 1843 to 1846. In the latter year he began his career as a merchant, and entered into the hardware business at Batavia,

New York, afterwards removing to Attica; in 1854 he removed to Suspension Bridge, continuing in the same business. His residence in these places covered a period of eighteen years. While a resident of Suspension Bridge, the great bridge from which this city takes its name was being constructed. He was acquainted with Mr. Roebling, who had charge of the work, and he took a deep interest in its completion, which at that time was the greatest feat in bridge building ever attempted.

Perceiving a great future for the City of Chicago, and deeming it a place that offered exceptional opportunities for business, as well as educational advantages, he removed here in 1863, and continued in the general hardware and stove business. After three years he entered into partnership with Messrs. Terry and Belden, and began a wholesale hardware business, under the style of Brintnall, Terry & Belden. In 1876 Mr. Lamb purchased Mr. Terry's interest, and the firm became known as Brintnall, Lamb & Co., under which style it continued until 1883, when the entire business was disposed of to Messrs. Keith, Benham and Desendorf. For thirty-seven years Mr. Brintnall was connected with the hardware trade, and he always conducted his affairs in a manner to leave an unblemished record as an honorable business man. In 1883 he organized the Drovers' National Bank, located at the Stock Yards, the heart of Chicago's greatest business enterprise. He became president of that institution upon its organization, and he has continued in this responsible position ever since.

In 1846 he was married to Miss Hurd, a daughter of Thomas Hurd, of Alexander, New York. They had a family of three children: W. H. Brintnall, now connected with the financial institution of which his father is president; Mrs. M. F. Perry, of this city, and George S. Brintnall, of McPherson, Kansas, who died in 1886. Mrs. Brintnall died October, 1875, and in 1878 he married Leonice, daughter of the late O. F. Woodford, who was for many years prominently connected with the water-works system of this city.

Mr. Brintnall is a devout Christian, and is an active worker in the cause of religion. He joined the Presbyterian Church in 1852, and is at present an active and honored member of the First Presbyterian Church of this city. He takes a great

interest in assisting all religious efforts, and has been for some time a great friend of the Presbyterian Hospital and the Railroad Chapel.

Since the birth of the Republican party, he has been an ardent supporter of its principles. He has ever believed that the Republican principles were those that had the best interests of the people at heart. He is a strong admirer of President Harrison, and a firm believer in those principles of Republicanism that were advocated by Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Harrison and Blaine.

Such is the biography of a man whose life has been both active and honorable. He has achieved the high position he now occupies entirely through his own exertions. What he has achieved he owes to his ambitious nature, his high sense of

honor and to his sobriety and industry; he has never been addicted to the use of liquors or tobacco.

In personal appearance, he impresses one as being both benignant and kindly. Although having passed more than three score and ten years on this earth, Father Time has dealt lightly with him, and he looks like a hale and hearty gentleman of less than three score.

In conclusion it may be truly said, that with a character above reproach and an honorable record at the head of a large financial institution, and with an ample fortune, there is no one more worthy of a prominent place among the body of men who appear in this work than is Solva Brintnall.

THOMAS DENT,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THOMAS DENT was born in Putnam county, Illinois, November 14, 1831, and is a son of George and Comfort (Ijams) Dent.

His father, a native of Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), was from an early age reared on a farm in Ohio.

The parents removed from Muskingum county, Ohio, and settled in Putnam county, Illinois, at an early day. The father was for many years in official position, holding various public offices, such as Clerk of the County Commissioners, Circuit and County Courts, Master in Chancery, County Judge, and member of the State Legislature.

Thomas acquired the basis of his education in the common schools near his home, and while living for a time in Ohio. But following the natural disposition of his mind, he has, by virtue of continued and careful reading and study, acquired a degree of literary culture and discipline which would only have been more surely the outcome of a liberal education.

From the age of twelve years, he was an occasional assistant in the public offices of the county in which the family resided, and during the following three years was in employments requiring aptitude in penmanship and accounts. He thus early acquired a taste for legal business,

which led to legal study at various leisure intervals. At fifteen years of age, he became a regular assistant of his father in the public business of the county, and during the ensuing eight years was much occupied in making up court and other records in Putnam and adjoining counties, and also pursued a course of legal study. On his admission to the bar in 1854, he began the practice of law at Hennepin, Illinois. Under appointment of the County Court, he made up tract and sectional indices for the land records of Putnam county.

In 1856, Mr. Dent removed to Chicago, where his first association in practice was with Mr. M. R. M. Wallace, prominently identified with military service in the late civil war, and also with service in civil affairs, as County Judge of Cook county, and in other stations.

In 1857, Mr. Dent removed his office for a time to Peoria, Illinois, but continuing to have professional engagements in Chicago, he resumed his residence there in 1858. In 1860, he became associated with the late Judge A. W. Arrington. This association continued until the death of the senior partner, December 31, 1867. Soon after this, the firm of Dent and Black was formed, and continued for eighteen years.

The practice of Mr. Dent has been of a general



Thomas Dent.

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and diversified character, but chiefly in common law and chancery causes, a number of which are to be found in the reports in Illinois and other States, as also in the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States. In various instances he has met in argument lawyers of great eminence and distinction in different States of the Union. On different occasions he has represented a number of corporations, among which are included banks, insurance companies, railroad companies and the Chicago Board of Trade; but especially in real estate and commercial causes his services have been given to the general public, in whose interests he has on some notable occasions been selected for the giving of important opinions.

In personal appearance, Mr. Dent is of medium height and slender, without robustness of figure. His manner is quiet and gentle, yet, withal, he is firm, with a firmness that comes

from honesty of purpose and depth of conviction. Possessing these characteristics, with a mind of marked vigor, self-poised in an unusual degree, because highly disciplined, and marked in all his enterprises by unusual steadfastness of purpose and wonderful patience, it is but natural that he should have won for himself a most enviable reputation as a lawyer at once strong, scrupulously honest, and in a high degree successful. In presenting his cases, whether to jury or court, he works earnestly, bringing to bear all his power and a very extensive legal learning. His memory, naturally tenacious, has, under careful and constant discipline, become indeed "wax to receive and marble to retain."

He has collected valuable libraries for his home and office, and has from early years delivered occasional addresses on political and social subjects, and possesses great aptitude for such efforts.

CHARLES HENRY SCHWAB,

CHICAGO, ILL.

WITH much pleasure we present this biographical sketch of Charles Henry Schwab, who for thirty-five years has been actively identified with the remarkable growth and upbuilding of Chicago. Coming to this city at the age of eighteen years, without friends or capital, he is an illustrious prototype of the self-made man, whose indomitable will and industry have rewarded him with an honorable position among the foremost business men of Chicago.

One by one he has forced aside the barriers that obstruct the way to success, until to-day he stands within the charmed circle, rich in honor and wealth, the devoted son of a mighty city.

A native of Mulhouse, France, he was born in 1835, long before Alsace-Lorraine became disputed territory. His father, Moise Schwab, a prominent manufacturer of Mulhouse, died in 1850, and Charles, then a lad of fifteen years, closed his school career and obtained a position as book-keeper in a wholesale dry goods house of his native city.

Remaining three years with this firm, and having acquired fluency in the German, French

and English languages, he traveled extensively throughout France for three months, but attracted by the wonderful accounts of the New World across the water, he embarked for this country in 1854, landing at New York. He spent a short time there, but, with that sound judgment and apt perception for which he has since become noted, he decided to build the foundation of his business career in the West, where the works of skillful hands and intelligent minds have amazed the world.

Taking the steamboat at New York, he touched at New Orleans, sailed up the rivers to Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio, finally landing in the spring of 1855 at Chicago, then a city of 60,000 inhabitants. Discerning that Chicago, at no very distant day, must become a great commercial center, and the natural store-house for the North and West, he began business with J. B. Smith, a cousin, as a wholesale liquor merchant on South Water street.

In 1868, on the retirement of Mr. Smith, the business was continued under the name of Schwab, McQuaid & Co. until 1876, when Mr.

Schwab disposed of his entire interests in the business. In January, 1878, the well-known firm of Selz, Schwab & Co., wholesale boots and shoes, was established, and after thirteen years of uninterrupted and remarkable success, is deservedly entitled to the honorable position it holds among the leading business institutions of Chicago.

The election of Mr. Schwab as a director of the World's Columbian Exposition is a fitting testimonial to the enterprise, intelligence and devotion which this gentleman has ever displayed in advancing the material interests and future welfare of Chicago.

In 1863 he rendered valuable assistance in organizing a regiment of Chicago volunteers, of which General Solomon was captain.

As a citizen, Mr. Schwab has always responded generously with financial and personal aid in every enterprise tending to the material welfare of his adopted city, and he may justly feel that he has been no small factor in placing Chicago in her present proud position. As a factor in the financial world, Mr. Schwab is regarded as a sound, able and conservative financier, whose wide experience and large business interests eminently befit him as a director of the Corn Exchange Bank.

In politics, he is a Democrat, but his integrity of principle and genial social qualities have

brought him the respect of all parties. During a portion of the years 1886 and 1887, he discharged with general satisfaction the duties of comptroller of this city, and was nominated on the Democratic ticket for State Elector at Large, but was denied the pleasure of casting his vote for Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Schwab is characterized by that same generous liberality in religious opinions that has made him so popular in other walks of life. A prominent member of the Jewish Reformed Church, and president of the Jewish Training School, his benevolence and charity are not confined to nationality or sect.

He has always taken a great interest in the public schools of Chicago, and for a number of years past has given three medals to the pupils of the Haven School, two being for scholarship and one for deportment.

In 1862, Mr. Schwab married Rachel, daughter of Isaac Monheimer, a prominent merchant of Cincinnati. This union was sanctified by five children, three sons and two daughters. The elder daughter is the wife of Henry G. Foreman, the well-known banker. Mrs. Schwab is an accomplished lady of fine mental attainments, and with her husband is held in high esteem by a wide circle of congenial friends.

SIDNEY ALBERT KENT,

CHICAGO, ILL.

SIDNEY ALBERT KENT was born in Suffield, Connecticut, in 1834. He is the son of Albert and Lucinda Kent, and is of English descent on his father's side, his ancestors having come to America during the seventeenth century. His early education was acquired in the Suffield common schools. Coming to Chicago in 1854, he obtained a situation as clerk in a dry goods store, where he remained two years. When twenty-two years of age, he entered the commission business, but in 1859 he established himself in a modest way in the packing business, in which he has continued to the present time.

Mr. Kent has been vice-president and president of the Corn Exchange Bank. He was also a director of the Board of Trade, but resigned that

position. The Chicago Union League, Calumet and Washington Park Clubs claim him as a member.

Mr. Kent's travels include three trips to Europe, and he has traversed every State and Territory in the Union, including Alaska.

In 1865 he was married to Miss Stella A. Lincoln, of Newark Valley, New York State. Two daughters have been born to them.

Real estate has been the source of much of Mr. Kent's wealth, and he has large interests in the grain and packing business, in the Corn Exchange Bank, in gas and lumber companies, etc.

The numerous charitable institutions in Chicago can testify to his generosity. There are few men in the West who have been more successful



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than Mr. Kent. Beneath his reticent, quiet demeanor lies great persistency and indomitable energy. Slow to make friends, he has never been heedless of the demands of friendship. The love of home is one of the distinguishing characteristics of many eminent men, and Mr. Kent is no

exception to the rule. It would indeed be difficult to find a home more delightful than his, which is rendered doubly attractive by the presence of his accomplished daughters. In his home life his love of quiet, retirement and domesticity is fully gratified.

RICHARD STANLEY TUTHILL,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JUDGE RICHARD S. TUTHILL, youngest son of Daniel B. Tuthill, a native of Bennington county, Vermont, and Sally (Strong) Tuthill, a native of Vergennes, Vermont, was born at Vergennes, in "Tuthill's Prairie," Jackson county, Illinois, November 10th, 1841. His ancestors, in both branches of his family, were among the earliest settlers in New England, having emigrated to the new world with the Puritans prior to the year 1640. Daniel B. Tuthill, his father, a classical scholar of high attainments, entered Middlebury (Vt.) College, but owing to ill health he reluctantly left college before graduating. The Strongs—his mother's family—were from the first, and have ever been, warm friends and supporters of Middlebury College, an uncle of Mrs. Tuthill, Hon. Seth Storrs, having donated its beautiful site and spacious grounds nearly one hundred years ago.

Richard S. began his preparatory collegiate studies at the St. Louis High School; continued them under a private tutor, and completed them at the Illinois College, at Jacksonville. He entered the freshman class of Middlebury College in September, 1859, and graduated with high honors in the class of 1863.

Immediately after graduation he joined the army in the field at Vicksburg, and served for some months in a company of scouts attached to Gen. John A. Logan's command, when he was commissioned a lieutenant in the famous six-gun battery known in the Army of the West as "De Golyer's Black Horse Battery" (H of the First Michigan Light Artillery), with which he served, being twice promoted, until the close of the war. He was with Gen. Sherman's army in the march to Meridian, through the entire campaign against Atlanta, and finally, in the campaign under Gen.

George H. Thomas, back into Tennessee in pursuit of Hood, taking an active part in the closing and decisive battle of Nashville. Army life, even in active service in the field, has many unoccupied hours, and having provided himself with a few books, Lieutenant Tuthill improved his time by reading law, and as soon as it became apparent that the war was over, resigned his commission, May, 1865, and continued his legal studies thereafter uninterruptedly in the office of Hon. H. H. Harrison, United States District Attorney, at Nashville, Tennessee, until admitted to the bar at Nashville in the spring of 1866. In 1867 he was elected Attorney-General (State's Attorney) of the Nashville circuit.

In 1868, at Vergennes, Vt., he married Jennie F. Smith, of that city, who died at Nashville, December 22, 1872, leaving a daughter. Soon after this sad event he returned to his native State in 1873, and established himself at Chicago, where he soon became known as an able lawyer and a forcible and effective speaker.

In 1875 he was elected City Attorney of Chicago, and re-elected in 1877. Judge Tuthill has always been an active Republican, and in every campaign since the war has rendered valuable services both as a speaker and in the councils of the party. He was a delegate in the memorable Republican National Convention held at Chicago in 1880, being one of the one hundred and six known as "The Old Guard," who voted continuously for the nomination of General Ulysses S. Grant, "of Appomattox." In recognition of his standing and success at the bar. President Arthur, early in February, 1884, appointed him United States District Attorney at Chicago, which position he filled with distinction, and resigned after the inauguration of President Cleveland,

though permitted to remain for nearly a year and a half in office under his administration.

In April, 1887, by the death of Hon. John G. Rogers, an eminent judge for many years of the Circuit Court, a vacancy occurred on the bench of this court. Judge Tuthill was selected, not only by his own party, but by the Democratic party as well, to succeed Judge Rogers, and was elected by nearly fifty thousand majority over his opponent, who was put forward by what was known as the "Socialist element." In June, 1891, he was re-elected for the full term of six years to succeed himself.

Judge Tuthill was married a second time, January 2, 1877, to Miss Harriet McKey, daughter of Edward McKey, a leading dry goods merchant of Janesville, Wis. Six children—five girls and a son, Richard S., Jr.—now comprise the family.

Judge Tuthill, although hardly more than in

the prime of life, is one of the most active citizens of Chicago in every movement which has for its object the promotion of the general welfare of the city or its citizens. He is actively identified with several charitable organizations, among which are those seeking to assist and promote the moral and mental training of poor and destitute children.

Judge Tuthill is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of various Masonic bodies, as well as of the Union League, Illinois and other clubs. Amid all these activities Judge Tuthill has never forgotten the habits of the student which he acquired in his early life, and he has done much in public addresses and speeches to delight, entertain and instruct many cultivated audiences, which have made demands upon his time and talent.

AZEL F. HATCH,

CHICAGO, ILL.

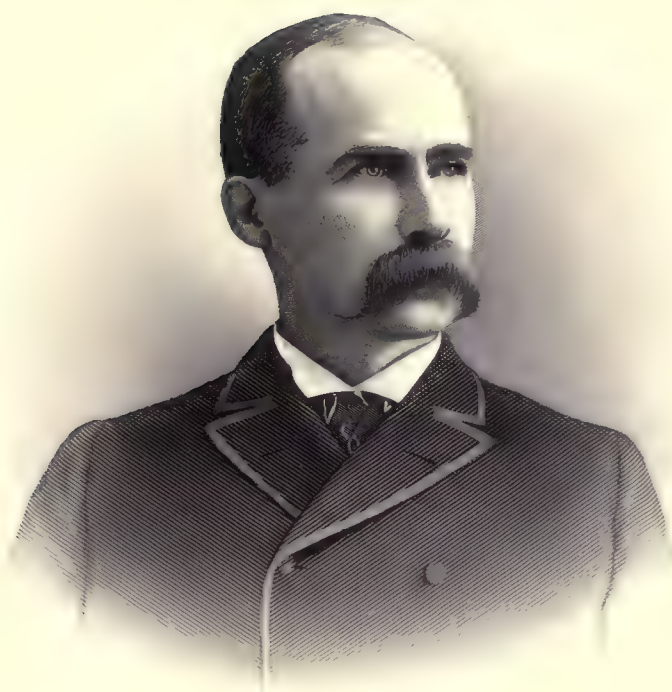
THERE are probably comparatively few people in the City of Chicago to-day, who are fully aware of the immense amount of labor performed by Azel F. Hatch, during the early stages of the incorporation of the World's Columbian Exposition, as attorney for the Commissioners.

He was born September 6th, 1848, in Lisle, Du Page county, Illinois, the son of James C. and Charlotte D. (Kidder) Hatch. He received his early education in the public schools of Lisle, and in 1867 entered Oberlin College, Ohio, where he remained for three years. In 1870, he entered the senior class of Yale College, and was graduated with the class of 1871. His first position after leaving college was as principal of the High School at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, which he occupied for twelve months. He located in Chicago in 1872, and having decided to fit himself for the legal profession, entered the law office of Messrs. Shorey and Norton as a law student.

Two years later (September, 1874), he passed a highly creditable examination, and was admitted to the bar, and two months later commenced the

active duties of his profession. During the first year of his practice, he was associated with Messrs. Norton and Hulburd, under the firm name of Norton, Hulburd and Hatch. This connection continued until 1880, when he formed a partnership with Mr. O. F. Aldis, under the firm name of Hatch and Aldis, which continued some three years.

In November, 1883, he joined a co-partnership with Thomas B. Bryan, Esq., which continued up to May 1st, 1890, when Mr. Bryan withdrew on account of his duties in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, and his acceptance of the office of vice-president of same. In mentioning the subject of the Exposition, it will not be out of place to detail more particularly Mr. Hatch's personal connection with it. Appointed attorney for the Commissioners before its incorporation, he was called upon to decide all legal questions arising in connection therewith. He arranged its statutory declarations, and managed its legal organization, and arranged for and supervised the balloting connected with the selection of directors of a corporation so vast that it has no parallel—a corporation which has



Agel F. Hatch

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over twenty-eight thousand shareholders, and necessitated at the ballot the presence of one hundred and twenty-five tellers. But so thoroughly organized was the work, so well arranged the various duties, and so admirably supervised by Mr. Hatch in person, that the result excited only wonder and admiration. To quote one of the leading city papers: "So expeditiously was work done, that within less than two hours after the commencement of work, tickets had been issued for upwards of three hundred thousand shares." . . . "Had the force of helpers been in training for twelve months, they could not have better discharged their respective duties." The remembrance of his work in behalf of the Exposition afterwards, at Springfield, his filing of the necessary documents, and his return with the certified copy—the whole matter being completed by him in the course of twelve hours—are facts that will not soon be forgotten.

In political sentiment, Mr. Hatch is a Republican, but takes no active part in political affairs, more than to perform his duties as a citizen; and, in the use of his ballot, he is not bound by party lines, but considers it both his privilege and duty to vote for men and principles, rather than party.

Mr. Hatch was married February 5th, 1880, to Grace H. Greene, of Lisle, Ill. Mrs. Hatch died in April, 1886.

His public appointments: Mr. Hatch has often been called to positions of trust. In June, 1890, he was appointed one of the directors of the Chicago Public Library. He is also one of the directors of the Jennings Trust Company, a part owner and director of the Chicago Evening Post and of the Chicago Herald.

Though corporation law is perhaps his specialty, his practice, which is large, is general in its character, and his knowledge of the law is confined to no one branch.

Mr. Hatch is a man of pleasing address and personal qualities of a high order; and by his straight-forward, manly course, his strict adherence to the right, and his ability not only as a lawyer, but also as an organizer and manager, he has won the esteem and confidence of the community in which he lives, and attracted to himself many firm friends. Though comparatively a young man, he has attained more than ordinary success, and gives promise of a future that shall confirm his right to a leading place among Chicago's most enterprising and successful men.

ANTHONY F. SEEBERGER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE SEEBERGERS came originally from Wetzlar, Prussia, in which country the subject of this sketch was born, on August 24, 1829. He is the son of John David and Dorothea (Goethe) Seeberger, who immigrated to this country with their two sons in 1837. Remaining for a year in New York City, they then removed to Newark, New Jersey, and afterward to a farm near Wooster, Ohio. In that town our subject commenced his active business career in a dry goods house, and gained a practical knowledge of commercial affairs. After clerking some nine years, first with the house of Mr. E. S. Johnson, and later with Messrs. N. and J. B. Power, he, in 1852, became a partner in the business of the last-named firm.

Two years later (1854) he decided to go West, and accordingly located at Oskaloosa, Iowa,

opening there the first exclusively hardware store in that State, west of Davenport. He remained there nine years, and in 1864, settled in Chicago, and shortly afterward organized the well-known firm of Seeberger and Breakey. Since the retirement of Mr. Breakey in 1885, the business has been conducted under the style of A. F. Seeberger and Co. In 1885, Mr. Seeberger was appointed by President Cleveland Collector of the port of Chicago, which office he filled with ability and general approval for four years and five months, until his successor was appointed. He is a director, and for a time was president, of the Chicago Edison Company, and has been director and president of the Interstate Exposition Company.

He has also been president of the Chicago Orphan Asylum for a number of years, and during the existence of the Charity Organization So-

ciety, now consolidated with the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, he was also its president. He is prominent in social affairs, and a well-known member of the Commercial, the Chicago, the Iroquois and the Calumet clubs. He was married August 26, 1856, to Miss Jennie L. Cooper, a daughter of Charles Cooper, a prominent manufacturer of machinery at Mount Vernon, Ohio. They have three children, viz.: Charles D., Louis A. and Dora A., and have a beautiful home at No. 2017 Michigan avenue.

Mr. Seeberger is treasurer of the World's Columbian Exposition, and a member who, by reason of his extensive business knowledge, his conspicuous ability and broad, cosmopolitan ideas, is invaluable in assisting in the management of the affairs of that stupendous enterprise.

Mr. Seeberger is a member of Trinity Episcopal church, and for many years a member of its vestry. He is a generous giver, and supports with a liberal hand all charitable enterprises.

CHARLES M. HENDERSON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch is a typical Chicagoan. He was born March 21, 1834, at New Hartford, Litchfield county, Connecticut, the son of James F. and Sabrina (Marsh) Henderson. On the paternal grandmother's side, he is descended from a branch of the noted Cotton Mather family, while on his mother's side he is descended from Roswell Marsh, a soldier of revolutionary fame, who was present at the execution of Major André. He was educated in the public schools of Connecticut and at the age of sixteen became a school teacher, teaching four months, receiving a salary of sixteen dollars per month.

Having heard of Chicago, whither his uncle had gone some years before, he, in 1853, being then nearly nineteen years old, went thither and obtained employment in the then well-known boot and shoe house of C. N. Henderson and Co. Serving through all departments—as salesman, buyer, clerk, etc.—he gained a thoroughly practical knowledge of the business, and on the death of his uncle six years later (1859) he succeeded to his business, and organized the firm of C. M. Henderson and Co., into which Mr. Wilbur S. Henderson was admitted as a partner in 1863, the house being then located at No. 32 Lake street, Chicago. Five years later the business was interrupted by a disastrous fire, but the firm at once sought a new location at Nos. 58 and 60 Wabash avenue, and the house was doing a prosperous business when overtaken by a second calamity, this time being the great fire of October 8th and 9th, 1871, by which the city was laid

waste. This time they were but one amongst the many who were not only entirely burnt out, but, in many cases, completely ruined. But Chicago's business men and citizens of those days, like those of to-day, were men of enterprise, of sterling worth, and true grit. They did not sit repining, they had strong faith in Chicago's future, and they went to work clearing away the ruins, and replacing their ruined structures with handsome, commodious and, in some cases, fire-proof buildings.

The firm of C. M. Henderson and Co. were among the first to re-establish themselves after the fire, and since that time their business has increased and their reputation extended until they are by far the best known house in the trade throughout the West. From a small trade the business has developed under the skillful and careful guidance of its head, Charles M. Henderson, until it has become the largest combined manufacturing and jobbing boot and shoe house in the United States of America, and it is still growing. This house of C. M. Henderson and Co., being an incorporated body, has three extensive factories in active operation and employs from eight to nine hundred people. Their salesrooms and offices are in the handsome six story building at the corner of Adams and Market streets, Chicago. The adoption of the trademark of the wonderful "Red School House" shoes was based on the old New England "Red School House," in one of which Mr. Henderson received his early education.



C. M. Henderson

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In 1874, Mr. Henderson was one of the founders and organizers of the Citizen's Association, an association formed by several of our most prominent citizens for the purpose of purifying municipal government and lessening jobbery and crime. To this cause Mr. Henderson contributed large sums of money, as he was then, as he is now, an earnest believer in a firm, well directed and judiciously administered city government, and an avowed enemy of corruption, jobbery, and lax discipline. He was repeatedly urged to become the president of this association, but declined, aiding, however, in the adoption of the present city charter. He was also instrumental in the reorganization and improvement of the Chicago Fire Department, which to-day is one of the most thoroughly practical, best disciplined and best equipped fire departments in the world.

The cause of suffering humanity has always found in Mr. Henderson a practical sympathizer and one who is ever ready to aid. He was married in 1858 to Miss Emily Hollingsworth, a daughter of James Hollingsworth, a well-known and successful business man of Chicago. Of this marriage there are three children.

Mr. Henderson is a member of the Union League, the Commercial, the Chicago and Calumet Clubs, and has a wide social acquaintance. He has been for twenty years a member of the

Presbyterian Church, and has been president of the Young People's Mission Association for fifteen years, and for ten years was superintendent of the Railroad Chapel, and two years president of the Young Men's Christian Association. Numerous other positions of honor and trust have from time to time been tendered him, but his business and other engagements have been such that he has been compelled to decline them. He is one of the trustees of Lake Forest University, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Home for Incurables.

In politics he is a Republican, though ill-health has prevented his taking such an interest in his party as he might otherwise have done. But the local party has always found in him a true friend, whose practical sympathy and help have been cheerfully given when needed. Mr. Henderson is a thorough business man, enterprising, straightforward, clear-headed and upright, and in his long career in Chicago has made a record of which he may justly be proud. He is a liberal supporter of worthy charitable, benevolent and educational institutions, generous to a fault, whole-souled and a thorough gentleman. A man of great detail, accurate and prompt, of much determination in public affairs, Charles Mather Henderson is a fair representative of the men who have made Chicago what she is to-day.

REV. JOHN HENRY BARROWS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

REV. JOHN HENRY BARROWS, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, is called by the *Golden Rule*, of Boston, "one of the foremost pulpit orators of America." The church, of which he has been the pastor since 1881, is the historic and mother church of the city. It was organized on June 26, 1833, by Rev. Jeremiah Porter. Its first meetings were held in the carpenter's shop, in Fort Dearborn. Its pastors have been, Rev. Jeremiah Porter, Rev. John Blatchford, Rev. Dr. Flavel Bascom, Rev. Dr. Harvey Curtis, Rev. Dr. Z. M. Humphrey, Rev. Dr. Arthur Mitchell, and the subject of this sketch.

John H. Barrows was born July 11, 1847, in

Medina, Michigan. His father, the late Professor John M. Barrows, came of New England stock, a race of teachers, and was educated in the Troy Polytechnic Institute, and in Oberlin College. His mother, Catharine Payndre Moore, was also an early graduate of Oberlin. Both his parents were persons of marked and noble character. In his college life at Olivet, Michigan, Dr. Barrows was noted for his enthusiasm in the study of literature, history and the classics, and for his eager interest in public and national questions. He was graduated from Olivet in June, 1867, in the same class with his brother, Rev. Walter M. Barrows, D. D., afterward an eminent Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society. He

studied theology at Yale, Union and Andover seminaries. While at Union he became a member of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and was a rapt student of the marvellous pulpit oratory of Henry Ward Beecher.

After two years and a half of home missionary and educational work in Kansas, he preached for a year in the First Congregational Church in Springfield, Illinois. This experience was followed by twelve months of travel in Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land. He supplied for a time the American Chapel in Paris, where he made hosts of refined and serviceable friends, and enriched his intellectual and other resources. Returning to America, after studies at Andover, he became the pastor of the Eliot Congregational Church in Lawrence, Massachusetts. When temporarily driven out of the church edifice, Dr. Barrows disclosed ability to hold and sway the popular multitude with a strictly Gospel theme, while preaching to great audiences in the City Hall in that large manufacturing city. There he learned the joy of utterance in an eager, expectant, popular assembly. As if to be tested at every point before entering upon his Chicago field, his tact in church administration was tried in the Herculean task of casting off what seemed an overwhelming debt from the Maverick Church in East Boston, of which he was the pastor before coming to his great work in the West. The First Presbyterian Church of Chicago showed their great eagerness to secure Dr. Barrows by contributing \$5,000 toward the liquidation of the debt on the East Boston church.

Since his coming to Chicago, in October, 1881, twelve hundred members have been received into the church, and the chapel connected with it, of which Rev. Charles M. Morton is the faithful pastor. In 1883 occurred the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the First Church, which led to the preparation by Dr. Barrows of an elaborate historical volume, giving the "Ecclesiastical Antiquities" of the city, a book highly praised by such experts as Dr. Shedd, of New York, and the late Dr. Dexter, of Boston. Dr. Barrows has taken a prominent part in all missionary and reformatory enterprises in the city; he has become a favorite speaker at college commencements, on the lecture platform, at

temperance, missionary and Christian Endeavor conventions and before the great gatherings at Chautauqua, New York. He has also become noted as a speaker at soldiers' meetings. Of the Grand Army Memorial service in 1883, the *Chicago Daily News* says: "Thousands of people thrilled to the very heart were loath to leave the precincts wherein dwelt the wondrous oratory of the great preacher."

Among Dr. Barrows's famous lectures are those on "Samuel Adams," "James Russell Lowell," "Hugh Miller," "Rembrandt," "Shakespeare," "John Stuart Mill," "Jerusalem" and "Wendell Phillips." His address on "America," given at the opening of the Spring Palace, Fort Worth, Texas, before the Presbyterian Social Union of St. Louis, and before the Synod of Indiana, is among the most notable home-missionary and patriotic discourses.

Dr. Barrows has published many sermons, which have had a wide circulation. Among the more noteworthy of these have been discourses on "The Perfection of the Bible," "The Nation and the Soldier," "The Nation's Hope," "Religion the Motive Power in Human Progress," "Christian Manhood," "Reason in Temperance," "Christ and the Poor," "Martin Luther," "Christian Hospitals," "The World of Books" and "Municipal Patriotism." His address in 1885, at the Sixty-first Anniversary of the American Sunday-School Union, was distributed in many thousand copies all over the country. In this year, also, he spoke in Music Hall, Boston, at the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the American Board. His address called forth from Dr. Wm. M. Taylor, of New York, the saying: "Dr. Barrows keeps eloquence on tap."

Dr. Barrows is the pastor of a very strong and benevolent church, whose gifts to various good causes average more than one hundred thousand dollars a year. In 1886 his people kindly sent him to Europe, where he enjoyed four months of physical and mental recuperation. While in London he preached before the great Mildmay Conference. For four years Dr. Barrows, supported by his generous people, carried on a Sunday evening preaching service in Central Music Hall, Chicago. In 1890 he published a volume entitled "The Gospels are True Histories," which has received warm commendations for its literary

qualities and its power and effectiveness, from men like Prof. Geo. P. Fisher, Dr. Richard S. Storrs, Dr. Francis E. Clark, Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, and many others. During the last two years he has preached in the evening at an elaborate praise service held in the First Presbyterian Church. This service, conducted by the eminent organist, Mr. Clarence Eddy, has been a delight, inspiration and education to great numbers. Dr. Barrows takes an enthusiastic interest in whatever concerns the intellectual and moral progress of the Queen City of the West. He is a favorite and frequent speaker on social occasions, and is now serving as chairman of the Committee on Religious Congresses, to be held during the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. He is the originator of the great plan of holding a Parliament of Religions, to which representatives of all the great historic faiths have been invited. In this effort to bring together, in friendly conference, Brahmans, Buddhists, Moslems, Parsees, Confucians, Jews, and representatives of the great churches of Christendom, Dr. Barrows has secured the co-operation of religious leaders of all lands. The importance of this movement can hardly be overestimated. Its objects are to bring into conference leading representatives of the great historic religions of the world; to show what and how many important truths they hold and teach in common; to promote the spirit of true brotherhood among the religions of the world; to secure from leading scholars, representing all faiths, accurate statements of the effects of their respective religions upon the literature, art, commerce, government and domestic and social life of the peoples among whom these faiths have prevailed; to show what light each religion has afforded or may afford to the other religions of the world; to furnish a permanent record of the condition and outlook of religion among the leading nations; to discover what light religion has thrown on such great questions as temperance, labor, education, etc.

From an elaborate article in the *Pulpit Treasury*, of New York, of June, 1884, we make the following extracts: "Dr. Barrows' peculiar function is to preach. It is at the altar that his lips are touched. His extraordinary gifts are all arranged along the line of power in spoken speech. After his homiletic matter, which is always choice, is

well in hand, his mental movement is toward powerful expression. His sentences are polished shafts. His multifarious contributions to the public prints force themselves out into attention by way of the platform and the pulpit, where all his work takes on its peculiar animation. Some passages, for example, in his famous sermon on 'Eternity,' after being once felt by an audience, can never be forgotten. Even his voice, which is of a rich and peculiarly resonant quality, contributes toward a magical effect. There is something magnetic about his personal presence. He is noticeably tall and lithe in form. His physique, at first sight, does not indicate such enormous endurance as he seems to possess. Perhaps no preacher in America carries to-day a heavier ministerial responsibility. His pulpit work has all the elaboration and finish of the most closely written sermon, and yet has the power and magnetism of extemporaneous utterance, for it is usually given without a scrap of a note. The pulpit is sometimes pushed aside and he stands out like the lamented Phillips, whom in style and bearing he resembles. In the lecture field he has few equals. His prose-poem on 'Samuel Adams, the Hero of the Revolution' is well-nigh unrivalled as a model in classic English. When a man develops such eloquence and power in the pulpit, a great door and effectual is soon opened unto him. To Dr. Barrows it is at the Central Music Hall, Chicago. Here flock together on Sabbath evenings the great unchurched to hear him. Very often it has been necessary to turn people away, so overflowing is the spacious house. The service exactly fits the niche in the popular need. The fact that a thousand young men are frequently present, to say nothing of twice as many others besides, is an inspiration to any orator; and yet this marvellous ministry is as far from being sensational as the zenith from the nadir. Dr. Barrows determined at the start that his Music Hall ministry should be, first of all, evangelical. It is not orthodoxy that the people object to, but dullness. The music is both choral and congregational, and hence is superlatively attractive. The people crowd in. The last service always seems the best. The poor have the Gospel preached unto them. Dr. Barrows has come to the first place among the young preachers of the

day by dint of vitalized, consecrated personal power. He seems to have felt from his youth the presence of destiny. It is the stirring of

mental and spiritual energy. Being by divine right a prince of the pulpit, he has at length come to reign in his kingdom."

JOSEPH RUSSELL JONES,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOSEPH RUSSELL JONES was born at Conneaut, Ashtabula county, Ohio, on the 17th of February, 1823. His father, Joel Jones, was born at Hebron, Connecticut, May 14th, 1792, and after marrying Miss Maria Dart, the daughter of Joseph Dart, of Middle Haddam, Connecticut, removed with his young family to Conneaut, Ohio, in 1819.

Joel Jones was the sixth son of Captain Samuel Jones, of Hebron, Connecticut, who was an officer in the French and Indian war. The latter held two commissions under George II of England. He returned from the wars and settled in Hebron, where he married Miss Lydia Tarbox, by whom he had six sons and four daughters. Nine of the ten lived to reach maturity. Samuel, the eldest son, was a lawyer, and practiced his profession for many years at Stockbridge, Mass. He was a man of fine cultivation. In 1842 he published a treatise on the "Right of Suffrage," which is probably the only work of the kind ever published by an American author. From another brother descended the late Hon. Joel Jones, the first president of Girard College, the late Samuel Jones, M. D., of Philadelphia, and Matthew Hale Jones, of Easton, Pennsylvania. From a third brother descended Hon. Anson Jones, second President of the Republic of Texas. The family are now in possession of a letter written by Captain Samuel Jones to his wife at Fort Edward, dated August 18th, 1758. One hundred and ten years prior to the date of this letter, his ancestor, Captain John Jones, sat at Westminster as one of the judges of King Charles I. Colonel John Jones married Henrietta (Catherine), the second sister of Oliver Cromwell, in 1623, and was put to death October 17th, 1660, on the restoration of Charles II. His son, Hon. William Jones, survived him, and one year before his father's death married Miss Hannah Eaton, then of the Parish of St. Andrews, Holden, Epenton. He subse-

quently came to America with his father-in-law, the Hon. Theophilus Eaton, first governor of the colony of New Haven, Connecticut, where he held the office of deputy governor for some years, and died October 17th, 1706. Both himself and wife are buried in New Haven, under the same stone with Governor Eaton.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the subject of this sketch is connected by direct descent with the best blood of the Puritan fathers, and came honestly by the virtues which have characterized and adorned his private and official life. His father died when he was but an infant, leaving his mother with a large family and but slender means for their maintenance. At the age of thirteen, young Jones was placed in a store at Conneaut, his mother and other members of the family at the same time removing to Rockton, Winnebago county, Illinois. This, his first clerkship, gave to his employers great satisfaction. He remained with them for two years, when he decided to follow his family and seek his fortune in the West. When the leading members of the Presbyterian church were apprised of his determination to depart from them, they endeavored to prevail upon him to remain, offering to provide for his education for the ministry. He, however, declined their generous offer, but not without sincere and grateful acknowledgements of their great kindness, and, taking passage on board the schooner "J. G. King," he made his first landing at Chicago, on the 19th of August, 1838. Thence he proceeded to Rockton, where he remained with his family for the next two years, rendering such service to his mother as his tender years and slight frame would permit. In 1840, he went to Galena, then the largest and most flourishing city in the Northwest, determined to better his condition, but as his entire available capital amounted to only one dollar, his first appearance upon the scene of his future successes



J. R. Jones,

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was not encouraging. He was glad to accept at a very small salary a clerkship, which he filled for about six months, after which he entered the employ of one of the leading merchants at Galena. Young Jones found in this association appreciative friendship, agreeable surroundings, hearty encouragement, and ample scope for his business talents and ambition. Contact with the enterprising spirits of that region soon developed in him those qualities which have since so highly distinguished him as a man of sterling worth and remarkable ability. His employer, perceiving his superior qualifications, his ready adaptability to the requirements of his position, his imperturbable good nature, self-possession, foresight and sagacity, advanced him rapidly, and finally to a partnership in the business, which was continued successfully and profitably until 1856, when the co-partnership was dissolved. In 1846, while still engaged in the mercantile business, he was appointed secretary and treasurer of the Galena and Minnesota Packet Company. This highly important position he held for fifteen years, giving entire satisfaction to the company. In 1860, he was nominated by the Republican party and elected member of the twenty-second General Assembly from the Galena District, composed of the counties of Jo Daviess and Carroll. He soon became one of the most active and influential members of the legislature, and was prominently identified with many measures of great public interest so that his conduct as a Representative received the high approval, not only of his own district, but of the whole State.

In 1861, Mr. Jones was appointed by President Lincoln to the office of United States Marshal for the northern district of Illinois. This appointment required him to change his residence to Chicago, and brought him in contact with other and larger interests than those which had previously claimed his attention. In 1863 he organized the Chicago West Division Railway Company, was elected its president, and by his systematic and skillful management, soon brought it to a high condition of prosperity. In the midst of his exacting duties, he found time to take part in various other commercial and manufacturing enterprises, all of which added to his ample fortune, and brought him into notice as one of the most successful and influential men of Chi-

cago. Withal he discharged his duties as marshal so efficiently and with such satisfaction to the government that upon the commencement of Mr. Lincoln's second term he was re-appointed, and held the office till President Grant called him to fill a higher and much more conspicuous position. Mr. Jones was one of Mr. Lincoln's most trusted friends, and enjoyed his fullest confidence. He was summoned by the latter upon several occasions to Washington for consultation upon matters of public interest, and at least once to confer upon a subject of great personal concern to the President. Shortly after the crushing victory of the Union forces, commanded by General Grant, over the Confederate army at Chattanooga, a movement was set on foot by a number of influential men in New York to give the successful general an independent nomination for the Presidency. Mr. Lincoln was too astute and watchful a politician to remain long in ignorance of this hostile movement, and, as a matter of course, soon discovered the plans of his enemies. Perceiving at once that the nation's victorious chieftain would prove a dangerous competitor, if he really were ambitious, he regarded it as of the first importance to satisfy himself on that point. Recalling the intimacy which had grown up between General Grant and Mr. Jones, he telegraphed for the latter to come to Washington. Mr. Jones lost no time in obeying the President's summons. On reaching Washington he reported his arrival to the President, stating that he would call whenever it would be most convenient for the President to receive him, and was requested to call at eight o'clock that evening, which he did, and was conducted to the President's private office. Closing the doors, Mr. Lincoln said, "Jones, I've sent for you to tell me whether or not Grant wants to be President." Mr. Jones replied promptly, in accordance with what he knew to be the fact: "Certainly not; he would not take the office if it were offered to him. So far from being a candidate himself, I know him to be earnestly in favor of your reelection." Mr. Lincoln's countenance relaxed, and the habitual shade of sadness faded from his face, as he leaned forward, and putting his hand upon Mr. Jones' shoulder, said, "My friend, you don't know how gratifying that is to me;" adding reflectively, "No man can ever tell how deep

that Presidential grub gnaws till he has had it himself."

Immediately after Gen. Grant's election, four years later, he nominated Mr. Jones to the senate as Minister to Belgium, in grateful appreciation of his patriotic support of the government's policy during the Civil war; in recognition of his services as a member of the National Republican Executive Committee during the political contest which had just terminated, and of his high qualities as a gentleman and citizen. He proceeded quietly to his post, accompanied by his family, took possession of the Legation on the 21st of July, 1869, was confirmed in due time and addressed himself at once unostentatiously but industriously to the mastery of the situation. One of his first duties was to make an elaborate report upon the cereal productions of Belgium, by order of the State Department, and the manner in which he did this left nothing to be desired. Shortly afterwards he was called upon to interpose his good offices in behalf of an American citizen who had been condemned to imprisonment. He did so, quietly and without display, and succeeded speedily in effecting the release of his countryman. When the difficulty arose with Great Britain in reference to the construction of the Treaty of Washington, no minister was more active than he in disseminating

correct information, and in giving public opinion a turn favorable to our interests. In the final extinguishment of the Scheldt dues, he served the government with marked capability and intelligence. He also materially assisted in bringing about an understanding between Belgium and the United States, which enabled them to agree upon the terms of an extradition treaty; and has more recently furnished for the use of the Senate Committee on Transportation an admirable report upon the Belgium railways and canals.

In 1848, Mr. Jones married Miss Scott, the daughter of the late Judge Andrew Scott, of Arkansas. She is a most excellent and accomplished lady, and has, with her interesting children, given the American Legation at Brussels an enviable reputation for elegance and hospitality. It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Jones and his family have won the respect and affection of everybody who have felt the influence of their home, or come within the reach of their kindly offices.

In the summer of 1875, Mr. Jones resigned and returned to Chicago and was soon thereafter tendered the position of Secretary of the Interior, which he declined and was appointed Collector of the Port of Chicago.

In 1888 he practically retired from active business.

CHARLES HENROTIN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHARLES HENROTIN was born in 1844 in Brussels, and settled in Chicago in 1848. His father, Dr. Henrotin, who in the early days was known in the neighborhood of Chicago as "The French Doctor," had been for many years surgeon in the Belgian army, and from 1857 to 1876, held the position of Belgian Consul in Chicago. Young Henrotin entered the Chicago High School in 1856, and afterwards studied in his native country, attending the University of Tournai from 1856 to 1861, when he returned to Chicago and entered the employ of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Co. In 1866 he was elected cashier of that bank as successor to Mr. L. J. Gage, who became vice-president of the

First National Bank of Chicago. In the fire of 1871, the books and papers of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Co. were lost, and Mr. Henrotin accomplished the remarkable feat of re-establishing all the accounts of the bank and satisfying all the demands of its customers without any interruption of its regular business, and without loss to the bank, and he accomplished it within three weeks from the time of the fire.

In 1876 Mr. Henrotin resigned his position as cashier to engage in his present line of business—banking and brokerage. At the outset, his time was devoted principally to the introduction into the Chicago stock market of railroad bonds—a business which from 1876 to 1883 assumed enor-



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mous proportions. He also rendered notable service to the city and county in successfully handling nearly all of the municipal loans made at that time. He bought the County Court House 5 per cent. loan of \$1,200,000, and took practically all the city scrip which, in her then embarrassed position, had to be issued for current government expenditures.

Mr. Henrotin's ability as a financier had by this time become well known far beyond his own community, and confidence in him well established. It only required the insight, tact and daring of his next enterprise to give him a name as a financial leader throughout the country. We refer to his splendid work in the creation of the Chicago Stock Exchange, which has been so great a source of convenience and profit to the commercial and financial institutions of Chicago, and has won a more than national repute. Chicago had long needed just such a commercial medium, and now that it has proven so signal a success, must give a large share of the credit to Mr. Henrotin, to whom was due its original conception and subsequent realization. He was elected its first president in 1880, and his own successor in 1881. In 1886 he was again made president, and in 1889 and 1890 was elected a third and a fourth time. Mr. Henrotin is also a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Essentially a public-spirited man, he has been prominent in many public enterprises, and has probably done as much as any one man to make Chicago a financial center, and an attractive city. One of the numerous ventures in which he was foremost was the building of the Chicago Opera House, of whose company he has been vice-president since its origin. The Panorama of the Battle of Gettysburg was also secured to the city through his influence and sold by him to a syndicate of Chicago capitalists. Of late years he has been largely interested in Chicago Horse and Cable Railway matters and is a director in the North Chicago Street Railway Company.

Within the last few years, Mr. Henrotin has devoted much time to managing English syndicate business in the West. He was the American broker in the successful placing of the securities of the Chicago Brewing and Malting Co., and the Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards and the Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries—

securities amounting in the aggregate to some \$38,000,000. In the organization of the London and Chicago Contract Corporation, he took the leading part, being the official broker of this corporation, as well as of the City of London Contract Co., of England.

In 1876 Mr. Henrotin was appointed consul to Belgium to succeed his father, and, with the sanction of the Belgian government, was also appointed consul for the Ottoman Empire, both of which positions he still retains. He has distinguished himself by his very fine and exhaustive reports on the export and import trade of Belgium, and in 1889, in recognition of valuable consular services, he was knighted by the King of Belgium, with the decoration of "Chevalier of the Order of Leopold."

In politics Mr. Henrotin is a Democrat, not at all inclined to partisanship, but a very liberal-minded and unbiased thinker. He is socially active as a member of the Chicago, Union and Washington Park Clubs, of the Germania Mannerchor, and the Nineteenth Century Club.

As has already been suggested, Mr. Henrotin's education was of a very superior character, and the increasing cares of business have not prevented the daily additions and expansions which alone produce the man of culture. Singular it is that in so practical a life the art of painting should receive much attention. Mr. Henrotin is a man of artistic sympathies and discrimination, and is himself possessor of some choice paintings.

Mentally strong, bright, and active, he is exceedingly well liked in the commercial world, where his knowledge of the minute details and ramifications, as well as of the general interests of a business, has given him a high standing as a financier. Mr. Henrotin has given much attention to the "Silver Question," and has written several important and valuable articles on the subject, that have gained a wide circulation.

In social circles his polished manner and genial temperament are highly appreciated. He is an example of a class which is America's peculiar pride,—the energetic man of business, who is yet at home in all the varied phases and departments of society, literature and art. In his domestic life Mr. Henrotin has been especially felicitous. Mrs. Henrotin, who is the daughter of Mr. E. Byam Martin, a descendant of the English family of

Byam Martins, and a resident of Maine, is a lady of unusual talent and attractiveness. Highly educated, possessed of unusual literary tastes and habits, she is conversant with both the French and German languages, from the latter of which she has made several important and valuable translations. She is the president of the Decorative Art Society, of Chicago. She was treasurer of the Society for five years. Through her exertions the Society took up the work of industrial education among the teachers, and she has done much in many ways for the advancement of her sex. Mrs. Henrotin has been a very prominent member of the Woman's Club, Chicago, and of the Fortnightly and the Nineteenth Century Clubs, and is probably the finest extemporaneous

woman speaker in Chicago. She has given the work of the Kitchen Garden Association her personal attention ever since its organization. With Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Henrotin went to Washington, D. C., to speak before the National Council of Women, to present the claims of the Woman's Board of the Columbian Exposition for recognition. She is chairman of the woman's branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary and one of the leading spirits in the work, also chairman of the general committee, which has general supervision of all branches of the work. Many valuable essays from her pen have gained a wide circulation.

Mr. and Mrs. Henrotin are blessed with three sons, Edward, Charles and Norris.

HON. JONAS HUTCHINSON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JONAS HUTCHINSON comes from New England stock, and was born at Milford, New Hampshire, January 10, 1840. His father, Abel Hutchinson, was a farmer, and died when Jonas was only six years old. Having attended the public school for some time, Jonas was sent to the Academy at Mt. Vernon, of which Mr. Augustus Berry was principal. He made such progress, and showed so good a disposition for study, that he was sent to Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1863. The president of the college, Nathan Lord, took a great interest in him, and had such confidence in his ability and acquirements that he recommended him as a teacher for the high school at Columbus, Ohio. His confidence was not misplaced, for at the end of the first year, Mr. Hutchinson was appointed principal, the onerous and responsible duties of which position he discharged with ability and success for two years. His first business venture was as Western Agent of the school book publishing firm of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., with headquarters in Chicago, and he proved himself as competent in the counting house as he had been in the school. In 1867, he began the study of law with Messrs. Sweetzer and Gardner, of Boston, and the year following entered the office of Mr. Bainbridge

Wadleigh, an able and prominent lawyer of Milford, who was afterwards United States Senator for New Hampshire. During these years of study, Mr. Hutchinson was a diligent student, and in March, 1869, was admitted to the practice of law. He then removed to Chicago, where he has since followed the practice of his profession. During his long residence in this city he has been engaged in many of the most important cases that have come before the Cook county bench. One of the most notable was the case of Elizabeth A. Hill, who was found dead in her home in January, 1881. As she died intestate and her heirs were not known, the difficulty of settling up the estate was great, but it was increased by an attempt to collect on notes purporting to be signed by Mrs. Hill, but which were shown by Mr. Hutchinson to be forgeries. He received great credit for his successful termination of the case after years of labor.

In 1889, Mr. Hutchinson was appointed Corporation Council by the Hon. DeWitt C. Cregier, Mayor, and the appointment was confirmed by the city council. This office he held for two years, giving the greatest satisfaction by his ability, honesty and courtesy. He is now, and has been for several years, chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee of Cook

county. His kindly disposition, thorough knowledge of parliamentary law and long experience in managing men, fit him for the discharge of the duties of this difficult position, which he fills with credit to himself and benefit to his party.

On November 3, 1891, Mr. Hutchinson was elected to the Superior Court bench, vice Mr. John P. Altgeld, resigned. He had previously declined the offer of various nominations, and acceded to the request on this occasion only in the interests of his party. His selection by the Democrats was endorsed by the Republicans, and his election may be said to have been substantially unanimous, as there was only a small portion of the labor vote which he did not receive. He was elected by a majority of over one hundred thousand votes, a very high compliment, which shows the esteem in which he is held by the people of all classes.

Mr. Hutchinson was married on November 14, 1876, to Miss Lettie Brown, of Springfield, Illinois. Her maternal great-grandfather was Col. William A. Dudley, of Lexington, Kentucky, who distinguished himself by valorous deeds in the Mohawk war, in which he lost his life. To his and his comrades' memory, deservedly cherished by all lovers of bravery, the people of Kentucky have erected a handsome monument upon the most commanding site in the beautiful ceme-

tery at Frankfort. Col. Dudley's regimentals are given a conspicuous place in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. His son, Dr. Jephtha Dudley, acquired a niche in the temple of fame as the most prominent physician of his day, in the South. The Dudleys always stood among the first of Kentucky's great men. Mrs. Hutchinson's father was a brother of the celebrated Presbyterian divine, John H. Brown, D. D., well known on account of the part he took in the noted theological controversy between Alexander Campbell and Nathan L. Rice. This union has been blessed with two children, Helen and Jonas, Jr., whose bright smiles and innocent mirth tend, if possible, to make a happy home happier.

As a public speaker, Mr. Hutchinson attempts no flights of oratory. Simple and accurate in his statement of facts, clear in his deductions and convincing in his arguments, he disdains the art of the sophist, and prefers to quote Blackstone rather than Shakspeare.

Quiet, reserved, unostentatious, he hoards his strength and only uses his full power when circumstances demand the calling out of his reserved force. He is an able and experienced adviser, a sincere friend and an honor to his profession. Careful and conscientious in the discharge of every duty, he is a man possessed of a high degree of honor and integrity.

JOHN A. COLBY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOHN A. COLBY was born in Fryeburg, Maine, April 1, 1833. His parents were James and Mary (Sterling) Colby. His father was born in 1799, and died in 1874, in the same house in which his own and his father's families had been raised. His great-grandfather, with two brothers, came to America from the North of Ireland. His mother's ancestry came from Scotland, and included Major-General John Stark, of New Hampshire, whose heroism is immortalized in his famous address to his soldiers on the morning of the battle of Bennington, concluding with the stirring words: "Boys, we will whip those red coats, or Mollie Stark is a widow." Monuments to his bravery were recently erected by the public,

at Manchester, New Hampshire, and at Bennington, Vermont. John attended the public schools and academy in Fryeburg. The latter has the honor of once having Daniel Webster as principal. When not in school, his time, in summer, was devoted to his father's farm, in winter, to the labor of the logging swamps. Spare time was given to the use of carpenter's tools and working in wood, which naturally developed a love for cabinet work, the final outcome of which was his great furniture establishment. At the age of nineteen he left his native town and State, and went to Lowell, Massachusetts. After spending a few months with the Lawrence corporation, he removed to Boston, and joined his brother, Albert,

in the book business, at 150 Washington street. He severed that connection in 1857, and, removing to Chicago, started in the book business on his own account at 118 Randolph street, where he continued until 1861. During the following six years he was engaged on the Board of Trade, and in oil and mining operations. In 1867, his early love for cabinet work having revived, he started in the furniture business, laying the foundations of his subsequent success. The growth of his trade has necessitated a large manufactory for ordered work of interior decorations and drapery. In 1885, his sons, Henry C. and Edward A., were admitted to a partnership with him under the firm name of J. A. Colby and Sons. Their well-known store on State street being too contracted for their growing business, they removed, in January, 1891, to the spacious and elegant building at Nos. 148, 150, 152 and 154 Wabash avenue. Here they have doubled the

capacity of their manufacturing plant, and have the facilities to store, handle, and exhibit to the public the immense, rare, and costly styles of furniture and artistic work, which are the admiration of throngs of visitors. Nine floors as salesrooms are made very attractive in the arrangement of stock and decorations. Prompt and courteous attention makes patrons feel at home, and has added to the popularity which has made this a leading establishment of Chicago.

Mr. Colby was married, April 29, 1857, to Miss Abigail Ford Cady, of Scotch descent, at West Randolph, Vermont. Of four children, two sons—members of the firm—survive. Mrs. Colby has been a true helpmeet. She is a lady of decided literary tastes, appreciating the best literature and art. She is identified with the All Souls' Unitarian church, the Chicago Woman's Club, and several other literary, sociable and charitable institutions.

GILBERT WORDSWORTH BARNARD,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THERE is, perhaps, no better or more favorably known citizen in Chicago than Gilbert W. Barnard. His name is a familiar one both at home and abroad. He was born on the 1st day of June, 1834, in Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, and is the son of George Washington and Sabrina (Deming) Barnard.

His father died while he was yet unborn, and while he was yet in his infancy the bereft widow located in Michigan where he received his early education. At the age of fifteen, we find him coming to Chicago, which was destined to become the field of his future success. He began work for John C. Williams, in his general store, and subsequently was engaged in the book and stationery business, and later, conducted a general commercial business. He was an active member of the volunteer fire department, from 1849 to 1858, and in that capacity rendered valuable services. His business career in the city of Chicago has been marked by honorable dealings, uprightness, and integrity.

He was made a Mason in October, 1864, and has ever since been an active participant in all

matters of interest pertaining to the welfare of that organization; on December 7th, of the same year, he was made a Master Mason in Garden City Lodge, No. 141, A. F. and A. M.

He was appointed junior steward in the same lodge the night after he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, and has remained in office ever since. He was Master of this lodge during the years 1866-67, and District Deputy Grand Master for several years. He was exalted to the Royal Arch degree, October 2d, 1866, in Corinthian Chapter, No. 69; took the Council degree in Siloam Council, No. 53, on March 25, 1871; and the Knight Templar degree, on May 13, 1870, in St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35. He received the 32d degree on April 25, 1868, and the 33d degree on November 13, 1873. He was a member of the first Board of Grand Examiners of the Grand Lodge, for five years; Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge, for eight years; and has been Secretary or Recorder of nearly all side issues that were termed Masonic, and has received over three hundred degrees that are known to Masonry.



Gil W. Barnard

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He is Past High Priest of Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M., and Past Eminent Commander of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templar; Past Commander-in-Chief of Oriental Consistory; Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter; Grand Recorder of the Grand Council and Grand Commandery, and Grand Secretary of the Council of Deliberation, S. P. R. S., and various other bodies of Illinois.

He was, some fifteen years ago, elected Secretary of the Capitular, Cryptic and Chivalric grand bodies of the State of Illinois, where his signal ability, and untiring efforts in the performance of his official and fraternal duties have won him a host of friends and admirers.

His connection as secretary with the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, and his untiring zeal and labors in this connection, have added greatly to the upbuilding of that worthy institution.

Mr. Barnard's office, in Chicago, is filled with a collection of everything of usefulness to the lovers and students of the laws and customs of the fraternity, and is a general center of Masonic affairs, as well as the continual resort for visitors from all parts of the Masonic world.

His long connection with the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of which he is a 33d degree active member, gives him a correspondence with all branches of the order, wherever they exist, and makes him so well known. His life has been that of an upright man and Mason, and he has devoted himself to the interests of the fraternity, administering to the wants of his brothers, and relieving their widows and orphans in distress.

He is affable and courteous in manner, and each new acquaintance he makes is another friend added to the long list of those who delight to know him.

LEVI BARNES DOUD,

CHICAGO, ILL.

TO a student of human nature, there is nothing more interesting than to examine into the life of a self-made man, and analyze those principles that have caused him to become a man of eminence in the community, and an object of respect to all that know him.

Levi Barnes Doud is prominent among the self-made men of Chicago. He was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, on April 7, 1840. His parents, James and Mary (Barnes) Doud, were reared in Canfield, Ohio, but their parents were descended from old colonial settlers of Connecticut and Virginia. After finishing his education at the Salem (Ohio) Academy, Levi returned to his father's farm, and remained there until his nineteenth or twentieth year, when he began life for himself as a cattle dealer, in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. He had good success in this business venture, but being of an ambitious nature and foreseeing a great future for the live-stock trade at Chicago, he began operations there in 1864, and in the following year removed thither and took up his abode. He has been largely connected with the cattle interests of Chicago for over a quarter of a century, and at the present time (1892) is the

senior member of the live-stock commission firm of Doud and Keefer. He has also been identified with the packing business—but has disposed of all his packing interests in Chicago—but still retains an interest in the packing house of L. B. Doud and Company, located at Atlantic, Iowa. For many years Mr. Doud has been interested in banking institutions. He was a stockholder in the old Stockyards Bank, and in January, 1889, was elected a director in the National Live Stock Bank, and six months later (in July) was chosen its president. This position he now holds.

In December, 1875, he was married to Elizabeth R. Dunham, by whom he has one child, Marion. Mrs. Doud is a native of Newark, Ohio; she was educated in Chicago, and at the time of her marriage was a resident of Iowa.

Our subject is a native of Ohio, a State that has been aptly spoken of by an eminent historian as "The lap of Patriotism and the mother of Republicanism." He has followed in the footsteps of his father, one of the leaders of the anti-slavery movement in Ohio, and is a staunch Republican—a firm believer in the principles of Republicanism as advocated by Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and Blaine.

Mr. Doud is a man of domestic tastes, and when not employed in his business, in which he takes a natural and just pride, he finds in no place such solid enjoyment as in his own beautiful home, at No. 3257 Michigan avenue. During the heated season of each year, he seeks recuperation and rest at the sea-shore, with his family.

Such is a brief outline of his biography: Pre-eminently a self-made man, he has attained to a position among Chicago's representative men of which he may justly be proud. He started in life with no capital save health, a persistent purpose and an honorable ambition, and, by persevering effort, uprightness and fidelity, has risen, step by step, to his present commanding position.

CHARLES T. YERKES,

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHARLES TYSON YERKES, President of the North Chicago Street Railroad Company and the West Chicago Street Railroad Company, and Director of the World's Fair, was born in Philadelphia, June 25th, 1837. Up to the time of the settlement of his father's estate he added "junior" to his name, as the two were the same.

His mother was Elizabeth Link Broom, who came from an old Philadelphia family, descended from the Dutch. The name "Yerkes" is Welsh, the first settlers coming to this country from England a few years before the Penn colony of Quakers arrived. The subject of this biography is descended from these people, who assimilated with the followers of William Penn. The farthest the lineage can be traced being to their arrival in Philadelphia with that good man on board the ship "Welcome," in 1682.

Mr. Yerkes' parents were Quakers, and he was brought up in that faith; but like many other members of that sect, the straight coat, broad brimmed hat and quiet manners were not adopted by the rising generation, and the membership in his family will, in all probability, go out with him. He received his education at the Quaker school in Philadelphia, and afterwards graduated at the Central High School in that city.

In early life he was an active young man, always desiring to be at the head of all schemes, whether it was mischief at school or a money making project. An anecdote of the boy has found its way into print, showing his natural thrift. When about twelve years old, he was very fond of attending the auction sales which were held on Saturdays, at an auction store, in

the vicinity of his home. One day, arriving early, he discovered a number of boxes of soap which bore the same brand that was being used by his family, which he had often been sent to purchase at the corner grocery. Twelve cents per pound was the retail price he had always paid. An idea struck him and a plan was immediately formed. He went at once to the grocer and asked what — soap was worth by the box. The latter thinking the boy wished to purchase, told him, eleven cents per pound. The boy demurred, saying it was too much. The grocer replied that very little profit was made on soap, and facetiously remarked he would pay nine cents per pound for any quantity. Young Yerkes seemed hardly satisfied and left the store, going immediately to the auction. Soon the lot of soap was reached and the auctioneer announced the soap would be sold, a box at a time. "What is bid per pound for the soap?" "Four cents," said one bidder; "Four and one-half cents," and so on up to five and one-half cents. While the auctioneer was clamoring for another bid, "Six cents," came from a shrill but sturdy voice, and every one looked to see the new bidder. The box of soap was knocked down to young Yerkes at six cents per pound. "What is the name?" said the auctioneer as he leaned forward. "Charles T. Yerkes, Jr.," shouted the boy, and the man repeated, "Put it down to Charles T. Yerkes, Jr.," and every one but the boy laughed. Another box was put up and the youngster bid again six cents. No one else bid. They were all amused to watch the earnest boy. Again the auctioneer asked the name and received the same reply. It was most amusing to the by-

standers. Box after box was put up until fifteen boxes had been sold. The auctioneer then said there were ten more boxes and he would sell them in one lot. The boy bid five and one-half cents. No one else would bid. There was too much fun in seeing the little fellow get the soap, so it was put down to him. Then there was a bee line made by young Yerkes to the grocer. "What did you say was the price of — soap?" said he. "I told you I would sell by the box at eleven cents, which is low for it, or I would give nine cents for a big lot of it." "Well," said the boy, "I have sold you twenty-five boxes at nine cents a pound, and I will run over to Frank's auction store and tell them it is to go to you." Of course, mutual explanations followed. The grocer took the soap, paid the amount due and then gave the boy the balance. He has said the making of this money so startled him that instead of being filled with the idea that money was easy to make, his great fear was that he might in some way lose it. He, therefore, did not repeat the venture.

After leaving school, he went as a clerk into the flour and grain commission and forwarding house of James P. Perot and Bro. In those days it was a great privilege to be permitted to enter a first-class house to learn the business, and he, consequently, had no salary. However, on account of his close attention, he was presented with fifty dollars at the end of the year. In 1859, although no more than a boy, he started a money and stock broker's office on Third street in Philadelphia, and in three years was so prosperous as to be able to purchase the banking house at No. 20 South Third street, and established himself as a banker. The negotiation of first-class bonds was his specialty. It was during the war, and Government, State and City bonds were heavily dealt in. The high premium for gold made City bonds sell low, owing to the fact that the interest was payable in currency. However, he conceived a scheme to raise the price from eighty-five cents to par, which was carried into effect with the anticipated result, and the city was able to raise money to pay bounties to the soldiers and for park purchases which were then being made. It should be understood that, in accordance with their charter, no City bonds could be sold by the city at less than par, conse-

quently, when the price was below that figure, the city could not pay the bounties or make improvements. This close alliance with the city, however, proved his "Waterloo." At the time of the Chicago fire, he was very prominent in Third street. He had made money rapidly, and, as he says, was feeling that he might begin to take life more easily. He never took a holiday, but was always attending to business. The panic occasioned by the fire caught him carrying a large load of securities, and he was in debt to the city for bonds sold for it, it being the custom to make the payments at the end of every month. The city authorities demanded settlement at once, and knowing to pay it in full would be unfair to the balance of his creditors, he suspended and made an assignment. The fact that the law did not provide for his having possession of the city's money was tortured into a criminal offense, and as he refused to give the city preference over his other creditors, severe measures were resorted to to compel him to do so. He was firm, however, and insisted that, as he had given up everything he possessed, it should be divided to every one alike. He declared this was the most trying period of his life, and while he and his friends feel proud of his action, the severe strain he was obliged to pass through was such that few men could stand. While it made his friends stronger, it gave his enemies, for all time, an opportunity to cast reflections upon him, and as he has said, when any one wished to throw mud at him they could easily manufacture the material by giving a one-sided view of his old trouble.

At the time of his failure he lost the large interest which he held in the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Street Railway Company, which had been in his possession since 1861, and which was sold to help pay his debts. In 1873, at the time of the Jay Cook failure, he commenced the recuperation of his fortune. His business was rapidly growing at that period, and appreciating, at once, that Mr. Cook's suspension meant a very serious decline in everything, sold stocks heavily before purchasing. Immense and quick profits were the result, and he soon found himself well established again. In 1875, he purchased an interest in the Continental Passenger Railway of Philadelphia, and saw the value of the stock rise from fifteen dollars per share to over one hundred dollars. In

1880, he made his first visit to Chicago. At that time, gold was coming from Europe in almost every steamer which arrived at New York from that point, still money was not easy there. Inquiry developed the fact that it was going west, principally to Chicago. The idea forced itself upon his mind that a new money center was being formed and from natural causes, and he resolved to investigate. The result was that he concluded to extend his investigations still further, and, consequently, after returning to Philadelphia, he started to go through the Northwest and see for himself. After visiting St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, he pushed on over the Northern Pacific Railroad, but was stopped by a severe snow storm at Fargo. It was here, sitting around the stove at the hotel, he listened to the tales of the boomer who had arranged to make a grand Dakota demonstration in the spring. The crops had been good and prices high. No one who has not had experience can fully appreciate the wondrous tales told under these circumstances. It was not long before he joined a syndicate and afterwards bought out his associates. When the spring opened he built business blocks, dealt heavily in acre property, and organized the first Fair held in North Dakota. It is said the display of farm machinery was the best ever made. All the large manufacturers were represented. The shafting to run the machinery was about a quarter of a mile long. Having sold out most of his Dakota interests he came to Chicago, in the autumn of 1881, and opened a banking house at the corner of La Salle and Madison streets. This was operated in conjunction with his house in Philadelphia, which was being managed by his partner. From the time of his advent in Chicago, he had looked with longing eyes on the street railways—particularly the North side—but it was not until 1886 that he was able to enter into negotiations for it. A satisfactory arrangement was then made with the stockholders having a majority of the stock, and after associating with himself some Chicago capitalists and a few of his old friends in Philadelphia, he took possession of the North Chicago City Railway Company. The company was completely reorganized, and after many difficulties in which he was obliged to work single-handed against the most remarkable efforts of those who were jeal-

ous of his appearance in the street railroad field, he at length accomplished the reorganization and change of motive power from horse to cable, the greatest success achieved being the utilizing of the old La Salle street tunnel (which had almost entirely gone into disuse), thereby overcoming the great detriment which was experienced by the people of the North side on account of the swing bridges. Two years later he closed the negotiations for the majority of the Chicago West Division Railway Company stock, and that company was reorganized in the same manner as the North side road.

In all his business, Mr. Yerkes acted with full authority from his associates, and it is said their confidence in his experience and management was such that they refused to advise with him, but left him to act entirely as his judgment should dictate. The results show the wisdom of their course. Notwithstanding the fact that tempting offers are constantly made to him to take hold of other street railroad properties, he invariably refuses. He is of the firm opinion that success can only be accomplished by constant and undivided attention to the properties he has taken hold of, and that small cities are unprofitable for the introduction of the improved systems of street railroad management.

Mr. Yerkes is a Republican, although not an active politician. He believes in a protective tariff, for the reason that while all articles used in his business would be cheapened by free trade, yet he is of the opinion that the prosperity of the country demands that labor should be protected by such duty on imported goods that our home manufacturers can compete with foreign makers.

In 1881, Mr. Yerkes married Miss Mary Adelaide Moore, daughter of Thomas Moore, of Philadelphia, who had been for a number of years connected with the firm of Powers and Wrightman, manufacturing chemists in that city.

To his regular habits, care, and abstemious life, he probably owes his remarkably well preserved physical condition. He has lived in the line of the old adage, "early to bed and early to rise," and has for it a ruddy, robust appearance, sustained by a constitution which would indicate, that though he has passed the half century mile-stone, for years to come he will still be

in the prime of life. And what precision of habit has accomplished in the way of physical development, observation, application and cultivation, have brought about in his mental character. That he is a quick thinker, a keen observer, and the possessor of a bright intellectuality, is told at a glance. His well rounded head is evidence of the evenness and fullness of his mental development; and his dark piercing eye tells of his power to perceive and the deep earnestness which has been characteristic of his life. There is with it all, too, a firmness that is often mistaken for rigidity; but to this seeming cloud there is a silvery lining which constantly stands out in bold relief to those who know him best. As the world sees him, he is a calm, austere, pushing business

man; but as he is seen after office hours, he is the most genial of men, and presents a nature radiant with pleasantry. He has very little taste, however, for society, and as a consequence is almost a stranger to club life. In fact, he is very seldom seen away from home and family after his day's business. He is devoted to his fireside and revels in home life, and is a lover of the beautiful. To him, his pictures—rare works of art with which his gallery abounds—and the flowers of his conservatory are open books. He reads them with peculiar delight and finds in them a soothing influence, which not only wears off the day's contact with the busy world, but sweetens his life by their sublimity, and renews his mind for the labors which the successive morrows bring.

OSCAR C. DEWOLF, A.M., M.D.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

OSCAR C. DEWOLF, whose name has become familiar in connection with his faithful and successful service in the health department of Chicago, was born at Chester, Hampden county, Massachusetts, in 1836. His father, Dr. T. K. DeWolf, was born in 1801, and continued in the successful practice of medicine till his eighty-ninth year, working with the vigor and alacrity of a boy. Our subject's mother, Cornelia (Benham) DeWolf, born in 1806 in Barkhamsted, Connecticut, came of an old Revolutionary family, resident in the Northeast since Colonial days. Gen. Benham, of the engineer corps, was of the same family. Dr. DeWolf is probably of English descent; but members of his father's family were engaged in the Revolutionary war; his ancestors have been in Connecticut and Rhode Island for two hundred years. He has one brother, one half brother, and one sister, the sister being the wife of Dr. Harlow Gamwell, of Westfield, Massachusetts. His brother is an attorney in Cleveland, Ohio, and his half brother a member of the well-known firm of Phelps, Dodge and Palmer, of Chicago, and vice-president of the Chicago Coal Company.

Our subject received his preliminary education in the common schools of Massachusetts, and later pursued a course of study in, and was graduated from, Williams College, afterward study-

ing medicine at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He graduated in medicine from the Medical College at Berkshire, in 1857, and from New York Medical College in 1858. The same year he went to Europe and entered the medical department of the University of France, where he remained until 1861. Two days after his arrival home, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and afterward became surgeon of the Second Regiment Massachusetts Cavalry, and later surgeon of the reserve brigade of the regular cavalry, where he continued till the end of the war. After the close of the war in 1866, he settled at Northampton, Massachusetts, and remained there until 1873. He then removed to Chicago where he has since made his home, filling many positions of trust with marked ability. He was appointed Commissioner of Health for the city of Chicago in 1876, filling that position with a zeal and integrity of which he may well be proud. A prominent city official has said that Dr. Oscar C. DeWolf was the first man to place the work of that office on a high plane, and that his was an efficient and honest administration. He made that department an executive part of the city government. He had the nerve and decision to act, when sure he was right in the premises. That

Dr. DeWolf is an eminent authority on sanitary matters is further shown in the fact that he was appointed one of the sanitary commission to examine the site for the World's Columbian Exposition. His associates in this work were Dr. H. A. Johnson and Dr. Fernand Henrotin. This commission will continue its sanitary supervision till the close of the Exposition.

Dr. DeWolf is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was made an honorary member of the French Society of Hygiene. He is also a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. These honors were conferred upon him in recognition of his eminent

services in the health department of the city of Chicago. He is a member of all the prominent medical societies, also a member of the Illinois Club, and a man of high social standing and an extensive acquaintance. Dr. DeWolf is professor of State medicine and public hygiene in the Chicago Medical College, a position he has occupied with distinction for many years. He holds his religious affiliations with the Third Presbyterian Church. Always a Republican, yet he numbers among his intimate friends many who differ from him in his political belief.

He was married December, 1872, to Harriet T. Lyman, of Northampton, Mass.

HON. WILLIAM ERNEST MASON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the representative men of Chicago, whose position is due solely to their own efforts, none deserves more honorable mention than William E. Mason. He was born in the village of Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, New York, on the 7th day of July, 1850. His parents were Lewis J. and Nancy (Winslow) Mason, his father being, at the time of William's birth, engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was a man of high character, and very active in politics, and in his early manhood was identified with the Abolitionists. Upon the organization of the Republican party, he became an enthusiastic member of that body, and was an ardent supporter of John C. Fremont for the presidency, in 1856.

In 1858 the family removed to Bentonsport, Iowa, and lived there until the death of the father, in 1865. William was thus, at the tender age of fifteen, practically thrown upon his own resources and left to battle with the world. He had received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of Franklinville, and later at Bentonsport. He had also studied two years at Birmingham College, and was making fair progress in the way of a liberal education, when called upon to make his own way in the world.

This shouldering of the responsibilities of life developed in the boy a self-reliance and strength of purpose which have been distinguishing characteristics of the man. He began teaching school,

and devoted himself alternately to teaching and studying until 1868. During the next two years, he taught in the public schools of Des Moines, Iowa. He then began the study of law in the office of Hon. Thomas F. Withrow, an eminent corporation lawyer, who was, soon after this time, appointed General Solicitor of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, and removed to Chicago. Our subject accompanied him, and remained in his office one year, and then became a student in the office of Hon. John N. Jewett, where he finished his preparation for admission to the bar.

For several years he remained in the office of his distinguished preceptor, leaving it to form a partnership with Judge M. R. M. Wallace, in 1877. He soon became known as a good lawyer and safe counselor, and especially as an able and eloquent advocate. Upon separating from Judge Wallace, he became the senior member of the firm of Mason, Ennis and Bates, with which he is still identified.

Mr. Mason has always been a staunch Republican, and, as his record will show, an enthusiastic and effective worker in the interests of that party. Before he was thirty years of age, he was a member of the General Assembly of Illinois, and in 1882 was sent to the State Senate from the Ninth Senatorial District of Illinois. In both the lower house and the senate, he was conspicuous for his



Wm E. Mason

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ability, his devotion to the interests of his constituency, good judgment in the consideration of proposed legislation, and close attention to business at all times.

In 1888 he was elected Congressman from the Third Congressional District of Illinois, and as a member of this popular branch of the national legislature won honor for himself and reflected credit upon those who elected him by becoming, in a comparatively short time, one of the most serviceable members of that body. Possessing oratorical powers of a high order, a ready wit and a broad knowledge of public affairs, he distinguished himself on the floor of the House on numerous occasions. He was noted for brevity, conciseness and pointedness of statement, and in the debate on the location of the World's Columbian Exposition, made the following five-minute speech, which is a model of its kind, and for which he was highly complimented by all, and the Speaker (Mr. Reed) expressed his opinion that it was the best five-minute speech he had ever listened to:

Mr. Speaker: When I think of the many things that could be said in favor of the city that I have the honor, in part, to represent, and of the few moments in which I have to say them, I feel much like the boy who sat down on the inside of a sugar barrel and said, "Oh, for time and a thousand tongues to do this thing justice." [Laughter.]

Five minutes in which to speak of the greatest city in the world! I wish I had time to call your attention to the constitution of the State of New York; most of you have read that. I wish I had time to refer to the eloquent speech of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Flower) who yesterday told us about the display that was to be made in the New York harbor, and the Italian and Spanish ships of war. I would like to invite him and colleagues here to that great inland sea on which rides a larger fleet—for there are more arrivals and clearances in the port of Chicago than in any other port in the United States of America, not excluding New York, more tonnage and more arrivals and departures—not a fleet of war, but a fleet of peace, of peaceful commerce—commerce between American citizens, the profits thereof remaining at home.

It is one of the grandest things to contemplate that the discovery of Christopher Columbus has led to the development on this soil of a nation resting on the principles of self-government—a nation that needs no army and navy, for if every gun we have were spiked, and every ship were sunk, no nation on the face of God's earth would dare to strike a blow at our colors or invade our soil [applause]. We cannot invite you to see a fleet of war ships, but we invite you to witness the victories of peace, greater than those of war. You invite us to see the Spanish and Italian ships of war, not a color of which, from any mast, stands for human liberty; we invite you to see the commercial fleet of peace, larger by far than

that, manned by American citizens, and from every mast flying the colors that we love [applause]. I would like to say one thing further during my five minutes, and that is all I have to say. My brethren on the other side, you have charged the Republicans on this side of the house with most unfair and ungenerous criticism in matters of politics. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. Mills) discussed at great length this morning the fact that the negro has the right to vote in the South, and has no right to vote in the District of Columbia. It is true that in the heat of politics we indulge in things of that kind. But is it not also true that you have criticised us and have given us back, with interest, what we gave you?

But what is the best way to avoid such things? How can we do better in the future for the people we represent and whose prosperity we should consider from a united standpoint? How can we do better than meet upon common ground, at that great central city of Chicago, for a common purpose? Come to Chicago in 1892, my friends, and see whether our hospitality differs from the hospitality for which you are so justly noted in Georgia, Kentucky and Mississippi. Come, I say, and with the shoulder-touch let us march, in 1892, to a better understanding. Come, and warm your hearts at the forges of the North as we melt the ores of the South, and, with the anvil and hammer of personal contact, let us beat out a better friendship for the North and the South [applause]. Bring your looms from New England; bring your cotton from the South, weave it into cloth in the presence of the great Northwest, and into the web and woof of that cloth we will weave a new song for a better and more permanent union of the States.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-two will be a famous year, my friends—famous for the advancement of the arts and sciences, famous for the advancement of agriculture, famous for the advancement of everything that makes us great and glorious, but, better still, famous because we will begin to tear down the walls that have kept us apart; famous because we will draw the North and the South and the East closer and nearer and more truly together. Drinking from the same fountain, drawing our inspiration of patriotism from a common source, we will not be confined to the old couplet:

"In fourteen hundred and ninety-two,
Columbus crossed the ocean blue,"

but with less poetry and more sentiment, we will say:

In eighteen hundred and ninety-two
We will unite the gray and blue.

[Loud applause.]

Mr. Mason is a man of the people, and from experience knows their needs, their hopes and their ambitions, and enters heartily into any movement calculated to better their condition. Personally, Mr. Mason was one of the most popular men in Congress, being under all circumstances a most genial and affable gentleman. The courtesy which has characterized him in his political and social life has won for him, in addition to the respect and admiration which men of genuine ability always command, the kindly regard of his associates.

In the presidential campaign of 1888, he became widely known as an effective political speaker, and during the hotly-contested campaign of 1890, in Ohio, in which he participated, he won renown as a campaign orator, who seldom failed to carry conviction to the minds of his auditors.

In 1873, about the time he completed his law studies, Mr. Mason was married to Miss Edith Julia White, the accomplished daughter of Mr.

Geo. White, a prominent citizen of Des Moines, Iowa.

Mr. Mason is a man of domestic tastes, never happier than when by his fireside with his interesting family of children and charming and estimable wife. Mrs. Mason, though much sought after in society, and though a cultured hostess, prefers to devote her time to household duties rather than to social pleasures.

SAMUEL J. JONES, M.D., LL.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SAMUEL J. JONES, a native of Bainbridge, Pa., was born on March 22, 1836, the son of Dr. Robert H. and Sarah M. (Ekel) Jones. The father, who died in 1863, had been a practicing physician in Pennsylvania for thirty-three years. The mother belonged to one of the oldest families of the old town of Lebanon in that State. In early life, Samuel enjoyed a good educational advantage, and having finished his preparatory studies, at the age of seventeen entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1857, being then twenty-one years of age.

Three years later he received from his *alma mater* the degree of A. M., and in 1884 the same institution conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He early decided to fit himself for the medical profession, and upon leaving college, with that purpose in view, spent three years in study under the preceptorship of his father, and in 1858 attended his first course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1860, just thirty years after the graduation of his father from the same institution. Being attracted to the United States naval service, by reason of its many advantages for the young practitioner, both professionally and otherwise, he submitted to a competitive examination for the position of assistant surgeon, and being successful, received his appointment just before the beginning of the War of the Rebellion. In April, 1861, he was ordered to the U. S. steam frigate "Minnesota," which sailed, under sealed orders, from Boston on May 8, 1861, as the flagship of the Atlantic blockading

squadron. Dr. Jones participated in the naval battle at Hatteras Inlet in August, 1861, which resulted in the capture of the Confederate forts, and ended the troublesome blockade-running at that point, and in which fifteen hundred prisoners were taken. It was the first naval battle in history in which steamships were used and kept in motion while in action.

In January, 1862, he was temporarily detached from the "Minnesota" and detailed as surgeon of Flag Officer Goldsborough's staff on the Burnside and Goldsborough expedition against Roanoke Island. After its capture he was assigned to duty as the staff surgeon of Commander Rowan in the expedition which resulted in the capture of Newbern, Washington, and other important points on the inner waters of North Carolina. Later he accompanied Lieut. Cushing, of "Albatross" fame, and Lieut. Lamson in their operations on the Nansemond River for the relief of the Union forces then shut in by General Longstreet at Suffolk, Va. In the spring of 1863 Dr. Jones was assigned to duty at Philadelphia, and there passed a second examination and was promoted to the grade of surgeon. He was next assigned to duty at Chicago, and there, in addition to his other duties, acted as examining surgeon of those desiring to enter the medical corps for the naval service on the Mississippi River. While here he visited the various military prisons, and examined and passed over three thousand Confederate prisoners who had asked to be shipped into the Government naval service.

In 1864 he was ordered to the sloop-of-war "Portsmouth," of Admiral Farragut's West Gulf

blockading squadron, but soon thereafter was assigned to duty as surgeon of the New Orleans Naval Hospital. In the fall of 1865, the war having closed, Surgeon Jones was sent to Pensacola, Florida, as surgeon of the navy yard and naval hospital, and remained until again assigned to duty at Chicago, in 1866. When the marine rendezvous there was closed, in 1867, he was ordered to the frigate "Sabine," a practice ship for naval apprentices cruising along the Atlantic coast.

In 1868, desiring to engage in private practice, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted on the first of March of that year, and his connection with the navy closed, after eight years of active, and during much of the time hazardous, service.

Upon leaving the Government service, Dr. Jones returned to Philadelphia, and was sent as a delegate from the American Medical Association to the meetings of the medical societies of Europe, being at the same time commissioned by Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, to report upon hospital and sanitary matters of England and the Continent. He attended the meetings of the noted European medical societies at Oxford, Heidelberg and Dresden, and at the last named place participated in organizing the first otological congress ever held. This was in September, 1868. He spent the remainder of that year visiting various parts of Europe, extending his investigation in medical and sanitary affairs, and giving especial attention to diseases of the eye and of the ear. He returned to the United States and established himself at the beginning of 1869 in private practice at Chicago. During the same year he was elected president of the Board of Examining Surgeons for United States pensions at Chicago, and was also made a member of the medical staff of St. Luke's Hospital, and there established a department for treatment of diseases of the eye and of the ear, with which he has been connected since its establishment. In 1870 he was again accredited a delegate from the American Medical Association, to meetings of European associations, and while abroad spent several months in research and investigation. During the same year he was appointed to the chair of ophthalmology and otology just established in Northwestern University [Chicago Medical College],

a professorship which he has continued to hold ever since. He also established an eye and ear department at Mercy Hospital and another at the South Side Dispensary, and had charge of them for some ten years, and for a number of years was one of the attending staff of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, located in Chicago. Dr. Jones has applied himself to the acquirement of knowledge pertaining to the special department to which he has devoted himself for the past twenty years, and is recognized both by the medical profession and the public as authority on all matters pertaining to ophthalmology and otology. He has always stood high in the esteem of his professional brethren, and has been active and influential in their councils and deliberations. In 1876 he was a delegate from the Illinois State Medical Society to the Centennial International Medical Congress at Philadelphia. In 1881 he represented the American Medical Association and the American Academy of Medicine at the Seventh International Medical Congress, at London, England. Again, in 1887, at the Ninth International Medical Congress, held in Washington, D. C., as president of the section of otology, he was ex-officio a member of the executive committee, whose duty it was to arrange for the preliminary organization of the congress. In 1889, at its thirteenth annual meeting, held in Chicago, Dr. Jones was elected president of the American Academy of Medicine, whose objects as stated in its constitution are: "First, to bring those who are alumni of collegiate, scientific and medical schools into closer relations with each other. Second, to encourage young men to pursue regular courses of study in classical and scientific institutions, before entering upon the study of medicine. Third, to extend the bounds of medical science, to elevate the profession, to relieve human suffering, and to prevent disease."

Being himself a man of broad culture and extensive knowledge of the principles and practice of medicine, Dr. Jones has labored untiringly to raise the standard of medical education to the highest plane, both by his work in the various societies and associations with which he is connected, and by his writings, which have frequently appeared in the medical journals. He was for several years editor of the *Chicago Medical Jour-*

nal and Examiner, one of the leading medical periodicals of this country.

Dr. Jones is a man of fine physical proportion, with a rugged constitution. He is a man of fixed opinions, with a decided will power and strong determination, and by nature a leader.

Courteous in manner, genial and generous, yet dignified in bearing, he has attracted to himself a wide and influential *clientele* in the special department to which he has devoted himself, and enjoys the reward of his painstaking and conscientious work.

HENRY BEIDLER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the great commercial interests of Chicago, none has developed more rapidly or brought to its promoters more substantial returns than the lumber trade. Being the center of a vast railroad system spreading out through the West and Northwest, Chicago has come to be the distributing point for the lumber products of the great pineries of Michigan and Wisconsin, whence it is brought *via* the great lakes and thence carried over this net-work of railroads. Of the men who have devoted themselves to this line of trade, few, it may truthfully be asserted, have attained to a higher place or reaped more substantial rewards than Henry Beidler, the subject of this biography. He is a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and was born in the town of Bedminster, on November 27, 1812, the son of Jacob and Susanna (Krout) Beidler. Both his father and grandfather (who, also, was named Jacob Beidler) were natives of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and farmers by occupation. His father was also a carpenter by trade, and lived to the advanced age of eighty-nine years. The grandfather died in the year 1781, and was interred in Perkasio burying-ground in Hilltown township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where our subject, on a recent visit to his native place, erected to his memory a beautiful granite monument. The mother of our subject, also, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and died at the age of eighty years. Henry passed his boyhood and early manhood on the farm, receiving a good common-school education and laying the foundation of his financial success. It was here that he earned his first thousand dollars, a fact to which he points with pardonable pride.

In the spring of 1843, attracted by the superior inducements offered in the West to young men of

enterprise and thrift, he removed to the then sparsely settled State of Illinois, and located at Springfield in the grocery trade. After five years of success in this business, he, in 1848, removed to Chicago, and engaged in the lumber business in partnership with his brother, Jacob Beidler, who was then in business there. In 1855 Mr. Beidler went to Muskegon, Michigan, and took charge of the manufacturing branch of the firm's business there, his brother continuing in charge of the Chicago branch. The business rapidly increased, and, under his careful management, brought to its promoters large returns, so that in 1876, our subject was enabled to retire from active participation in the business with an ample competence. At that time he returned to Chicago, where he has since made his home, and retained an interest in the business for several years, when the firm was dissolved by mutual consent. Since his retirement from active business, Mr. Beidler has spent much of his time in travel throughout all parts of his native land, and has also visited some foreign lands. During these travels he has collected a great variety of curiosities, consisting of rare shells, precious stones, etc., which he has preserved in a handsome cabinet at his home at No. 49 South Sangamon street. Throughout his life Mr. Beidler has been known for his business integrity and firm adherence to the strict principles of justice and equity, so that wherever known, his word was regarded as good as his bond. He is a man of generous impulses, cheerful, genial, benevolent and charitable. Coming as he does of a long-lived ancestry, and having had regard to the laws of health throughout his life, he is now, at the age of eighty years, well preserved and hale and hearty, and able to enjoy the fruits of his labors. His political sentiments are Republi-



Henry Beidler
Age 80 years

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can, though he has never taken any part in political matters more than to perform his duties as a citizen. Mr. Beidler holds broad and liberal views on religious questions, and, with his family, is identified with the "People's Church" under the pastoral care of H. W. Thomas, D.D.

Mr. Beidler was married on April 23, 1860, to Miss Sarah Sammons, a daughter of Thomas

Sammons, Esq., of Syracuse, N. Y. Mrs. Beidler died on October 2, 1886. She was a woman of many noble qualities, a fond and devoted wife and mother, and by her kindness and goodness of heart, her charities, and purity of life, endeared herself to a large circle of friends. Of this union was born one son, Herbert A. Beidler, president of the Standard Elevator Company, of Chicago.

CAPT. BENJAMIN M. MUNN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the residents of Chicago who claim the Green Mountain State as the place of their nativity, many have become truly representative citizens, and among these is the subject of this biography.

He was born in West Fairlee, Orange county, Vermont, on February 11, 1826, and passed his youth and early manhood on his father's farm. After leaving the district schools, he attended Williams College, and after finishing his studies there he went to Boston, to study law with Col. Stickney, afterwards completing his law course with the Hon. William S. Holman, the well-known Indiana congressman. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, and then spent two years in teaching. During that time, he was principal of the Rising Sun, Indiana, Female Seminary, and of the Charleston, Illinois, Academy, and also had charge of one of the public schools in Galena, Illinois, where he became acquainted with Captain U. S. Grant.

In 1854, he began an active practice of law at Charleston, Illinois, and continued the same in that place and Litchfield, Illinois, until 1861.

During his residence in central Illinois, he had as co-workers in the circuit such men as Abraham Lincoln, Governor Palmer, Leonard Sweet, S. T. Logan, and Benjamin Edwards, and he argued many important cases in the Federal Court, before Judge David Davis.

At the opening of the war of the rebellion in 1861, in response to the call of President Lincoln for men, Benjamin M. Munn, like a true son of the patriotic Green Mountain State and a worthy citizen of Illinois, left his business and volunteered his services to his country.

He enlisted as a private soldier, but was immediately elected Captain of Company D, 7th Regiment Illinois Infantry, and he holds the oldest captain's commission in the volunteer service.

While in Springfield assisting in organizing the 7th Regiment, he suggested to Governor Yates that the man most needed in the organization of State Troops was Captain U. S. Grant, of Galena, whom he had met while teaching in that place.

The Governor immediately acted upon Captain Munn's suggestion, and called Captain Grant to Springfield, where he arrived a few days later, and since then the name and fame of Ulysses S. Grant have been sounded around the world. It is often true that the slightest and most trivial causes lead to great results. History records where the destiny of a nation has been changed by the effect of a single sentence, uttered thoughtlessly, and it may be true that the suggestion offered to Governor Yates by Captain Munn, not only brought Grant into a position where he was able to utilize his remarkable ability and genius, but also gave to the country a leader who was enabled to unite a disrupted people, and bring peace and prosperity to us once more.

During the first year of the war, Captain Munn was in General Grant's command, and it may be stated here that Grant had no more faithful soldier under him than was he. In 1869, Captain Munn became a resident of Chicago, and during 1872-'73, was deputy collector of internal revenue, and afterwards was assistant corporation counsel of Chicago, under the late Hon. Jesse O. Norton, and was acting counsel for

several months. In all these different capacities, whether acting for the public or for individual clients, he has devoted himself to the conscientious discharge of his duty, and has always been faithful and honorable. He has the respect of all members of his profession, and is esteemed by his extensive and ever-increasing clientage.

For many years, Mr. Munn, in connection with Mr. Thomas E. Davis, of Washington, D. C., made a specialty of internal revenue practice, and collected from the United States Government large sums of money which had been collected from brewers and distillers upon erroneous assessments under the internal revenue laws.

Captain Munn, true to the principles that were

ingrafted into his heart in boyhood days, principles that he always believed were founded in justice and truth, has always been an uncompromising Republican, and a believer in and an advocate of Republican doctrines; and, although he has always taken an active part in political campaigns, he has never sought any office or position.

Such is the biography of a man who started in life with a capital consisting only of health, ambition and determination, and, who, using these qualities to good advantage, has not only reached a high place in his profession, but has also won the confidence and respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

JAMES C. ANDERSON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

IT would be impossible within the scope of a biographical sketch of this character, to more than outline the life-work of the prolific inventor and manufacturer, James Caldwell Anderson.

The public records of the Patent Office of the United States give abundant evidence of his genius, and a full description of his inventions alone would take volumes if recorded separately. As a manufacturer, he stands, to-day, pre-eminently the leader in his chosen field of industry.

Born in the Monongahela Valley, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1838, of American parentage, although of Scotch-Irish descent, he developed from early childhood a passionate love of mechanics, and the playhouse of the child was a miniature workshop which was never abandoned, but grew in novel mechanical appliances with the man. So the playwheels set in motion by the boy, developed into the most intricate and powerful machinery of the present time.

Owing to the protracted illness and death of his father, he was, at the early age of sixteen, compelled to take a man's place and begin the struggle of life in earnest, which led up a few years later to large manufacturing enterprises requiring much of construction and invention of versatile scope, among which was the metallurgy of steel and other metals.

Added to this experience was an ardent love

for his native Pennsylvania hills, with their upturned and tilted strata exposed to view with the other ores of the metals, abundant clay and clay shale deposits, rich in aluminum metal, appealing to the inventor to solve the problem of its extraction, giving it such an irresistible charm that he pursued this line of investigation until it led to another invention of what is known as the dry clay process, by which brick and other like clay articles are manufactured with a beauty of finish and solidity of texture never before attained. The invention involved numerous other inventions of powerful machinery, apparatus, and processes, for which he has been granted more than one hundred patents, and which has practically revolutionized the art of brick making in this country.

By the state of the art no brick were produced prior to Mr. Anderson's invention, having a body color other than that of the natural clay, and the clays of Chicago burned only a white or buff color, while the clays of Philadelphia, and adjacent thereto, burned a beautiful red, a color then much sought after. Hence the red bricks from Philadelphia were shipped to this market at great cost.

These circumstances induced Mr. Anderson to establish his first plant at Chicago, which was done in 1879, at which time Mr. Anderson, with



J. B. Anderson

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his family, became a resident of Highland Park, selecting this lovely suburb in Lake county for its high elevation above the lake and picturesque ravines, which reminded him of the hills and valleys of his old Pennsylvania home.

Mr. Anderson possesses the rare combination of talents, which denotes not only an eminent inventor, but also an excellent business man. He is an indefatigable and ceaseless worker, one who is never more happy than when busily employed in solving some knotty problem in mechanics, or making improvements in the various devices in which clays are a prominent factor. Having indomitable will power and a keen insight into character, he is a master among men. The soul of honor, he is thoroughly scrupulous in all his transactions. An artist by nature, the bent of his mind is decidedly artistic.

A genial, modest, and refined gentleman, it is

not surprising that Mr. Anderson possesses so many warm friends and admirers, while his hospitality is proverbial, and his interest on behalf of those who need it, is both practical and sincere. Eminent as an inventor, and highly esteemed by all who enjoy his personal acquaintance, James Caldwell Anderson has carved for himself a prominent place in the temple of fame. The architect of his own fortunes, he has given to the world, in his inventions, a legacy that will perpetuate his memory among many generations yet to come.

He was married, July 26, 1860, to Amanda S. Birmingham, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Dr. Samuel Birmingham. Two children, a daughter and son, were born unto them. Lillie Eva married Dr. Charles F. McGahan, now of Chattanooga, Tennessee; James Franklin married Jennette L. Lewis, of Racine, Wisconsin, and resides at Highland Park, Illinois.

HENRY IVES COBB,

CHICAGO, ILL

HENRY IVES COBB was born in Brookline, Massachusetts. Having received a thorough preliminary education, he entered Harvard University, taking the literary and scientific course. His preliminary architectural training was received at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in Europe. Entering the office of one of the leading architects of Boston, he soon rose to a prominent position among the architects of the United States. In 1881, he visited Chicago and designed and superintended the construction of the Union Club House. The demand which then arose for his services was such as to warrant him in locating there permanently. Since that time he has ranked as one of the most skillful architects in this country.

In 1882, Mr. Cobb married Miss Emma M. Smith, a daughter of the late Augustus Smith, Esq., a prominent attorney of New York City. They have six children: Henry Ives, Jr., Cleveland, Leonore, Candler, Elliot and Priscilla.

Mr. Cobb is one of the National Board of Architects of the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893. Among the many notable buildings which Mr. Cobb has designed, and which are conspicuous

monuments to his skill and enterprise, are the Owings building, Adams and Dearborn streets, Chicago, a magnificent structure, and where his offices are located; the Chicago Opera House, the Kinzie Hotel, the St. Charles Roman Catholic Buildings, the Chicago Athletic Association Club House, the Newberry Library building, and Cook County Abstract building. Outside of Chicago may be mentioned as the work of Mr. Cobb: The Knoxville Hotel, Knoxville, Tenn., probably the largest building in that State; the Bishop Hospital, Pittsfield, Mass.; the South San Francisco Co. buildings, a whole town of buildings designed by him, at South San Francisco, California; Blackstone Memorial buildings, Brantford, Conn.; Donald Fletcher's residence, Denver, Colorado; Watkin's Bank building, Lawrence, Kansas, one of the finest structures in the State.

He has been a great traveler, having traveled over the civilized world, and has visited every important library in making a study of libraries. Every other year he goes to Europe for study, research and investigation in connection with professional work.

For about five years, beginning with 1882, he had a partner and conducted his business under the firm name of Cobb and Frost. Since the year 1887, however, he has been in business by himself.

Mr. Cobb is a man of robust constitution, easy,

graceful demeanor, cool and deliberate, yet active and energetic, a man who involuntarily impresses his hearers with his intellectual worth. He is a member of the Chicago, University and Union Clubs and president of the Mascoutah Kennel Club of Chicago.

SAMUEL PARKER HEDGES, M.D.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AS early as 1730, there came to America an English family by the name of Hedges. There was also another English family here before the Revolutionary war, which was noted in the person of Sir Charles Parker, who commanded a fleet before Boston harbor in that war. Sprung from this brave ancestry were, respectively, Elias S. Hedges and Rebecca Parker, from whose union came the subject of this sketch.

Samuel Parker Hedges was born July 23, 1841, in Sinclairville, Chautauqua county, New York. After graduating from the public schools he prepared for college at the Jamestown Academy. He had just entered the office of his uncle, Dr. W. S. Hedges, of Jamestown, to begin the study of medicine, when there was issued by President Lincoln a call for additional soldiers to carry on the late Civil war. A true patriot, he laid aside his books and enlisted as a private in the one hundred and twelfth regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry, entering service on the 23d day of July, 1862, the same being his twenty-first birthday. From private to sergeant and orderly-sergeant, were quick promotions. His superior officers being disabled he commanded his company in the battle of the Deserted House, and won a second lieutenant's commission. Soon after, he was made aide-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier-General R. S. Foster, and later, first lieutenant and adjutant of his regiment.

In 1864, Foster's brigade, under the command of Gen. Butler, was operating on the James River, and on May 16th of that year, Lieut. Hedges was captured by the confederates. Three weeks in Libby Prison, two months at Macon, five weeks at Savannah and two months at Charleston, S. C., exposed to the Union batteries, were followed by a winter in the open fields across Siluda River.

After ten months, the confederates, unable to provide even the most wretched fare for the fourteen hundred prisoners, offered a parole if they would bind themselves to abstain from service against the confederacy. Not a man would take the oath, and they were finally turned loose nine miles from Wilmington, North Carolina. When Lieut. Hedges went into prison his weight was one hundred and forty pounds. On the day he dragged himself to Wilmington he weighed barely eighty-seven pounds, and he has never entirely recovered from the effects of his captivity. He closed his career under the Union flag as captain of his company.

After the war he resumed the study of medicine in the Cleveland Homœopathic College, taking his degree in 1867, at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, where, from 1869 to 1874, he filled the chair of general and descriptive anatomy. In 1887 and in 1890, he was made chairman of the Bureau of Gynæchology in the American Institute of Homœopathy. He was secretary and president of the Cook County Homœopathic Medical Society, and has been president of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society, and an esteemed member of many others.

Dr. Hedges has traveled all over the United States and Canada, but it was in his native State that he found his wife, Miss Rachel Danforth, daughter of Dr. E. H. Danforth, of Jamestown. Mrs. Hedges, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, is devoted to her domestic affairs, and is highly valued in her church, and as a Bible teacher. From this union have been born nine children, of whom five are now living, viz.: Corinna, aged sixteen; William E., aged fifteen; Robert D., aged thirteen; Grace, aged twelve,

and Samuel G., aged seven. Dr. Hedges has one brother who lives in Dakota, and who is surveyor of his county, and an irrigation engineer.

In 1872, Dr. Hedges was made a Master Mason at the Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 611. He has always been a staunch Republican, although non-partisan.

Probably in no capacity is Dr. Hedges more

appreciated than as a church-member. He is an Elder and Sunday-School Superintendent in the First Presbyterian Church, of Lake View, and is known as an earnest and active worker, and a generous giver to every worthy cause. As a physician, he ranks among the eminent of his profession; as a man, he is honored and trusted, and beloved by all who know him.

WARREN F. LELAND,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch is one of seven brothers whose name and fame have become world-wide in connection with elegant, finely appointed hotels.

He is a native of the Green Mountain State, and was born at Landgrove, June 1, 1845, the son of Aaron P. and Submit (Arnold) Leland, both of whom were natives of New England. Aaron P. Leland was an extensive stage proprietor and mail contractor fifty years ago, and well known in the New England States and New York as an energetic, thorough-going business man, and about 1810 Simeon Leland, his father, opened the Green Mountain Coffee House. His great-grandfather, the Rev. Aaron Leland, was a noted Baptist minister and author, of Berkshire county, Mass. He was a man of large brain, great sagacity and strong will power, and had a great influence among the common people of western Massachusetts in the early days of the Republic. In 1801 he sent Thomas Jefferson, then just seated in the presidential chair, a cheese, out of pure regard for the author of the Declaration of Independence. The Leland family came originally from England, two brothers coming to this country soon after the settlement of Plymouth and Boston. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Judge Samuel Arnold, of Londonderry, Vermont, an eminent jurist of his day. When our subject was quite young, the family removed to Ohio, and afterwards to New York.

Grandfather Simeon Leland had six sons, Lewis, Aaron P., Simeon, William, Warren and Charles. The last four became noted and successful hotel-keepers. Of these six, but one is now (1892) alive, viz., Warren Leland, formerly of the Grand Union

Hotel of Saratoga, now Oglethorpe Hotel, Brunswick, Ga. The father of our subject, Aaron P. Leland, ultimately located near Newburgh, Ohio, and engaged in stock raising. Our subject's brothers were: John, who died at an early age; Lewis, formerly of the Sturtevant House, New York City; Horace, of the Sturtevant, and also of the Leland Hotel, at Springfield, Illinois, who died in August, 1889; George S., formerly of the Sturtevant, who died in August, 1881; Jerome, formerly of the Sturtevant, and the Columbian, at Saratoga, New York, who died in April, 1884, and Charles E., proprietor of the Delevan, at Albany, the Clarendon, at Saratoga, New York, and the Portland Hotel, at Portland, Oregon.

In 1852 Warren, being then fifteen years old, went to New York City and took a humble position in the Metropolitan Hotel, of which his four uncles were then proprietors. Beginning in the store-room, he was gradually promoted until, in 1866, he had the honor of holding the position of room clerk. In that year he went, in connection with his brother Horace, and opened the Leland Hotel, of Springfield, Illinois, but in 1867 returned to the East and took the position of chief office man in the Delevan House at Albany, New York, of which his brothers, Charles E. and Lewis, were proprietors. In 1872 he became a partner in the business, and remained there until 1880, when he sold his interest to his brother Charles, his brother Lewis having previously withdrawn from the firm. Removing to Chicago in 1881, Mr. Leland purchased the Gardiner House property, reconstructed the interior, handsomely refitted and furnished it, and opened what has since been known as the Leland Hotel.

As a business venture, the enterprise has been eminently successful and profitable, the investment having more than doubled in value.

Mr. Leland was married December 16, 1868, to Miss Isabella C. Cobb, of Cleveland, Ohio, a lady of education and refinement. They have four children, viz.: Warren, Fannie A., Ralph C. and Helen M.

Mr. Leland is a member of the Calumet Club, Washington Park and Kenwood Clubs, and of the Masonic order, being a Knights Templar. He is identified with the Republican party, and takes much interest in local and national politics, but has always declined office, both civil and political.

He holds to the Protestant faith in religious matters, but is not identified with any denomination, being somewhat liberal in his views.

Mr. Leland was largely instrumental in procuring the location of the last three national conventions at Chicago, viz.: the Republican and Democratic conventions of 1884, and the Republican convention of 1888. He also took a prominent

part in securing the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. He has taken an active interest in preserving the Lake Front Park, and has been tireless in his efforts to prevent encroachment thereon. The Leland Hotel is located at the corner of Michigan avenue and Jackson street, overlooking this park, and giving a delightful view of Lake Michigan.

Mr. Leland is a genial, companionable gentleman, with quick perception in looking after the details of his business, always watching for the comfort and welfare of his guests. His hotel is always in perfect order, and it is but just to say that the "Leland" of Chicago, for home comforts and good living, is second to no hotel on the American continent. It is wonderfully popular with the traveling public, and particularly with that large class whose opportunities aptly qualify them to be judges of what constitutes a good hotel in all its appointments and equipments—the commercial travelers. All unite in saying the "Leland" is one of the finest.

ABRAM WILLIAMS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

OF all the prominent insurance companies and their managers, located or having Western departments in Chicago, there are none more prominent, more successful, or better known than is the subject of this sketch—Abram Williams, born March 31, 1830, at Utica, N. Y. His father was Abraham B. Williams, one of the State Canal Commissioners. His paternal grandfather was a prominent minister amongst the Baptist denomination of that State; he came to this country from Chester, England, in 1795; his mother was Olive Barnum, of Danbury, Connecticut, daughter of Ezra Barnum, a clergyman, who took active part in the Revolutionary war.

Educated in the common schools and academies of his native town, Utica, N. Y., at the age of fourteen young Williams left school, having acquired a good common school education, and being desirous of making his own way in life, for, on the death of his father, in 1844 (our subject being just then fourteen years of age), the task of supporting a family of five children devolved

upon his mother, who, be it said to her credit, carried out this task in an exemplary and thorough manner. One of his brothers, Nelson G., being educated at West Point, afterwards became colonel of the Third Iowa Regiment, and was promoted to brigadier-general for gallant service at the battle of Shiloh. His three sisters have all done well, received a good education and have been prominent in their own circles generally.

Deciding to try his luck in the great city of New York, young Williams, with but a few dollars in his pocket, proceeded there, and after much effort—for he was young and inexperienced—he obtained a situation with Peter Murray, importer of fancy goods, notions, etc., Maiden Lane, New York City, remaining here for a number of years. Subsequently he became a buyer for Wm. H. Cary & Co., who conducted a business of a similar nature, and in 1852 formed the house of Sheldon, Harris & Williams, Liberty street, New York. This business grew in



Williams

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proportions; success attended their efforts. In fact, the trade they did became of such importance as to warrant their establishing, in 1854, a branch house in Paris, and here Mr. Williams for some time resided. But his attention to his duties and the business affairs generally of the house had been such that at length his health gave way, and he was forced to relinquish his connection with the firm. Going west in 1856 he settled at Dubuque, Iowa. Two years later this city underwent a severe financial crisis, and Mr. Williams, amongst the other prominent merchants of the city, was for a time considerably embarrassed, but he manfully determined to persevere; he brought to bear upon his business renewed energy, and the result was that by 1860 he had wiped out every debt he had, through these unfortunate circumstances, contracted. Though in accomplishing this he was left virtually without a dollar of available capital with which to restart. Appointed, however, a deputy court clerk this year, he occupied this position until he entered the army, in 1862.

Commissioned first lieutenant in the Sixth Iowa Cavalry, he was ultimately promoted to Chief of Cavalry on Gen. Alfred Sully's staff. In the winter of 1864-5, being assigned to additional duties of (A. A. Q. M.) Acting Assistant Quartermaster, the active and energetic manner in which he filled this position, and the ingenuity, tact and great determination he displayed in dealing with the recreant Illinois Central Railroad at this time, who much embarrassed the government by their seemingly stubborn behavior, received the highest commendation—all this is a matter of military history. He took possession of their road as far as the necessity of government service and facility required, and also of the railroads of Iowa, shipped the grain required to Cairo, kept up the supply and thus carried out the orders and commands of his superior officers. This course, though it necessitated or rather resulted in considerable inconvenience to the numerous shippers along these roads, it was, nevertheless, unavoidable. The people, and through them the government, required certain supplies, and this fact alone was sufficient legally. The necessity was great, the cause just, and the end in view certainly justified the means. The railroad companies appealed to General Pope, and

he undertook to rescue them from Assistant Quartermaster Williams' hold, but his attempt was futile, for the Quartermaster determined to hold them, and he did hold them until the supply had been shipped, and General Thomas' Army of the Tennessee was thus enabled to continue its campaign. For this, Mr. Williams received the commendations of his superior officers, though the railroad company sued the government for heavy damages, with what result is not known.

His term of service expiring in 1865, he returned to Dubuque, Iowa, and here became connected with the insurance business, becoming general agent for the Yonkers and New York Fire Insurance Co., of New York. In 1869 the States of Ohio and Michigan, and all the States and Territories west, were added by this company, the head offices being then removed to Chicago, Mr. Williams himself locating here in August of this year, continuing its successful career. In the great fire of 1871, Mr. Williams was crippled, and forced to have recourse to the use of crutches for over two years, owing to his endeavors during the fire to save his company's books and valuable documents, etc. In 1874 the Continental Fire Insurance Company, of New York, appointed him their Western manager, in which position he continued until the fall of 1884, when he was offered and accepted a similar position with the Connecticut Hartford Company, organizing its Western department, its business at this time amounted to but a little over two hundred thousand dollars, while now it has so grown and developed that at present it amounts to over six hundred thousand dollars! Truly a phenomenal growth! He is still its Western manager. He has also held the office of president of the Northwestern Association of Fire Underwriters. Prominent, also, in social circles, he has been a vice-president of the Iroquois Club. He is a member of the Union League and Calumet Clubs. A warden of Grace Episcopal Church, he has, for sixteen years, been an officer of this church. A man of much culture, he has traveled extensively, both in this country and in Europe.

In politics a Democrat, measures and men, rather than party, have his strongest support.

Married, in 1852, to Miss Frances S. Reynolds, of Rochester, N. Y. Mrs. Williams is a daughter

of William L. Raynolds, a prominent merchant engaged in forwarding, shipping, etc. They have had four children, two of whom are dead. His son, Nelson B. Williams, is an iron merchant and warehouseman in this city, his daughter, Frances J., is a resident at home.

Of much ability, general worth and of social and commercial prominence, Abram Williams stands high amongst the citizens of Chicago, and as a thoroughly representative citizen of this great city he is entitled to a place amongst her representative men.

FRANKLIN W. FISK,

CHICAGO, ILL.

FRANKLIN WOODBURY FISK, son of Ebenezer and Hannah Proctor Fisk, was born in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, February 16, 1820. On his father's side, his lineage is traceable to Symond Fisk, Lord of the Manor of Stradhaugh, Parish of Laxfield, County of Suffolk, England, who lived in the reigns of Henry IV and V (from A. D. 1399 to 1422).

He entered Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in the autumn of 1835. Having no pecuniary resources with which to acquire a liberal education, he engaged alternately in teaching and study until he entered Yale College, in 1845. At his graduation, in 1849, he was the valedictorian of his class. He was graduated at the Yale Divinity School in 1852; was tutor in Yale College from 1851 to 1853; attended lectures in Andover Theological Seminary from January to May, 1853, and traveled in Europe from May till November of that year. Compelled by disease of his eyes to give up, for a time, the hope of entering the ministry, he declined several invitations to important pastorates and accepted the professorship of rhetoric and English literature in Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, to which he had been appointed while abroad, entered upon its duties in April, 1854, and continued in that position till July, 1859.

He was elected, April, 1856, to the chair of sacred rhetoric in Chicago Theological Seminary, and was inaugurated April 28, 1859. He received the degree of doctor of divinity from Olivet College, Michigan, in 1865, and from Yale University in 1886, also the degree of doctor of laws from Beloit College in 1888. In the autumn and winter of 1871-72, he attended lectures in the University of Berlin, after which he spent a year in traveling in Europe, Egypt and Palestine.

In 1887 he became president of Chicago Theological Seminary, with which he was connected as professor for thirty-three years. His lectures on homiletics have been published in a manual of preaching, which is used as a text-book in several institutions. He has been conspicuous, also, in aiding to secure the endowment and equipment of the Seminary. This "School of the Prophets" has a standing not inferior to that of any theological seminary in this country. It was organized in 1854 by a convention of the Congregational churches of the Northwest. It opened its doors for students in 1858, and has since had remarkable growth and prosperity. The youngest but one of the seven Congregational theological seminaries in the United States, it has now the largest number of students. To its English departments, with their nine professors and instructors, there have been added German, Swedish, and Dano-Norwegian departments, with six professors and instructors. It has graduated four hundred and eighty-three students, and about one thousand have been connected with its classes for a longer or shorter period. They are now laboring successfully in nearly every State and Territory of the Union, and in many foreign fields. Its buildings—Keyes Hall, Carpenter Hall, and Fisk Hall, beautifully located opposite Union Park—furnish ample study and dormitory rooms for the accommodation of two hundred and ten students, besides chapel, lecture, and reception rooms, professors' studies, treasurer's office, gymnasium, etc. Hammond library, with its more than eleven thousand volumes, and its reading-room well supplied with a large variety of the best newspapers and periodicals, has room for fifty thousand volumes. The board of directors of the Seminary, twenty-four in number,



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represent Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Colorado and Wyoming. Its board of examiners are appointed by the several State associations, and through its triennial conventions, which elect the directors, the Seminary is kept in vital connection with the churches. At this date, 1892, the permanent productive endowments of the Seminary amount to four hundred and eighty-eight thousand two hundred and twenty-nine dollars. The estimated value of its buildings, grounds, etc., is three hundred and eight thousand two hundred and twenty-nine dollars, and its miscellaneous assets thirty-five thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars. The officers of the board of directors are William E. Hale, Esq., president; Messrs. E. W. Blatchford and H. N. Holden, vice-presidents;

Rev. G. S. F. Savage, D.D., secretary, and Mr. H. W. Chester, treasurer. Its faculty comprises Professors Franklin W. Fisk, George N. Boardman, Samuel I. Curtiss, Giles B. Willcox, Hugh M. Scött, George H. Gilbert, J. Edward Hermann, Reinert A. Jernberg, Fridolf Risberg, Caleb F. Gates, Magnus E. Peterson, J. R. J. Anthony, Marcus W. Montgomery, Edward T. Harper, and O. C. Grauer.

In 1854, President Fisk was united in marriage with Mrs. Amelia A. Austin, daughter of the late George Bowen, Esq., of Woodstock, Connecticut. Mrs. Fisk died in May, 1881, and in December, 1885, he married Mrs. S. J. Hitchcock, daughter of Deacon Elijah Gardner, of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Three children were born to him by his first marriage—Franklin Proctor, Amelia Maria, and Henry Edward.

HON. FRANK SCALES,

CHICAGO, ILL.

IN the spring of 1715 the treacherous tribe of the Yemassee, made a sudden and unexpected attack upon the colonists of the Carolinas, resulting in the massacre of over four hundred persons and the burning of hundreds of homes. An organized force was raised by the colonists and led by Colonel Scales against the Indians, who were defeated and chased through the wilderness across the Florida border. This is the first record we have of the Scales family in the Carolinas, whose lineage runs back amongst the oldest of the early settlers. The family was not only prominent in the defense of the colony, but was intimately connected with the progress and development of that commonwealth. Colonel Samuel H. Scales, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Carolina and inherited valuable plantations, which for years he successfully cultivated. In 1826 he removed to La Fayette county, Wisconsin, where he at once identified himself with the farming and mining interests of the district. Here Frank was born, February 19th, 1848, on his father's farm, and remained there until he was seventeen years old.

The opportunities for education forty years ago, on a Wisconsin farm, were few, and the

amount limited, yet it is a remarkable fact that many of the ablest men of this century are those who had these difficulties in early life. Young Scales received his elementary education by private tuition and at the public school. When old enough he assisted on the farm in summer and went to school in winter. He was physically strong and well developed and had both facility and success in study—often doing as much in the winter half as other boys could complete in the whole year. His ability and aptitude was easily recognized and he was sent to Chicago to study, where he completed his course in 1866. He was then entered at the University of Georgetown, D. C. Amongst his fellow-students he was very popular by his social habits and cheerful disposition, his quiet but earnest application to study, and by his fondness for and success in outdoor sports. His professors had a high opinion of him, not only because he was an industrious and docile pupil but because of his cheerful and honorable character. He finished his university course in 1868 with honor, and immediately selected the law as a profession. In order to carry out this resolution he entered the law office of Messrs. Knowlton and Jameson, of this city, and

there studied the principles and practice of law. Gifted with an excellent memory, a clear understanding and a firm will, he readily mastered the principles of his chosen profession. He was admitted to practice by the late Judge McAllister in 1870. His thorough knowledge of the principles of common law and his facility in applying them, was easily recognized by the able lawyers with whom he studied, and they readily admitted him to the firm, which from that time became: Knowlton, Jameson & Scales. His untiring industry and natural ability soon gained for him a high position at the Cook County bar, where he has practiced uninterruptedly for twenty-one years.

In 1871 an incident occurred that tested the grit of the young lawyer. In the fire of that year the firm lost its extensive library and valuable papers. To increase the difficulty, Judge Knowlton retired from the firm through ill health, and Mr. Jameson was elected City attorney. This crisis only brought out more clearly the strength of character and indomitable energy of Mr. Scales. He continued the work alone, built up a lucrative practice and earned a high reputation. Since that time he has been engaged in some of the most important cases of litigation that have come before the Cook County bench. He was the leading counsel in the litigated case of the estate of Dean Richmond, which involved very large interests, and although opposed by lawyers of the very highest reputation he came out of the contest successful. He was also engaged in the Gage real estate case, where, in conformity with his argument, it was settled that when real estate was sold for taxes it should henceforth be the duty of the county clerk to include all subsequent taxes in the claim. This settled a question of very great importance to the owners of real estate; and for his able statement and argument Mr. Scales received great credit. During late years Mr. Scales confined himself to office practice. As a lawyer he is ready in his application of the fundamental principles of law, exhaustive in his examination of a subject, painstaking in weighing and comparing authorities, simple and concise in his arrangement of facts, and clear and logical in his deductions. His statement of a case is natural, forcible and convincing. As an orator he stands high in his profession, but he prefers logic to poetry and is

more willing to quote Blackstone than Shakespeare.

In politics he is a life-long democrat. While tolerant and liberal with those who differ from him, he is an earnest and able exponent of the principles of his party. He seeks no office outside his profession. In October, 1890, the Democratic party unanimously selected Mr. Scales as their candidate for the County Court bench of Cook County, and they secured his election the following month by a very large majority. This honor and well-deserved preferment was conferred upon him unsolicited and was accepted as a proof that his practice as a lawyer and his conduct as a democrat was considered honorable and honest. Since his elevation to the bench Judge Scales has won for himself golden opinions. Impartial in the discharge of his duty, and kind in his manner, he receives with ease and dignity the humblest individual that appears in his court. While always affable and courteous, he sets a high standard of professional ethics. His decisions are delivered in the most concise form consistent with an easy and graceful style. Simple, lucid, perspicuous and bearing evidence of care and study. When we consider the various and important duties of the County Court Judge, which in addition to the common law cases which necessarily come before him, and also the duties of the Election Board of which he is ex-officio the presiding officer, he has also the insane and the support cases, the insolvency, voluntary assignment and imprisonment for debt cases; to which we may add the examination of requisitions, assessments and taxes; we have to admit that the time of the Judge is fully occupied and that to accomplish its many duties satisfactorily deserves the greatest credit. Amongst the very able men who have presided in this court no one has received higher encomiums from the press, the people and the profession than its present occupant, and we believe that the desire is to request him to retain the position he so ably fills.

Judge Scales is about forty-three years of age, above the average height, well proportioned, with pleasing and expressive features. He is graceful and dignified in manner and never seems more at ease than when presiding over his court and guiding, checking and encouraging the galaxy of talent that practice there. The Judge is well versed in

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THE gentleman whose name heads this article is a prominent lawyer at the Chicago bar. He is very adroit in the management of cases, and he has a power and quickness of repartee and an ability to adapt himself to emergencies, that are singularly effective in his clients' interests and destructive to the plans of opposing counsel. He is an able advocate, ready, fluent and logical. He is thoroughly posted in all of the intricacies of his profession, being familiar with the authorities and can readily support his propositions with decisions directly in point. He is a good judge of human nature, and his cross-examinations show him to be master of the art.

Our subject is a native of Massachusetts, and was born at Orange in that State August 4, 1843, and is the fourth son of Humphrey and Sophronia A. Smith. He was liberally and thoroughly educated, having graduated with honors from Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1866.

Like many other sons of New England who have risen in the world, he commenced life as a teacher. In that capacity he was in charge of Newton Academy at Shoreham, Vt., until 1867, when he came to Chicago.

He entered the office of J. L. Stark as a student, and assiduously applied himself to the study of the rudiments of his profession, and in 1868 he was admitted to the Illinois bar. He afterwards became a partner of Mr. Stark under the firm name of Stark & Smith, and so continued until Mr. Stark's death in 1873. He succeeded to his business, retaining all of the clients who patronized the firm during the lifetime of his former partner. Mr. Smith has steadily pursued the practice of the law, and has been amply repaid for his diligence and close attention to the interests of his clients. He now enjoys an extensive practice in the State and Federal courts and has an excellent clientage.

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The following extract from the *Undergraduate*, a paper published at Middlebury College, shows how Mr. Smith has ever been regarded by those who know him best: "When in college Abner Smith was a candid, earnest, substantial and reliable young man and student, and has maintained that character to this day. He evidenced in college the possession of abilities which would enable him to rise to and above the average in whatever profession he might choose to follow, which he has done in the profession of the law. He has never aimed at ephemeral brilliancy or signal momentary results, but a thoughtful and careful avoidance of fatal mistakes and permanent achievements. He has succeeded in all respects which constitute success of an attorney-at-law; a result attained by devotion to his profession and close attention to business. This outcome is not the result of chance, but eventuates from his native abilities which he has cultivated and given direction to, and he has made good use of his opportunities. In the walks of life where intelligence, honor and manliness are regarded for what they are worth, he has by the practice of these virtues attained an honorable position at the bar and in the community, and won the respect of all who know him. He is a noteworthy and creditable alumnus of his *alma mater*."

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ney of the Life Indemnity & Investment Company of Iowa, and one of the directors of the last named company, and is also the attorney for the Lake View Telephone Exchange, which covers the northern portion of the city of Chicago. He is a stockholder in the Duluth & Winnipeg Railroad, a road well advanced in construction, enjoying the benefit of a land grant and opening up a good country, shortening the distance between Duluth and Winnipeg (when finished) 150 miles; and he is one of

the directors in the North Star Construction Company, which is building the Duluth & Winnipeg Railroad and operating that road.

In political sentiments Mr. Smith is a Republican, but he finds in the midst of the multiplicity of duties in his profession but little time to devote to that subject.

He was married October 5, 1869, to Miss Ada C. Smith, daughter of Sereno Smith, of Shoreham, Vt.

ISAAC NEWTON DANFORTH, A.M., M.D.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

ISAAC NEWTON DANFORTH was born in Barnard, Vermont, in the year 1835. His grandfather, Dr. Isaac Danforth, was one of the most eminent physicians in Vermont, and was one of the founders of the medical department of Dartmouth College. In the early history of Massachusetts, one of the doctor's ancestors, Nicolas Danforth, who, in 1634, immigrated from Framingham, England, was one of the Colonial legislators and one of the twelve organizers and incorporators of Harvard University. Nicolas Danforth had three sons: Thomas, Samuel and Jonathan. Thomas was most eminent. He was treasurer of Harvard for years; treasurer of Suffolk county for many years; deputy governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony; one of the first judges of the Colonial courts; first president of the Colony of Maine; and was also leader of the rebellion against Sir Edmund Andros, heading a deputation that sent Sir Edmund into confinement until he was recalled by his government. The second son, Samuel Danforth, a dissenting minister, was a colleague of the apostle Elliott, who translated the Bible into the Indian language, and according to the testimony of Cotton Mather was one of the most eminent and enlightened divines of his time. Jonathan Danforth was a surveyor, well known in his time. He laid out and was called the father of the town of Billerica, Massachusetts. He was a prominent citizen of Massachusetts and a captain in the militia taking part in the Indian wars.

In later times, the history of that branch of the family to which our subject belongs has been

closely connected with that of the State of Vermont, where his relatives have stood among the first in social, professional and public life, numbering among them several physicians of local eminence.

Mr. Albert H. Danforth, the father of our subject, and now residing with him, was born in the year 1808, at Barnard, Vermont, whence he removed to New Hampshire in the year 1846. He was a member of the State legislature and held all the responsible offices in the gift of his adopted town. He is a man of retiring disposition, of unblemished reputation, and now, enjoying the confidence of all who know him, is living a serene old age, ready to go whenever the summons shall come. Dr. Danforth's mother, Elvira (Bosworth) Danforth, was born in Royalton, Vermont, and died at an early date, when but thirty-three years of age. Her ancestry were originally well-to-do English farmers. Dr. Danforth has one brother, Charles B., who is a prosperous merchant in Dedham, Massachusetts. His only sister, Elvira, who died in 1884, was the wife of Mr. John L. Skelton, a well-known resident of Chicago, and brother of Doctor Danforth's wife.

The early education of our subject was obtained in the common schools of Vermont and New Hampshire, and in one or two terms of academic study—although he has since come to regard the educational system of those days as practically worthless. Owing to a disastrous indorsement of a note, by which his father lost all his property, young Danforth was obliged to begin earning his livelihood at the age of thirteen.

He first entered a retail grocery, then a dry goods house, and lastly tried book-keeping, and in these several vocations succeeded in demonstrating his conspicuous unfitness and his utter dislike for mercantile pursuits. At last, following his early taste for literature and science, at the age of twenty-three he began the study of medicine in the office of his Uncle Samuel P. Danforth, M. D., of Royalton, Vermont. He studied part of the time in the office of Nathaniel Tolles, M. D., of Claremont, New Hampshire, and attended two courses of lectures in the medical department of Dartmouth College, where, in his second term, he was assistant to Professor Albert Smith in the chair of *Materia Medica*. He was graduated in 1861, second in his class, and commenced practice in Greenfield, New Hampshire, where he endeared himself to the people in his four years' sojourn among them. He next went to Philadelphia and spent a winter in study, and in 1866 settled in Chicago, where he has risen to eminence both as a practitioner and teacher of medicine. In 1867 he was given the lectureship on chemistry in Rush Medical College; in 1869 that of general pathology, which he held ten years, being then made professor of pathology, which position he resigned one year later. In the meantime he was made professor of general pathology in the Woman's Medical College, of Chicago, and held that position until 1886 when he resigned, being then made professor of renal diseases in the same college, which position he still holds (1892). After resignation in Rush Medical College he was elected professor of clinical medicine in the Chicago Medical College, and also for two years held the chair of renal diseases in the didactic course, from which he was compelled to resign because of over-work and press of private business.

Dr. Danforth was formerly attending physician to the Central Free Dispensary, of which he was one of the founders, in company with Professor H. M. Lyman and R. M. Lackey, under the name of The Brainard Free Dispensary. He is consulting physician to the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. In 1870 was elected pathologist to St. Luke's Hospital, and on the death of Dr. Heydock was elected attending physician, a position which he still holds. Probably in none of his offices does Dr. Danforth take more pride

than as physician and chairman of the medical board of Wesley Hospital. This noble institution is really a child of his own heart, founded through his instrumentality and maintained largely by his liberality of time, money and talent. Dr. Danforth is a member and ex-president of the Chicago Pathological Society; a member of the Chicago Medical Society; of the Illinois State Medical Society; of the Illinois State Microscopic Society; of the American Medical Association; and of the Association of American Physicians, of which the membership is limited to one hundred. He is also a member of the La Salle Club.

In 1886 Dr. Danforth received his degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College. He was made a Mason in 1863 at Altamont Lodge, A. F. & A. M., New Hampshire. He has been an extensive traveler in the United States and Europe, visiting England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Holland, Belgium and France. Always a devoted, loyal member of, and liberal contributor to, the church, he has been a steward or trustee and regular attendant of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty years. Dr. Danforth has always been a staunch Republican, having voted first for General John C. Fremont, and for every Republican candidate for the presidency since, although in local elections he votes for honesty and ability rather than party. He has never aspired to political preferment, being in a rare degree devoted to professional work. Dr. Danforth is a man of much magnetic power, a fluent speaker, having a ready command of language and expressing his ideas with force and clearness. Accomplished and refined in every fibre of his being, his clientage is among the highest circles of the city. No ordinary practitioner, but well known in the profession as having risen to the dignity of independent work and original discovery, few men have better succeeded in attaining their ideals or fulfilling their aspirations than Dr. Danforth.

In 1869 Dr. Danforth was married to Miss Elizabeth Skelton, a daughter of Rev. John Skelton, a Methodist preacher, whose wife was a woman of rare literary accomplishments, and from her Mrs. Danforth probably inherits her intellectual qualities. Mrs. Danforth is a woman of broad education and superior accomplishment,

herst, Lorain Co., Ohio, where his father had purchased a farm. At that time, about sixty years ago, they found the place partly occupied by an Indian camp. The Bryants, however, had very little trouble with the red men, who remained for some time as friendly neighbors. Henry received his early education in a log school house and, when old enough, he worked on the farm in summer and went to school in winter. When fourteen years old, he attended the public school and the seminary at Norwalk. Having acquired some proficiency in elementary subjects, he taught school for a time, and then, desiring to complete his studies and prepare himself for a teacher, he entered college at Cleveland. After finishing his studies, he took a position with a business house, and after acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge in this house, he took a position as college professor and proved himself a painstaking, methodical and successful teacher. The principal of the college soon after retired, and young Bryant, together with Mr. Henry D. Stratton, with whom he entered into partnership, became proprietors of the first of the now famous Bryant and Stratton Colleges. This was in 1853. Such was its success and their encouragement, that another college was opened in Buffalo, in 1854. This was followed by the Chicago College, which was opened in 1856, Philadelphia in 1857, and so on until in 1864 there were forty-eight colleges located in the principal cities of the United States and Canada. There were at that time two hundred and fifty teachers engaged, and fully thirty thousand business men held the college diplomas. The course of study and the system of management were uniform throughout the entire chain of colleges, so that students removing from one city to another could be transferred if they so desired. The death of Mr. Stratton, who was a man of indomitable energy and perseverance and of great executive ability, in 1867, threw the whole responsibility of this large business on Mr. Bryant. Acting for himself and for the estate of his deceased partner, Mr. Bryant now disposed of all the colleges except that in Chicago, which he himself retained and has since conducted under the name of The Bryant and Stratton Business College of Chicago. It is located on Washington street near the Lake Front. The premises are spacious and suitable, the teaching staff large and

efficient, and the attendance of students large and constantly increasing. The study rooms are elaborately furnished and afford ample accommodation for over one thousand pupils. During the thirty-five years of its existence, the Chicago college has had amongst its students some of the most representative and successful merchants of that city. Many improvements have been made in the text books and in the course of study, yet the method and system remain as originally adopted by Mr. Bryant.

His success in business has enabled him to become the owner of a large amount of real estate in Chicago, and this interest alone would be ample to take the time of its owner, were he willing to give it, for its management and development, but Mr. Bryant takes such pride in the practical education of young men and women that he gives his time and thoughts to the further development of his great institution, making his other interests of secondary consideration.

He is the author of a work on commercial arithmetic and of a system of book-keeping, and has had prepared under his supervision a treatise on commercial law and a series of interest tables. The latter is considered so complete and correct that it has been adopted for use by the United States Treasury Department, and is now used in most of the banks of the United States.

Although over sixty years of age, Mr. Bryant looks much younger, and is the picture of robust health. He is active, energetic and devoted to his work. He is quiet, unassuming and agreeable in manner; laconic, pleasing and interesting in conversation. His extensive reading and great experience render him a ready and reliable authority in his profession. As a painstaking, earnest and efficient teacher, he attracts the attention and gains the esteem of his students. He might appropriately adopt as his motto: "*Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.*"

In May, 1854, Mr. Bryant married, in Cleveland, Ohio, Miss Lucy A. Stratton, sister of his late partner. They have had a family of two sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Mr. H. W. Bryant, is connected with the institution as secretary and junior partner. He is a young man of much ability, a graduate of Harvard University, and has proved himself a successful educator.

In the death of his wife, in 1873, Mr. Bryant

suffered one of those afflictions to which all must submit. She was an amiable lady, a devoted wife and an affectionate mother, whose loving voice and gentle nature are sadly missed by her children and her husband.

The Commissioners of the World's Columbian Exposition have paid Mr. Bryant a very high compliment in appointing him a member of the World's Congress Auxiliary. That body will con-

sist of men from the various countries of the civilized world, selected because of their eminent knowledge of the subject which they represent. Their duty will be to compare the progress of science, art and literature, and to discuss the most approved methods of education, etc. Mr. Bryant is not only a member of the general committee, but is also a member of the committee on special education, institutions, etc.

CHARLES D. HAMILL,

CHICAGO, ILL.

IT is rare, in business circles, to find a man who has during life crept up from messenger boy to president of the Board of Trade, and who has found time to devote himself to the fine arts. Such is the case in the career of Charles D. Hamill, who, while applying himself earnestly to business, has become a recognized critic, connoisseur and collector in art and a liberal patron of music, and one to whom Chicago is largely indebted for the rapid growth of musical and art education.

Charles D. Hamill was born November 14, 1839, at Bloomington, Ind. His father, Dr. Robert C. Hamill, was a successful medical practitioner in this city, where he resided uninterruptedly from 1852 until his death in 1888.

Young Hamill, in 1847, commenced his education in a private school taught by the Rev. A. M. Stewart. This school was held in the basement of the old First Presbyterian Church, a frame building that stood on Clark near Washington street. After a year in Chicago he was sent back to Bloomington, where he remained at school until he was thirteen years old. Soon after his return to Chicago, young Hamill became messenger boy in the dry goods house of L. D. Olmsted & Co., of Lake street, and received the munificent sum of fifty dollars per annum. He was afterward employed by Messrs. T. B. Carter & Co., where by diligence and ability he rose to the position of cashier. We next find him clerk in the Bank of Commerce, and then paying teller in the Western Marine Insurance Company's Bank. This position he filled with credit for several years, when, in 1864, he resigned to become partner in the firm of Singer & Co., provision mer-

chants. This was the beginning of Mr. Hamill's long, successful and honorable business career.

We may mention here parenthetically that, with the exception of John De Koven, Orson Smith, Charles B. Farwell, Frank Sherwood, and probably one or two others, the bank clerks contemporary with Mr. Hamill are either dead or have left the city, but those who remain have attained a high position in the financial world.

In 1873 Mr. Hamill's health failed him, and by the advice of his physician he made a visit to Europe. In two years he returned entirely restored to health, and immediately entered into a partnership with James Van Inwagen to do a commission business under the name of Van Inwagen & Hamill. This partnership continued until 1882, and the firm had the reputation of doing the largest business on the floor of the Exchange. After this firm was dissolved, Mr. Hamill managed his commission business alone for two years, and then became a partner of George J. Brine. In 1887 Mr. Brine retired from the business, and Mr. Hamill's son Robert became a partner under the name of Charles D. Hamill & Co., which firm still continues.

Mr. Hamill, whose long and honorable business career in this city has won for him a wide circle of friends, has just received from his commercial associates a very high compliment and a very strong expression of their confidence, esteem and friendship by his election as president of the Chicago Board of Trade. This tribute of the bankers and merchants of the city was well deserved, and is the just reward of business integrity, warm-hearted friendship and broad and liberal

principles. In the prime of life, in the enjoyment of robust health, and trained in business methods and principles, he brings to his presidential duties not only the precepts of commerce but the courtesy and culture of a gentleman.

Mr. Hamill is a member of the executive committee of the Washington Park Club, which he helped to organize. He is also a member of the Chicago Club since 1875 and has served as a director and as vice-president; a member of the Chicago Literary Club, the Tolleston Club, the Calumet, a director of the Chicago Orchestra Association, president of the Twentieth Century Club, and a trustee and member of the executive committee of the Art Institute.

During his long and busy life Mr. Hamill has been a great lover of music, and has used his ample means liberally to encourage and his cultured taste to create a classic and true appreciation of art in this city. He was quite a young man when he first became interested in musical affairs. His associates were young men of musical tastes, in whose companionship his cultured mind received a bent for music and fine arts that succeeding years have only tended to

strengthen. In 1858 he was a delegate to the first musical convention held in Chicago, a charter member of the Mendelssohn Society, and his connection with the famous Apollo Club dates from its organization, and for many years he was chairman of its musical committee. He organized the musical festivals which Theodore Thomas directed with so much success. Mr. Hamill's friendship for this celebrated musical director dates back to 1859, and to him more than to any other individual belongs the credit of establishing the Chicago Orchestra, which made Director Thomas a prominent addition to the Chicago musical world, and induced him to make this city permanently his home. Mr. Hamill has a great liking for rare etchings and valuable paintings, and at his beautiful home on Prairie avenue may be seen some of the rarest specimens of etchings that can be found in the West. His present superb collection is the result of years of careful selection, and is probably the finest in this city.

Mr. Hamill was married in 1861 to Miss Susan Walbridge, daughter of Hon. Henry S. Walbridge, of Ithaca, N. Y. Five sons and one daughter are the result of this union.

MICHAEL CUDAHY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the many prominent men of Chicago who have been the pioneers of their own fortunes, there is perhaps no name that is more widely known than that of Michael Cudahy. He was born at Callan, an historical old town, County Kilkenny, Ireland, December 7th, 1841.

His mother's people were residents for some time of Dublin, but later removed to Callan, where they established a pottery for the manufacture of crockery. His father, Patrick Cudahy, believing that the new world offered better inducements for advancement, if not for himself at any rate for his family, decided to emigrate hither, and, together with his wife, Elizabeth (Shaw) Cudahy, and family, came to America in 1849, and shortly afterward located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It was in that city that young Cudahy got his first insight into the packing house and stock-yard work. Doing chores about the slaughter houses

and attending school between times, he acquired the rudiments of a simple education, which he improved upon as opportunities offered in later years.

When but fourteen years of age, he entered the employ of Messrs. Layton & Plankinton, packers, Milwaukee, and when nineteen years old, accepted a position with Ed. Roddis, packer, also of Milwaukee, remaining with the latter until the business was closed out in 1866, when he went into business for himself; but Mr. Fred Layton, of Milwaukee, offered him sufficient inducements to dispose of his business and to enter the employ of Layton & Co. as private meat inspector, at the same time securing for him the position of meat inspector on the Milwaukee Board of Trade.

Mr. Cudahy received much practical encouragement from Mr. Layton; their associations were cemented by a close friendship, and of this Mr.



Michael Ludahey

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Cudahy has always been duly sensible. In 1869, he accepted a position with Messrs. Plankinton & Armour, Milwaukee, Wis., and took charge of their packing house, which at that time consisted of a small frame building; the whole plant, including machinery, would not exceed the value of \$35,000, but has since grown to be one of the largest packing establishments in the country. His success in the management of this business was such that, in 1873, Mr. P. D. Armour offered him, and he accepted, a partnership in the now celebrated firm of Armour & Co., of Chicago, a firm which is the largest of its kind in existence, and whose fame is known throughout the civilized world. With a thoroughly practical knowledge of the business in all its branches, Mr. Cudahy took control of the stock-yard end of the enterprise, and for nearly seventeen years he has been the ruling spirit in its practical management.

He was appointed chairman of the committee formed to solicit subscriptions from the packers for the World's Columbian Exposition.

In politics he is a Democrat, though not an extremist, preferring to give his support to the best men of either party.

In religious matters he is a Catholic, and a consistent member and liberal supporter of his church. In sentiment a thorough American, he loves his adopted country, and is a great admirer of its noble institutions.

He was married, in 1866, to Miss Catherine Sullivan, a daughter of Mr. John Sullivan, a well-to-do farmer, residing near Milwaukee, Wis. The union has been blessed by seven children, four daughters and three sons. The eldest daughter, Elizabeth, is the wife of Mr. Wm. P. Nelson, one of Chicago's successful business men. Mrs. Cudahy is a lady of many estimable qualities, exceedingly charitable and kind to the poor, and thoroughly devoted to her family, all of whom are finely educated and are thoroughly conversant with the accomplishments of the day.

Mr. Cudahy is the eldest of four brothers and one sister, Catherine, who is now in the convent of the Good Shepherd, Milwaukee, Wis., William having died when thirty-seven years of age. John and Patrick succeeded John Plankinton & Co., formerly Plankinton & Armour, of Milwaukee, in their packing business, under the firm name of Cudahy Brothers. Patrick resides in Milwaukee;

John resides in Chicago. The latter is more prominently identified with Chicago packing interests. He was formerly associated with Mr. Chapin, as Chapin & Cudahy, but for the past twelve years he has been operating very successfully alone as John Cudahy, packer.

Edward A. is a partner with our subject, forming the corporation of the Cudahy Packing Co., Omaha, Nebraska, which, before the withdrawal of Mr. P. D. Armour from the firm, was the Armour-Cudahy Packing Co. E. A. is well known in business circles as an unusually bright and energetic business man. He resides at Omaha, where they have a large and rapidly increasing packing and provision business. They have been located there only three years. An idea of the extent of their interests may be gained from the fact that their distributive sales the past year amounted to \$13,471,000, and their pay-roll reached the sum of \$700,000.

Mr. Cudahy has but recently withdrawn from the firm of Armour & Company, Chicago—November, 1890. It was a business association which had borne good fruit and had been profitable to both alike, and in speaking of this separation Mr. P. D. Armour says: "He leaves me after a connection honorable throughout, devoid of any clash, rich, prosperous and with an enviable reputation in the business world."

Personally, Mr. Cudahy is a man of exceedingly robust constitution and fine physical proportions; he is of a social disposition, and takes considerable interest in all manly sports; he is also a lover of the fine arts and has an especial fondness for music, for which he has a natural instinct. Possessing in no small degree the wit and exuberance of spirits so characteristic of his race, he is a genial companion, a pleasing conversationalist and warm friend. Devoid of prejudice, he is not easily swayed, determination being one of his chief characteristics. Thorough and cautious in his dealings, his judgment is sound and sure. He is generous in his contributions to all objects of a worthy and benevolent character, and takes great pleasure in befriending and placing in positions such young men as he may deem worthy of his support; and many young men owe to Mr. Cudahy their first start in life.

He owes his present position to perseverance, hard work, mastery of the details of his business

and determination to succeed. He has achieved that practical dexterity and thorough knowledge of his business which has placed him in the front rank amongst the citizens of Chicago and the packers of the world. A man of sterling worth, inflexible integrity and quiet manner, he leaves upon others the impress of his own character, and reveals by his life the power of a noble manhood.

Since going to press we have received the announcement of Sister Stanilaus' death, which

occurred January 19, 1892, at the House of the Good Shepherd, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Her life was consecrated to a noble cause. In 1883 she became a sister of the Good Shepherd, which order she endowed with a handsome sum of money. The untimely death of one so good, so noble and true saddened many hearts. She was greatly beloved by those who knew her in the world as Miss Cudahy and by those who knew her in religion as Sister Stanilaus.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

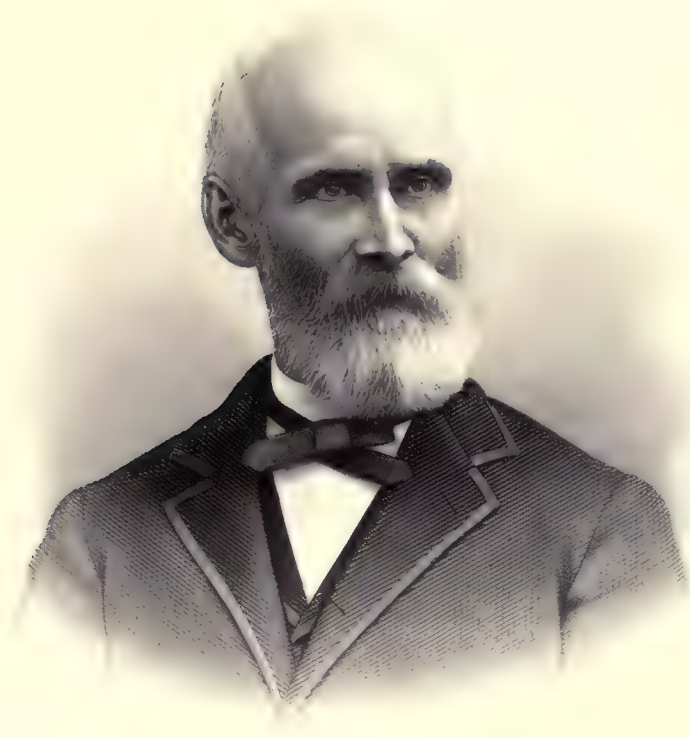
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE Old Bay State has given to Chicago many sons and daughters whose indomitable enterprise, inherited from sturdy ancestors, has done much to raise her to the high place she holds among the cities of our land. Of that honorable number is the subject of this biography.

John Quincy Adams is connected with the illustrious Massachusetts family of that name, his great-grandfather, William Adams, and John Adams, the second president of the United States, having been cousins. He was born November 23, 1824, on a farm at Hopkinton, Massachusetts, twenty-eight miles from Boston. His parents' names were John and Johanna, whose offspring consisted of five sons and two daughters, John Quincy being the sixth child. John Adams, the father, died at the age of thirty-nine, when John Quincy was but five years old. He left but little property, and even the farm was under mortgage. Thus situated—the family head removed, a debt as part of the heritage, a living for a large family to be gotten out of a small, and at best, unfertile piece of land—John's opportunities for schooling were meager, and he was obliged to limit himself to from eight to twelve weeks attendance in winter at the district school, while the remainder of the year was spent in labor on the farm. This course was pursued until he attained his majority, when he attended the academy at Leicester, and later at Worcester, for a time paying his own expenses. After his school days were over, time went on uneventfully with John for several years. One by one, his elder brothers, attracted by the greater opportunities

afforded in the West, had left the homestead and gone thither, and John Quincy being also seized with a strong desire to "go West," it was at last deemed expedient to sell the farm. This was done, and in 1851, accompanied by his mother and sister, he made what was then a long and tedious journey to the young city of Chicago, which was destined to be the scene of a remarkably successful career, far exceeding his greatest expectations. While having a fair, rudimentary education, he realized his deficiency in special business training, hence, wisely determined to devote his first winter in Chicago to a course of instruction at Bell's Commercial College. After finishing his studies, he commenced his active business career by going to Belvidere and Rockford and buying grain for shipment to Chicago. Subsequently, from 1853 to 1855, he was in the coal business for himself in Chicago, having his yards on North Water street. He then formed a co-partnership with his brothers, B. and G. P. Adams, under the style of B. Adams and Company, for the carrying on of the milling and grain business in Chicago. At the end of two years G. P. Adams withdrew, and the remaining brothers continued the business under the original firm name until the great Chicago fire of 1871, since which time our subject has conducted business entirely in his own name.

Mr. Adams has been a member of the Board of Trade since the second year of its existence, the number of his membership ticket being nine. His dealings have been of the most extensive character; but in no case has he entered into



John Q. Adams

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any combination for the control of the market. It is related of him that, in more than one instance, when an opportunity has been presented to him for manipulating the grain market with enormous gains for himself, he has resolutely refused to exercise his power to the disadvantage of others. Throughout his long career on 'Change, his transactions have all been according to honorable methods, although this course has not always been unattended with sacrifice.

But Mr. Adams' large wealth has not all, nor mostly, been acquired in the grain business. With great foresight and business sagacity, he early began to invest his surplus earnings in real estate, and that of the most valuable kind, improved Chicago business property, and he is today the fortunate possessor of several large buildings on the principal business thoroughfares of the city, all of which are very profitable.

Mr. Adams was united in marriage Jan. 19th, 1859, with Miss Marilla F. Phipps, a daughter of William A. Phipps, of Hopkinton, Mass. Her grandparents were descendants of Sir William Phipps, a sea captain, and one of the earliest English settlers in Massachusetts. It is told of him, that under a commission from the English King, he recovered a large amount of treasure from a sunken Spanish vessel, and turned it over entire to the King, which act of fidelity so pleased his royal master that he graciously bestowed a knighthood upon him. In 1874, Mr. Adams' faithful companion was removed by death, and he has since remained single. Of four children born to them, two died in childhood, and a son and daughter are now living. The former, W. P. Adams, was educated in the public schools of Chicago and at Racine College. He is the proprietor and manager of an extensive farm of five thousand acres in Dakota. In 1889 it yielded a crop of one hundred thousand bushels of grain, and it is said to be one of the finest and best equipped farms in the entire West.

Since 1876, Mr. Adams has been a resident of Wheaton, a suburb of Chicago, where he owns a beautiful, modern home, with ample grounds, over which his daughter, Miss K. S. Adams, a lady of rare qualities and artistic tastes, gracefully presides. She was liberally educated at Rockford and Vassar, and is a patron of the Chicago Art Institute.

In 1883, Mr. Adams laid aside the cares of business long enough to make an extensive European tour, visiting, besides Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Turkey and other countries. His travels have also extended over a large part of the United States. In order to avoid the rigors of the Northern winters, he has been obliged, for some years, to pass that season in the more salubrious climate of Florida, California or Texas.

Mr. Adams is a Republican, but he is not a politician. He keeps himself thoroughly informed on the great political issues of the day, hence, is always able to vote intelligently. His retiring nature and thoroughly domestic qualities have caused him to decline all tenders of public office. With rare exceptions, night always finds him within the sacred precincts of his home.

Mr. Adams is a regular attendant at the Congregational Church in Wheaton, of which he is a very liberal supporter. He is a true philanthropist, and believes in making good use of his wealth while yet living. As a practical and most valuable illustration, he is erecting for his adopted city, Wheaton, at his sole expense, a magnificent public library building, fifty by seventy-five feet, to cost when finished, about sixty thousand dollars. The building, which will be of stone, will also contain a public hall. He has donated the library. The citizens of Wheaton will regard the beautiful and useful structure as an enduring monument which will keep alive the memory of the benefactor long after he shall have passed away. But Mr. Adams' philanthropy and benevolence are not directed exclusively to the rearing of a noble temple of literature, invaluable as it will be in its far-reaching results. His private donations to various charitable institutions of the city and to deserving needy persons, would, if enumerated, be further eloquent, as silent testimony to his generous and sympathetic nature. In summing up the character of John Quincy Adams, he may be said to be a man whose integrity, whether tested in the numerous and extensive transactions of an eventful commercial career, or in minor dealings with his fellow-men, has never been questioned; a man who, while possessing to an unusual degree the ability to acquire wealth, happily combines with it a generous heart and open hand; a man whose social quali-

ties, strict habits, domestic tastes and personal bearing toward all, win for him universal esteem. He is, indeed, "a prophet" *with* "honor" "in his own country" as well as abroad. A quiet, though close student of current events, foreign and domestic, he is an interesting conversationalist,

especially upon topics which affect our national interests.

The ambitious youth of to-day, who would profit by example, has in the life of John Quincy Adams an example of a self-made man, worthy of emulation.

NORMAN THEODORE GASSETTE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

IN March, 1891, Mr. Gassette said to the writer: "I am a sick man, but people never so think of me." He was in his private office at 110-112 Dearborn street, looking the picture of health—large, full face, broad, heavy shoulders, strong, muscular limbs, clear, comprehensive intellect, and steady, resonant voice. Surprise was expressed at his remark. Then he spoke with calm resignation of the physical organism which defied medical treatment. Thursday morning, March 26, 1891, the older residents of Chicago, with whom he grew up, and hosts of others with whom he had enjoyed pleasant business and social relations, were amazed, shocked, grieved by the public announcement of his sudden and untimely death. A cold, la grippe, combined with unyielding ailments, did the fatal work in a few days, in the very presence of the best and most solicitous medical skill. During the last days of his office duties, he stated that he never desired to be made prominent in any one special work to the exclusion of his like interest and life's labors in other lines of effort, to which his best thought and tireless energy had always been successfully given. His desire will govern in the preparation of this sketch.

Mr. Gassette was born April 21, 1839, at Townsend, Vt. His parents were Silas B. and Susanna P. (Martin) Gassette. The family removed to Springfield, Mass. Here, Norman began his schooling at about four years of age, passed through the eleven grades, and was admitted to Parish's High School in his tenth year. In December, 1849, the family came to Chicago, and Norman had the privileges of the Garden City Institute, Professor Hathaway's Academy, and private instruction by Professor A. J. Sawyer, until his fifteenth year. Thence to Shurtliff College,

Alton, Ill., and the next year to the Atwater Institute, Rochester, N. Y. Here he compassed the curriculum of Harvard University under private tutors.

The roar of cannon at Fort Sumter had now startled the whole land, and young Gassette's patriotism was fully aroused. June 17, 1861, he was mustered into his country's service as private of Company A, Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In July, he was with his regiment near the enemy's lines in Missouri. In 1862, for meritorious service, he was promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to staff duty as aide-de-camp. For special gallantry at the memorable battle of Chickamauga, his brigade, division and corps commanders, recommended his promotion in rank to brevet-lieutenant colonel. He was honorably mustered out in October, 1864, having faithfully served more than the "three years'" enlistment. During the next two years he completed the full course in the law school of the University of Chicago, and was admitted to the bar. From 1866 to 1868, he was deputy county clerk with Gen. Edward S. Salomon, and had charge of the records in the county court before Judge James B. Bradwell. While discharging these duties he did full work every night in the Chicago postoffice, and supported his own and his father's family. In 1868, he was elected clerk of the Circuit Court, and ex-officio recorder of deeds—a "fee office." With the expiration of his term, December, 1872, the offices of clerk and recorder became distinct and the "fee" compensation abolished. He was an untiring worker in the Republican party, and seven times chairman of campaign committees. One of these conducted the notable Farwell-Wentworth contest for Congress in the interest and election of Charles B. Farwell.



Norman J. Gassette

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After 1873, he retired from activity in the party counsels.

In 1864, Mr. Gassette was raised a Master Mason in Blair Lodge, No. 393. Subsequently, he affiliated with Home Lodge, No. 508, until his death. His usual zeal procured his rapid advancement through all the degrees to the Supreme Council, 33d degree A. A. S. Rite, Northern Masonic Grand Jurisdiction, U. S. A.

In June, 1874, he was elected prelate of the Apollo Commandery; also for a second term. In December, 1875, he was chosen generalissimo, and in 1876, eminent commander, and, save for the year 1881, served until December, 1883. During this period he was chairman of the joint committee of management (of the three Chicago commanderies and the Grand Commandery of the State) to arrange for the Twenty-first Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, U. S. A., held in Chicago in 1880.

In 1883, the Apollo Commandery—or one hundred and forty Templars and some twenty ladies—visited Europe, the largest masonic body that ever crossed the ocean. Mr. Gassette, officially, had the chief responsibility again. Royal hospitality was extended to the pilgrims in London, Liverpool, and other large cities. At York they were given a great banquet by Ancient Ebor Preceptory in the Guild Hall, presided over by the Lord Mayor of York. With unalloyed pleasure, the Commandery returned to Chicago September 17, 1883.

Subsequently, Mr. Gassette held all the offices in the Grand Commandery, of Knights Templar of Illinois. As eminent grand commander, he took the Templars of Illinois, in 1889, to the Triennial Conclave at Washington, D. C. At the time of his decease, Mr. Gassette was president of the Masonic Fraternity Temple Association, and was in charge of its great enterprise—erecting the Masonic Temple at the northeast corner of State and Randolph streets. Its corner-stone was laid November 6, 1890. The ground is 170x114. Its height gives eighteen stories. Solid and symmetrical, it rivals “even cathedral spires or monumental shafts in its towering altitude.” Its interior will be, substantially, a palace of marble. Its character, when finished, within as without, will be symbolical, as well as monumental, of its

chief builder. An official report states that “most particularly the incomparable ability of Ill. Bro. Norman T. Gassette to handle the financial details of the project, has rendered possible the realization” of this wonderful work.

The same enthusiastic labors have greatly aided other large enterprises and grand institutions with which he was long identified. The Grand Army of the Republic found him always a loyal and valuable friend. Death called him while he was commander of Columbia Post, No. 706, Dept. of Illinois. This post is thoroughly equipped, uniformed and drilled. Its members are of the highest social standing. His character and administrative ability were highly appreciated and utilized in the Immanuel Baptist Church. Dr. G. C. Lorimer, his late pastor, found in him a wise and devoted counsellor, and a brother beloved, and compared their friendship to the love of David and Jonathan. Mr. Gassette was chairman of the building committee, under whose direction their fine house of worship was erected some ten years since. Also, he was chairman of the finance committee which piloted the church through the shoals of debt to its present sound financial condition.

His legal attainments were the foundation of his substantial prosperity. They were in active exercise in his official and political career. They furnished the special qualifications for the large transactions, involving millions, entrusted to his wisdom. The complex questions of title were examined and adjusted by him with marked success. He was thus well equipped for his last business of mortgage banker and real estate in all its branches.

Mr. Gassette was an entirely self-made man, and none but those who knew his early struggles can award to him the meed of credit justly due him. Few men, not purely professional, had a broader culture or readier use of his mental furniture than he.

He was a man of letters. His library is one of the best in this city. He bought books to read—history, science, literature and poetry. He had a marvelous faculty and facility for reading rapidly and making his own what he read. If he had any choice of subject for study, it was in the line of oriental literature and religious beliefs. He was especially interested in their symbolism and

mystic elements. "Worship was to him a subject of deep interest and study." He was thoroughly acquainted, not only with the forms, but the symbolical meaning underlying those forms of both ancient and modern worship. He was a constant, intelligent and discriminating buyer of books. They were his daily companions, giving relief from business cares and recreation to his tired brain. Usually three to four hours of his evenings were devoted to reading and composition. He was a prolific writer of verse as well as prose, beginning at an early age. Ballads, hymns and prose miscellany, over his own signature, and various *noms de plume*, through leading dailies and magazines, have had nearly a world-wide circula-

tion. Among his writings are the history of Apollo Commandery, sketches in the history of the Grand Commandery of Illinois, and burial ritual in blank verse, used by Scottish Rite Masons. Of his many hymns, the following has received special favor:

"Lord above, to thee we kneel,
To thy cross we cling."

As a speaker, Mr. Gassette was happy, and a favorite for impromptu addresses. Also as an orator for special occasions, his popularity made frequent requisitions upon him.

His wife, *nee* Amelia L. Boggs, and two children survive him—a son and a daughter, Wirt K. and Grace. Both have reached maturity.

REV. FRANK M. BRISTOL,

CHICAGO, ILL.

REV. FRANK MILTON BRISTOL, D.D., pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, was born in Orleans county, N. Y., January 4, 1851. His father, Leverett A., was born in 1821. In 1848, he married Miss Angeline Butterfield, daughter of Dr. Alex. Butterfield, of Olcott, N. Y. He became a merchant of Niagara county, N. Y., and later of Kankakee, Ill. In 1861, he was one of the proprietors of the Galena Courier.

Both lines of Rev. Mr. Bristol's ancestry were Scotch and English, and for some generations, Methodists. His father died in 1863. Having suffered long from ill health, the family was left in circumstances which required Frank to work for several years at whatever would aid in the needed support. The year 1864 he spent at Rockford, Ill., with his uncle, the Rev. W. B. Slaughter, D.D., attending the public school a portion of the time. The next six years witnessed various labors and struggles with his environments, culminating in the providential opening for the education he sought. In 1870, he entered the North-Western University, at Evanston, Ill., with the view to prepare for the ministry. He graduated in 1877, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Since then, his *alma mater* has conferred upon him the honorary degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Divinity. By travel and study abroad he has de-

veloped a taste for art and early English literature, giving special attention to the study of Shakespeare. He has made quite an extensive collection of rare books and fine art, but only as supplementary to his broader ministerial work. He has twice been honored as a delegate of the Rock River Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1890, was appointed the fraternal delegate of the General Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Bristol's pastoral work has been in Blue Island, Morgan Park, Joliet, Englewood and Chicago. He was appointed to the Wabash Avenue Church for 1879, and to 1882, thence to Trinity to 1885, to Grace to 1890, thence to Trinity again.

May 9, 1878, Mr. Bristol married Miss Nellie Frisbie, of Morgan Park. They have three children, Leverett Dale, Raymond Wolcott and Harlow Butterfield.

Mr. Bristol early gained high rank as a lecturer, writer and publicist. In the pulpit he is earnest, logical and eloquent, having attained an enviable reputation which places him in the forefront of noted clergymen. His devoted pastoral labors and winsome personal traits have made him a popular favorite, and greatly endeared him to his congregations. A testimonial, as marked as it is unusual, is his return, as soon as conference rules



F. M. Bristol

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would permit, to the pastorate of Trinity Church, having the finest edifice, and most wealthy and cultured congregation among Chicago Methodists. In 1891, Dr. Bristol was elected president of the Chicago Preachers' Meeting.

At this writing, 1892, he is in the prime of life, at the zenith of his powers for usefulness, loved by his people, in demand for great public occasions, of high reputation for generous, lovable, catholic christianity, and in honor among his brethren in the great church of his fathers.

Trinity Church had its beginning in 1855, as Clark Street Mission, organized in the Orphan Asylum on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-second street. In August, 1856, re-organized as St. Paul's M. E. Sabbath School, in a schoolhouse on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-second street. John Haywood was superintendent and Frank Carley secretary. In 1863, a church building, erected on Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, was dedicated April 10, 1864, by Rev. T. M. Eddy, D.D. That year the Rev. C. H. Fowler had the

official oversight. In the fall of 1864, Rev. John H. Vincent was appointed pastor; and in 1865, Rev. Wm. A. Smith; in 1866, Rev. S. A. W. Jewett; in 1868, Rev. T. M. Eddy, D.D.; in March, 1869, Rev. E. B. Snyder, who was succeeded in autumn by Rev. J. H. Bayliss. The corner-stone of the fine house on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, was laid October 5, 1870, by Bishop Janes, of New York. The fire of 1871 crippled the resources of the congregation, but the lecture room was dedicated January, 1872. After the fire of 1871, the Wabash Avenue Church united with the Trinity. In 1872, Rev. S. M. McChesney became pastor; Rev. O. H. Tiffany, 1874-77; Rev. W. F. Crafts, 1877-79; Rev. R. B. Pope, 1879-82; Rev. F. M. Bristol, 1882-85; Rev. J. Alabaster, 1885-87; Rev. R. Pooley, 1887-88. The latter year Rev. Dr. Bristol was returned for the second pastorate, which he so eminently fills—the worthy successor of a list of noble men who have adorned high educational and editorial, as well as ecclesiastical, positions.

JOHN J. P. ODELL,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOHN J. P. ODELL, one of the most prominent financiers of Chicago, and president of the Union National Bank, was born in Eastport, Me., in 1847.

He was reared and educated in the city of his birth, finishing his education in the high-school of that place. During the summers of his sixteenth and seventeenth years he accompanied the expeditions of the coast survey along the Atlantic seaboard, and studied the science of surveying.

Upon finishing his school course in 1865, the Western fever having possessed him for some time, he followed his inclination and removed to Chicago.

His first experience in business life in this city, which served as his introduction to the banking business, in which he has since become prominent, was in a minor position in the Northwestern National Bank.

In July, 1866, he accepted a position as book-keeper in the Union National Bank, and he has

devoted his entire time since then to the interests of that financial institution, and the honorable and courteous way that Mr. Odell has for transacting business has assisted materially in adding to the success of the bank's career.

His connection with the bank covers a continuous term of twenty-five years, during which time he has advanced through all positions, from that of book-keeper until he is now its president. From January, 1880, to January, 1884, he acted as cashier. In 1884 he became vice-president, and in 1890 was elected to the position which he now holds.

During the twenty-five years that Mr. Odell has been connected with the Union National Bank his record is unsullied and is clean, and his success is another instance of what integrity and honor, combined with natural ability and a firm character, can accomplish.

In private life he is quiet and domestic in his habits. He was married in 1868 to Miss Mary L. Brown, and has one daughter, Mabel, living.

In 1873 Mr. Odell was married to Miss Emma A. Talbot, of Providence, R. I. They have two children; their names, in order of birth, are George and Irving.

Such is his biography. It is the sketch of a life that has been both active and honorable. John J. P. Odell, starting in life with a capital consisting of nothing but a high-school education, a strong character and an ambitious nature, has passed through many stages in business life, until now (1892), at the age of forty-four, he is the presiding

officer and the controlling spirit of one of the leading financial institutions in this country; and it is acknowledged by those acquainted with the banking business, that as a financier he is the peer of any one connected with any financial house in the city.

Upon the organization of the Board of Directors for the World's Columbian Exposition, Mr. Odell was one of the forty-five gentlemen who, owing to their high position in the community, were chosen to compose this important body.

JOHN J. HERRICK,

CHICAGO, ILL.

SUCCESS in any calling is an indication of close application, industry, and faithfulness. There are few professions more honorable, and few which offer better opportunities than does that of the law, for the display of character, sterling worth and ability. To the lawyer are necessarily entrusted matters of confidence, involving property, reputation, and at times, even life itself, and upon his skill, loyalty, and ability, the rich and poor, strong and helpless often depend.

Success in life is something to be proud of, and the world is better for the life of every successful man. It is a stimulus to others less fortunate in the fray, and an example for them to emulate; and the greatest reward of the successful man is his consciousness of having acted well his part and contributed something toward the betterment of his fellow-men. The subject of this sketch lays claim to no particular honor for having fulfilled the obligations of his profession, and for having become a successful lawyer and a prominent citizen.

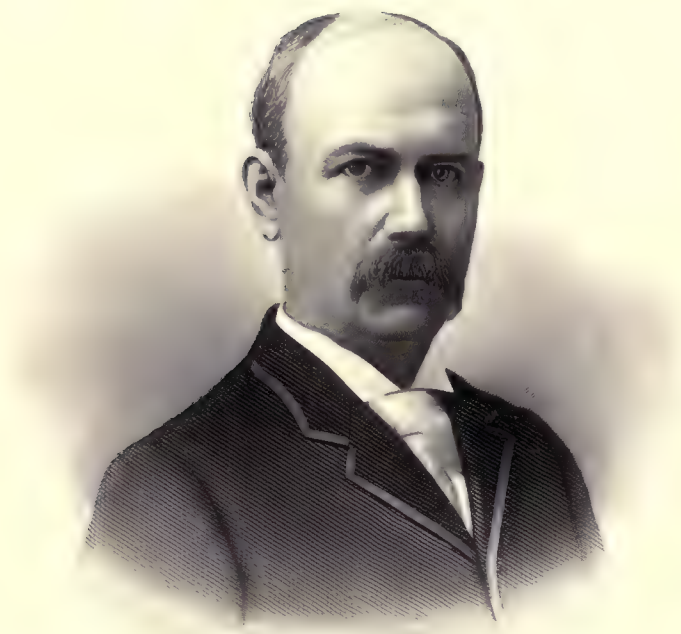
John J. Herrick was born at Hillsboro, Illinois, May 25th, 1845. Being the son of Dr. William B. and Martha J. (Seward) Herrick.

The Massachusetts family of Herrick are a branch of the ancient English family of Herrick, of Leicestershire, a family prominent in this county to-day, and one which in the past had many illustrious members. After the war of the Revolution, the great-grandfather of our subject, Jacob Herrick, who was a lieutenant in that struggle, settled in Durham, Maine, and there

became a Congregational minister. His son, Jacob, was born in and resided in Durham, and here his son, our subject's father, William B., was also born. The Swards are old residents of Illinois. John B. Seward, our subject's maternal grandfather, was a native of New Jersey, and settled in Montgomery county, Illinois, at an early day.

William B. Herrick, our subject's father, arrived in Chicago in 1844. He was Surgeon of a regiment of Illinois Volunteers during the Mexican war, and on his return was one of the first Professors of Rush Medical College; he was also the first President of the Illinois State Medical Society. He was prominent, not only in medical and scientific circles, but also in civil affairs and social life. But the toil and hardships and exposures of campaign life had left their effects upon his system, and his health failing, he, in 1857, was compelled to have recourse to his native air, and returned to Maine.

The subject of this sketch received his preliminary education in the public and private schools of Chicago, and after the return of his father to the State of Maine, in 1857, he attended the Lewiston Falls Academy, and there was prepared for Bowdoin College, which he entered in 1862, and from which he was graduated in 1866. Returning to Illinois, he spent the winter of 1866-7 in teaching school in Hyde Park, then a suburb of Chicago. Deciding upon the law as a vocation, he, in 1867, became a student in the offices of Higgins, Swett and Quigg. Entering at the



John G. Herriek

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same time the Union College of Law, at Chicago, he was graduated with the class of 1868, and selected to deliver the class valedictory. Three years later Mr. Herrick commenced the active practice of his profession—having in the meantime remained with Messrs. Higgins, Swett and Quigg, as clerk and student, gaining thereby much additional legal knowledge and valuable experience of a practical nature. As in business, so in professional life: much depends upon the manner in which one's career is opened. From the very outset, that of John J. Herrick has been a marked success, while he soon acquired considerable reputation from his connection with several important cases; among others, the suits growing out of the alleged fraudulent election of Michael Evans and others to the South Town offices, and their ouster from office in 1876. And those growing out of the failure of the firm of John B. Lyon and Company, in 1872, and their suspension from the Board of Trade. In 1878, Mr. Herrick became associated with the late Mr. Wirt Dexter, and in 1880, Mr. Charles L. Allen was admitted to the partnership, the firm name becoming, Dexter, Herrick and Allen, and thus the firm continued until the death of Mr. Dexter, in May, 1890; since which time our subject has been associated with Mr. Allen, under the style of Herrick and Allen.

Among the many other important and noted cases with which Mr. Herrick has been connected was the case of Devine *vs.* People, and out of which arose the question of the constitutionality of the law authorizing the County Commissioners of Cook county to issue bonds without a vote of the people. The case of Barrow *vs.* Burnside, argued before the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the Supreme Court of the United States, involving the validity of the Iowa Statute as to corporations of other States, known as the "Domestication Law." The cases of Stevens *vs.* Pratt, and Kingsbury *vs.* Sperry, before the Supreme Court of Illinois, and of Gross *vs.* United States Mortgage Company, and United States Mortgage Company *vs.* Kingsbury, before the Supreme Court of the United States, involving important questions as to the rights of foreign corporations in Illinois, and the construction of the Illinois Statutes as to guardians. The case of the Chicago and North-

Western Railroad Company *vs.* Dey, and other cases before the United States Courts in Iowa and Illinois. And of the State *vs.* Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company before the Supreme Court of Nebraska, involving questions of constitutional law, and important as defining the rights of railroad corporations. The case of Spalding *vs.* Preston, involving new and important questions as to the construction of the Illinois Assignment Law. Also the Taylor and Storey will cases. Space alone forbids an enumeration of the many other and important cases with which Mr. Herrick has been connected. At present (1892), representing large corporate and private interests, the firm of Herrick and Allen have a fine record, and a reputation second to none.

Mr. Herrick has held, at various times, numerous offices in the Chicago Law Institute, the Chicago Bar Association and the Citizens' Association. He is also a member of the Chicago Literary Society, and the University Club. He is a regular attendant at the Central Church in Central Music Hall, under the charge of Professor David Swing, of whom he is a great admirer.

In politics, Mr. Herrick, until 1884, was a National Republican. But, in 1884 and 1888, he voted for Grover Cleveland, and is now an advocate for the reduction of tariff on the line of free trade and civil service reform. In municipal and local affairs he is non-partisan, believing in measures and men rather than in mere political wire pulling. He was married to Miss Julie A. Dulon in 1882. They have three children.

Mr. Herrick is, in the truest sense, a high-minded gentleman. He is a man of scholarly attainments; and in his professional, as in all his varied relations, seeks something higher and better than mere personal gain. With broad views of life, he rises above his calling or his environments, using them all as but means for the accomplishment of noble ends. Conscious of his own powers, he is yet modest and unassuming in manner, and never courts notoriety; and while firm in his convictions, is tolerant of those whose opinions differ from his.

As an advocate, he is even eloquent at times. His style is clear and concise, and his arguments are sound and thoroughly logical, and rarely fail

to convince. Mr. Herrick is, withal, a courteous gentleman, and affable, and possesses the happy faculty of making and retaining friends, of whom he has a host. He is counted among Chicago's

leading lawyers, and has the confidence and respect of all who know him. And none more richly deserves to be ranked among that city's representative men.

EPHRAIM BANNING,

CHICAGO, ILL.

OF the many able lawyers whose specialty is patent law and patent cases, Mr. Banning stands second to none. Endowed by nature with a comprehensive mind and considerable mechanical ingenuity, he has attained great proficiency in the methods and sciences especially applicable to that branch of the profession to which he has given particular attention.

Ephraim Banning was born near Bushnell, McDonough county, Illinois, July 21, 1849, his father being from Virginia and his mother from Kentucky. His father, after whom he was named, was a plain, sturdy farmer, with but little education except that acquired in the school of life, but with an energetic spirit, full of hope and courage. When our subject was quite young, the family moved to Kansas. The father was a pronounced abolitionist, and the committee of the convention, which made Kansas "a free State," held their meetings in his house.

Mr. Banning's mother, who was a sister of the late Judge Pinkney H. Walker, of the Supreme Court of Illinois, was a woman of much character, distinguished among her acquaintances for quiet, common sense and a most amiable disposition. On his mother's side were a number of well-known men, among others his grandfather, Gilmer Walker, an able and honored lawyer, and his great uncle, Cyrus Walker, said to have been one of the most distinguished lawyers in Kentucky, and afterward one of the ablest in Illinois.

When he was but ten years old, the family removed to Missouri, and at the breaking out of the war, his two older brothers enlisted in the Union army and left him, being the next oldest, to assist his father in the care of the farm. His father's circumstances, as a pioneer farmer, were such that from his earliest childhood young Banning was necessarily deprived of many of the opportunities and privileges generally considered

indispensable to the proper development of boyhood life. This was particularly so in the matter of education, for in this respect he was always required to contend against adverse circumstances. But being an apt scholar, quick and anxious to learn, he acquired knowledge rapidly, and on more than one occasion, in his boyhood and youth, took the prize in his school. After finishing the elementary branches, he, at the age of seventeen, entered an academy at Brookfield, Missouri, where he studied the languages and higher branches of learning, under the preceptorship of the Rev. J. P. Finley, D.D.

After leaving the academy, Mr. Banning taught school a few months, and during this period began the study of the law. He continued his legal studies in the office of Hon. Samuel P. Huston, of Brookfield, and then, in the spring of 1871, removed to Chicago and entered the office of Messrs. Rosenthal and Pence, as a clerk and student. In June, 1872, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois, and in October of the same year he opened an office and began practicing for himself.

The building up of a practice by a young lawyer is generally slow, and especially so in a great city like Chicago, where attorneys are numbered by thousands, and in this respect Mr. Banning had the usual experience. But merit usually brings its reward, and so, in the course of a few years he came to be recognized in the courts and at the bar as a lawyer in fair general practice. About this time several cases came to him, involving questions of patent law. The intricate and scientific points of this branch of jurisprudence, caused him to form a special liking for it, and his first argument in a patent cause was early in 1877, before Judge Blodgett, and from about this time, or a little later, may be dated his withdrawal from general practice and to devote him-



Yours very truly,
Ephraim Danning.

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self exclusively to patent law. Before this, however, and for some years afterwards, while working into patent law, he had a large and varied experience in general practice—in commercial, real estate, corporation and criminal law—and undoubtedly this general experience had much to do with subsequent work and success in his chosen specialty.

He entered into a partnership with his brother, Thomas A. Banning, in 1877, and in due time the firm of Banning & Banning became widely known as successful patent attorneys. They have argued a great number of patent and trademark cases, and now have a large practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the lower federal courts in Chicago and elsewhere.

The firm still continues as first organized, except that Mr. George S. Payson was admitted as a member in 1888. Mr. Banning was married in October, 1878, to Miss Lucretia T. Lindsley, who

died in 1887, leaving three boys, all of whom are still living. In 1889, he was married to Miss Emilie B. Jenne, daughter of the late O. B. Jenne, of Elgin, Illinois. Mr. Banning is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a man of strong religious and moral character. He is a Republican in politics, but has never held any office nor been a candidate for one. He is a member of the Union League Club, and connected with several organizations interested in the moral and material progress of Chicago.

During 1888 he made an extensive tour of Europe. He is in the prime of life, physically, but scarcely yet in the maturity of his intellectual powers, which will constantly strengthen with exercise for many years to come.

With a mind strong and logical, a noble ambition, there is every reason to expect that he will not only maintain his present position, but make it a stepping stone to other successes.

JAMES S. KIRK,

CHICAGO, ILL.

BY the death of James S. Kirk, the City of Chicago lost one of its most respected citizens, its business community one of its brightest lights, and the cause of education one of its strongest champions.

His father was a ship builder and civil engineer of prominence, in Glasgow, Scotland, where our subject was born, in 1818. When he was a child, six months old, the family moved to Montreal, where his childhood and earlier manhood days were passed. After receiving a thorough academic education (graduating from the Montreal Academic Institute), he entered the lumber business, and personally superintended the camp in the woods and the drive down the Ottawa River.

When scarcely twenty-one years of age, he married Miss Nancy Ann Dunning, at Ottawa (then known as Bytown), and removed to the United States, making Utica, N. Y., his home. He immediately began the manufacture of soap and perfumes, and thus, in 1839, founded the house of James S. Kirk & Co., which has become the largest establishment of its kind, not only in the United States, but in the world.

In 1859, James S. Kirk and his family removed to Chicago, and continued in the soap manufacturing business. With the exception of the disastrous effects of the fire of 1871, the prosperity of the house has been uninterrupted.

For fifty years the stern old churchman (for all his life he was an earnest and consistent Christian) had striven to perfect the business scheme of his life. Success crowned his efforts, and he was enabled to pass his declining years in well-earned retirement in a luxurious home in South Evanston.

The ground that the manufacturing plant of Jas. S. Kirk & Co. covers is the historical site of the first house ever erected in Chicago. Less than a century has passed since then, and no more fitting comparison can be drawn than the statement that the spot where a solitary hermit made his abode ninety odd years ago is now covered by a manufacturing plant that has an output greater than any of its kind in the entire world.

The business is still continued under the same name under which it was organized, an uninterrupted period of fifty-two years, and although it

is now one of the very few establishments (if not the only one) in the United States that have passed through a half century of existence without change of name. The pride which the family take in the record of Jas. S. Kirk will undoubtedly cause it to be unchanged for many decades.

The Northwestern University, located in Evanston, that most beautiful of Chicago's suburbs, always found in Jas. S. Kirk a warm champion and firm friend. His family still follow his desires in regard to assisting this worthy educational institution, and take great and honest pride in assisting both financially and personally any deserving and needy cause that will advance the people to a higher degree of education. Mr. Kirk was esteemed as a scholarly gentleman; he was very highly educated, and took great interest in everything pertaining towards higher cultivation.

In summing up the events of his life, it can most truly be stated that there never was a resident of Chicago who was more highly respected and esteemed than he was. During the years of his life he was looked upon as a model of honor and an example of the truly honest business man. He ever endeavored to instill into the minds of his sons the honorable principles that placed him on such an elevated pedestal. That his descendants have treasured his desires and his good precepts, is proven by the universal respect and esteem in which all members of his family are held.

On the fifteenth day of June, 1886, in the bosom of his family, he passed peacefully and quietly away from this earth, like one fully conscious of meeting in a more sanctified place those nearest and dearest to him.

CHARLES CARROLL BONNEY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHARLES CARROLL BONNEY, president of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, president of the International Law and Order League, ex-president of the Illinois State Bar Association, counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, etc., etc., has long been prominently before the American people in various honorable positions.

The following facts relating to his career as teacher, lawyer, orator, author and reformer, have been collected and condensed from numerous notices, biographical sketches and other publications. He is a native of the State of New York, was born at Hamilton in 1831, was named for Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, and is a farmer's son. He was educated in public schools, Hamilton Academy, and chiefly by private study, with many advantages from Madison University, though engaged in teaching instead of pursuing the regular course of instruction. He was a teacher in the public schools, or the Hamilton Academy, from the age of seventeen till he moved to Peoria, Illinois, at the age of nineteen. He there taught an academic school for two years; was public lecturer on education for Peoria county

in 1852-3; vice-president of a State Teachers' Institute, and took a leading part in establishing the present educational system of Illinois, conducting the correspondence which resulted in the first State convention for educational purposes, and organizing numerous educational societies.

Mr. Bonney commenced reading law when but seventeen, and became a writer for the public press at nineteen. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1852, and to that of the United States Supreme Court in 1866, was president of the Illinois State Bar Association, and vice-president of the American Bar Association, in 1882, and has taken a leading part in the proceedings of both associations. He removed from Peoria to Chicago in 1860, where he has since resided. His practice has embraced all departments of law, and includes reported cases in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Nebraska, New York, New Jersey, California and the United States Supreme Court. Public press notices of many States describe him as a profound and accomplished lawyer, one of the most eminent and distinguished members of the Chicago bar, and a writer on legal and political subjects of wide reputation. Immediately after the suspension of the habeas corpus during the rebellion, he



Charles Carroll Bonney

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published a statement of the jurisdiction of the Courts under the suspension, as afterwards judicially held, and upon the enactment of the internal revenue law, he made the first argument in Court, and which was widely published, showing the unconstitutionality of the tax on the process of the State Courts, taking the positions subsequently sustained by the judiciary. In 1887, he was strongly recommended by leading legal, financial and other journals, for appointment as one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, as a man who stands in the very front rank of Western lawyers and jurists, of high literary culture, of judicial temperament, undoubtedly worthy of that high position, and who would be an ornament to any judicial position.

He was one of the originators of the Law and Order Movement for enforcing the existing laws that began in Illinois in 1872, and took its present form almost simultaneously in that State, and in New York and Massachusetts in 1877, and soon after extended to Pennsylvania and other States. It attained a national organization under the name of "The Citizen's Law and Order League of the United States," in a convention of which he was president, held at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1883. That organization was changed at Toronto, Canada, in 1890, to "The International Law and Order League," to include the societies in the provinces of the Dominion. He was elected president of the League at New York in 1885, at Cincinnati in 1886, at Albany in 1887, at Philadelphia in 1888, at Boston in 1889, at Toronto in 1890, and has since been re-elected and now holds that position. As such president, he has delivered in the above and in other leading cities of the United States and Canada, elaborate addresses in favor of law enforcement, and setting forth the scope and purposes of the Law and Order Movement.

In politics, Mr. Bonney was a party democrat before the rebellion of 1861, a war democrat while it continued, and has since been independent in political action. He entered active politics in 1852, and acquired "a brilliant reputation as a political orator" in 1856, supporting Mr. Douglas, whose doctrine of squatter sovereignty he afterwards opposed. In 1857 he took a leading and successful part in an exciting contest to preserve the freedom of the Illinois river, representing the

city government of Peoria as a special commissioner to the city of St. Louis.

In the field of practical reform, Mr. Bonney's efforts have been important and largely successful. Among the leading reforms advanced by him are the following, with the dates when he began to write and speak in their favor, and, if carried into effect, the time of their adoption: Uniformity of State constitutions and general statutes, proposed in 1852; constitutional prohibition of special legislation, proposed in 1854, and adopted in Illinois in 1870; a national banking system, proposed in 1858, and adopted by Congress in 1864; railroad supervision by State authority, proposed in 1861, and adopted in Illinois in 1871; a national civil service academy to educate selected men in government and diplomacy as the Military Academy does in the art of war, proposed in 1876; national regulation of Inter-State Commerce, proposed in 1878, and adopted by Congress in 1887; uniformity of commercial paper in Inter-State transactions, proposed in 1882, and since pending in Congress; a system of civil service pensions, proposed in 1884; State boards of labor and capital, with plenary executive powers to prevent labor strikes, proposed in 1886; the appointment of regular United States judges to hold the foreign Courts now held by consuls and ministers, proposed in 1888, and the establishment of a permanent International Court of Justice, proposed in 1889, and favored by eminent European and American jurists and statesmen.

Mr. Bonney was president of the Chicago Library Association in 1870, edited the poetical works of Judge Arrington, and is the author of hand books of Railway Law, and the Law of Insurance, and of numerous addresses and essays on important subjects, including among others, "A Great Lawyer," "Judicial Supremacy," "The Administration of Justice," "The Province of Government," "Law Reform," "Government Reform," "The Conflict of Capital and Labor," "Naturalization Laws and Their Enforcement," "Reform of the Foreign Service," "International Justice" and "International Citizenship."

Mr. Bonney is also the author of the scheme for a series of World's Congresses in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, intended to set forth, on what has been declared "a scale of unexampled majesty," the achieve-

ments of mankind in all the departments of civilized life, and to promote future progress by the fraternal co-operation of the enlightened minds of all countries. The organization and direction of this enterprise has been in his charge from the beginning. He was chairman of the preliminary committee, to which the subject was first entrusted, and when, to meet the growing necessities of the work, the World's Congress Auxiliary was organized, Mr. Bonney was made president of that body, and its chief executive and manager. So much progress has been made, and so much distinguished co-operation has been secured, that there seems to be no reason to doubt that a very great success will crown the undertaking. In announcing the project; Mr. Bonney said:

"To make the Exposition complete and the celebration adequate, the wonderful achievements

of the new age in science, literature, education, government, jurisprudence, morals, charity, religion, and other departments of human activity, should also be conspicuously displayed, as the most effective means of increasing the fraternity, progress, prosperity and peace of mankind; and after setting forth the plan, that 'such congresses, convened under circumstances so auspicious, would doubtless surpass all previous efforts to bring about a real fraternity of nations, and unite the enlightened people of the whole earth in a general co-operation for the attainment of the great ends for which human society is organized.'"

As organized in January, 1892, when this sketch was prepared, the World's Congress scheme embraced fifteen great departments, and more than one hundred general divisions in which congresses are to be held.

REUBEN LUDLAM, M.D.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

IT is much to achieve success, it is infinitely more to win the gratitude of the suffering and afflicted. In our community there is, perhaps, no one who in this regard has greater reason for content than Dr. Reuben Ludlam.

Nearly forty years of most devoted labor have placed him among the few who may be said to be at the head of the medical profession in the Northwest, and such has been the cordial, kindly, generous manner of this ministration, that in the hearts of those who have received it, there is a sense of grateful recognition that words cannot express.

Reuben Ludlam was born in Camden, N. J., Oct. 7, 1831. His father was Dr. Jacob W. Ludlam, an eminent physician, who died in 1858 at Evanston, Illinois, after a long life beneficently spent in the practice of his beloved profession. His widow, now in her eighty-third year, still resides at Evanston.

While still a child, Reuben Ludlam was accustomed to accompany his father on his daily round of visits, even then taking the greatest interest in the different cases, and, no doubt, gathering much of use in after life. Naturally studious, he made great progress in school, and when he graduated

from the old academy at Bridgeton, New Jersey, it was with the highest honors of his class.

At sixteen, under the supervision of his father, he commenced a systematic course in medicine. Continuing his studies at the University of Pennsylvania, he received the degree of M. D. in that institution in 1852, whence his father had graduated many years before, having spent six years of most earnest effort in preparation for his profession.

Soon after graduation he came to Chicago. It was at this time that the doctrines of Hahnemann were causing such universal agitation in the breasts of disciples of the old school. It was with Spartan courage that the young physician, having become practically convinced of the truth of the new theory, by bedside experience, cast aside the dogmas so long cherished, and arrayed himself under the banner of homœopathy. With the enthusiasm of youth, he was a hearty and impetuous advocate of the new principle, and, in 1859, upon the organization of Hahnemann Medical College, was chosen to fill the chair of physiology, pathology and clinical medicine therein. After four years he was transferred to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, in

which department he had shown a very high degree of skill and talent. A few years later he was given the professorship of medical and surgical diseases of women, and was made Dean of the College Faculty, in both of which capacities he has rendered inestimable service and endeared himself to all who have come within his kindly influence. Some idea of the relation in which he stands to the college is to be had from the words of a writer well known to the medical world: "A watchful guardian of its interests, and a liberal contributor to its resources, he has labored constantly to elevate its standard to the highest available plane, and to increase its usefulness to the fullest possible extent."

To the subject of gynecology, Dr. Ludlam has from the first given very close attention, availing himself not only of all the resources of this country, but spending some years of painstaking labor and study abroad in order to make himself complete master of the subject. His success has been unbounded, particularly in the department of uterine surgery, his services in difficult operations being constantly required all over the Northwest, and his authority in consultation acknowledged throughout the country.

In 1869, Dr. Ludlam was chosen president of the American Institute of Homœopathy, presided over its deliberations at Boston, and delivered the annual oration entitled, "The Relation of Woman to Homœopathy." Among other honors conferred upon him was the presidency of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the Western Institute of Homœopathy. In 1870, he was offered the position of physician-in-charge to the Home Infirmary of New York City, and also that of professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, both of which honors he declined. In 1871, he became a member of the medical department of the Relief and Aid Society, which performed such gigantic eleemosynary work after the great Chicago fire.

Such has been a part of his public activity in this immediate vicinity. In the organization of the State Board of Health in 1877, Dr. Ludlam was called upon by Governor Cullom to serve. He has served ever since, and is the only homœopathic physician on the Board, having been re-

appointed twice. It is probable that Dr. Ludlam is best known to the world at large as a writer. A great reader, an accomplished linguist, possessed of an inexhaustible fund of humor and anecdote, he has added to the acknowledged scientific worth of his contributions the charm of a clear and graceful style. For six years, beginning with 1860, he was editorially connected with the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, published in New York City, and for nine years with the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*, published in Chicago. For many years he has acted as editor of the *Clinique*, a monthly abstract of the work of the Clinical Society of Hahnemann Hospital. One of the most important of his contributions to this paper was that entitled "Clinical Observations Based on Five Hundred Abdominal Sections."

Dr. Ludlam's great work "Clinical and Didactic Lectures on the Diseases of Women," published in 1871, is now in its seventh edition. It is an octavo of over one thousand pages, employed as a text-book in all homœopathic colleges, and is accepted as authority by homœopathic physicians both here and in Europe. In return for the compliment paid him by the French in the translation of this work into their language, Dr. Ludlam undertook, and most successfully performed the task of rendering in English a very valuable work entitled "A Volume of Lectures on Clinical Medicines," by Dr. Jousset, of Paris. In 1863 appeared a volume entitled "A Course of Clinical Lectures on Diphtheria," written by Dr. Ludlam, which was the first strictly medical work ever published in Chicago, securing to its author an enduring name in the history of this city.

Dr. Ludlam is very much absorbed by his profession, pursuing it with all the enthusiasm which an artist gives to art. And, indeed, in his hands it has been made an art. A wide acquaintance with literature, a love for music and sympathy with all that elevates and softens, and above all a very comprehensive knowledge and affection for mankind, have given to his professional work the inimitable finish of culture, and made of it in truest sense the art of healing.

Dr. Ludlam has been twice married, his first wife, Anna M. Porter, of Greenwich, New Jersey, dying three years after marriage. By his second wife, whose maiden name was Harriet G. Parvin,

he has one son. Dr. Reuben Ludlam, Jr., is a young physician of great promise. His early education was obtained in the best schools of this city. He began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his father, and in 1886 graduated with honor from the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, of Chicago. Going abroad immediately after graduation, he spent a very profitable year in the hospitals of London and Paris. Upon his return he entered into practice with his father and assumed a responsible position in the Hahnemann Hospital. Peculiar interest has naturally been felt in the advent of this young physician, and it is high praise to say that he has fulfilled all that had been expected of him. With concentration uncommon in one of his age, he has disregarded the attractions of society and the many distractions of youth and has put all

his energies into his profession. A large part of the father's extensive practice has been transferred to the younger shoulders, and in that in which the elder is so eminent the assistance of the son has become invaluable. No praise is too high for the way in which he has assisted and relieved his father in the ever increasing cares of his busy life. Dr. Ludlam, Jr., is an expert operator, his taste inclining to the specialty with which his father is identified. He is a fine French scholar, owing to his residence abroad as well as to previous study, and has made a number of translations from the French for various medical journals. Finely educated, a close and constant student, devoted with all the intensity of natural predilection to his profession, it is with him but a question of years until he shall stand in the foremost ranks of Chicago's medical men.

JOHN CUDAHY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOHN CUDAHY, a member of the well-known firm of Cudahy Brothers, is one of the most prominent and highly respected families resident in Chicago. The Cudahys, through their connection with the packing industry, are known the world over as self-made men and founders of their own fortunes. It would be difficult to mention the name of any one who would better serve to illustrate, as an example of what perseverance, indomitable energy, and a determination to succeed (oftentimes in the face of seemingly insuperable difficulties) can do, than does the name of Cudahy.

Gradually rising, step by step, each position increasing in responsibility, their fortunes becoming proportionately advanced, until at length they are numbered among the millionaires of this great city, they are able to look back upon their successful careers with truly natural pride, for theirs is a record the emulation of which would be honorable, and its results beneficial to the public at large.

He was born at Callan, County Kilkenny, Ireland, November 2, 1843. John Cudahy is the son of Patrick and Elizabeth (Shaw) Cudahy. His father was a native of Callan, while his mother's

people, the Shaws, were residents of Dublin, afterward removing to Callan, where they established pottery works. Believing this country to offer the better advantages for the bringing up and placing in position of a young family, in 1849 our subject's parents moved hither, and after a short time spent in the East, they removed to Milwaukee, Wis., in the public schools of which city, working occasionally between times, young Cudahy received his education, and when between fourteen and fifteen years of age entered the packing house of Ed. Roddis, remaining in his employ until about nineteen years of age, when he entered the employ of John Plankinton (afterward of Plankinton & Armour), remaining in the latter position about one and one-half years.

When twenty-one years of age, he became engaged in the nursery business with Mr. Thomas Grynne, of Milwaukee, dealing in fruit and ornamental trees, etc., occupying the position of foreman for three seasons, at the end of which time he made a proposition of purchase to the proprietors, the terms of which and their acceptance are ample evidence of the great confidence in which he was held, not only by his former employers, but by his neighbors in general, while at the same



John Cudahy

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time it illustrates complete self-reliance and his confidence of success. He purchased the nursery, its stock, wagons, horses, etc., paying but a small sum down. Continuing this business three years, during which time he cleared every vestige of the debt, in addition to making no small sum, this was the first venture in which he made money, and from this date his success continued, though in a varying degree.

Returning to the packing industry, he was employed by Layton & Co., packers, for the three following years. During this period ties of friendship were formed between employer and employe, which time has served to strengthen rather than weaken, and Mr. Cudahy takes pleasure in expressing his appreciation of the kindness shown him by Mr. Layton. While still in the employ of Layton & Co. he was appointed Board of Trade provision inspector for the city of Milwaukee, afterward being foreman and Board of Trade inspector for Van Kirk & McGeough, occupying these joint positions for some two years. In the spring of 1875 he purchased an interest in John Plankinton's packing business, but he soon afterward decided that he wanted a wider field of operation, and through the intercession of his brother Michael, between whom and Mr. Plankinton there has always existed strong ties of friendship, he was released from the contract, and in July of the same year removed to Chicago, forming a co-partnership with E. D. Chapin, under the firm name of Chapin & Co., packers, and so remained for two years, when the firm name was changed to Chapin & Cudahy, this partnership continuing altogether about five years, when Mr. Chapin withdrew, since which time Mr. Cudahy has continued the business alone, being also in partnership with his brother Patrick (Cudahy Bros., packers, Milwaukee), they having succeeded some three years ago to the business of John Plankinton, who retired from business.

Prominent in social affairs, he is a member of the Washington Park Club, the Union League Club and the Chicago Club.

Mr. Cudahy has been twice married—Oct. 1, 1873, to Miss Mary Nolan, of Bridgeport, Conn., the issue of this marriage being four girls, two being deceased, while the remaining two—Misses Bessie and Julia—are at present being educated at Manhattanville, N. Y.

Mr. Cudahy married again (in 1882)—Miss Margaret F. O'Neill, daughter of Mr. John O'Neill, a prominent citizen and one of Chicago's oldest settlers, and who died some three years ago. Two children have been the issue of this marriage, only one of whom—John R.—is living, and is now nine years of age.

Possessing a host of friends amongst the most prominent of Chicago's citizens, and many admirers amongst the poorer classes (many of whom he has repeatedly befriended), we cannot perhaps do better than state what has been said concerning him by one of our most prominent and conspicuous citizens :

"Quick and shrewd to detect a fraud or sham, he is prompt and outspoken in his condemnation ; yet he is genuine and sincere and thoughtful of his friends. As a business man he is bright and clear in judgment, of quick perception, prompt and unhesitating in action. The fact of his having accumulated so handsome, if not so vast, a fortune, and while yet in the prime of life, is ample evidence of the correctness of his general business methods and characteristics. At his home, where the furnishings and appointments are luxurious and betoken much taste and mature judgment, his wife presides and aids her husband in dispensing a hospitality, open-hearted and whole-souled on his part and truly graceful and generous on hers."

He is a large contributor to all public enterprises for the improvement and advancement of the city and the community at large. His own and his wife's list of charities would be far too large to enumerate here, for probably no private individual contributes more frequently or more generously to the advancement of religion and for the benefit of the poor, for the thousand and one charitable orders and charitable enterprises which are fostered by the church to which he belongs ; but his generosity is by no means confined to those of his own faith, but every good and commendable effort to aid those who need it finds in him a generous support and a practical sympathizer.

His summer home on Mackinac Island is beautifully situated, and, like his home in the city, is a centre of hospitality for all friends who may happen to be on the island during the season.

"Personally, the Cudahy brothers are all mag-

nificent specimens of physical manhood, being large, well-proportioned, handsome men, and John Cudahy is no exception. A typical Irishman of the better class, he is a valuable citizen of

this city and state, and a useful and influential member of society; a man who is esteemed and respected not only by a large circle of friends, but by the community at large."

GEORGE HENRY WHEELER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of our present sketch, George Henry Wheeler, was born at La Porte, Ind., August 1, 1841. He is a son of Hiram Wheeler, who was born in New Haven, Vt., and Julia Smith Wheeler, born in New York City. Foreseeing the probabilities and opportunities of the great West, Mr. Wheeler, Sr., in 1832 removed to the new and remote settlement of La Porte, Ind. Remaining there for about nine years, he then removed to St. Joseph, Mich., where he was located for over eight years. Chicago, then a small town at the head of Lake Michigan, began to attract attention and gave every indication, even at this early day, of becoming in the near future a city of considerable importance. In 1849 Mr. Wheeler determined upon removing thither with his family and accordingly did so. Our subject then was eight years of age. His early education was acquired in the public school of this city, and in 1856 he completed a business course at Racine College, Wis. In 1860 he entered into the grain elevator business with his father and in 1867 he was admitted into the partnership of Munger, Wheeler & Co., which firm possessed an enviable reputation and were among the wealthiest and largest

receivers of grain in Chicago. Mr. Wheeler remained with this firm, connected with the active management of the house, up to 1889, at which period the firm sold out to an English syndicate. At the annual meeting of the Chicago City Railway Company in January, 1891, he was elected president. He has also been president of the Washington Park Club for the past three years. He is a member of the Chicago and other clubs, and is a director of the World's Columbian Exposition and the Continental National Bank of Chicago. By faith he is an Episcopalian; in politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Wheeler was married in 1864 to Miss Alice I. Lord, daughter of Gilderoy Lord, a prominent citizen of Watertown, New York. They have two children, namely, Henry Lord and Mabel.

In manner Mr. Wheeler is genial and generous, and possesses a host of friends. With thousands of men under his supervision, we are but stating what is an actual fact when we say that they are satisfied with the kind treatment received at his hands, and highly regard him for his manly qualities of heart and mind.

DANIEL J. AVERY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this narrative was born in Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, on the 1st day of December, 1836. His grandfather, Daniel Avery, came to Brandon from Norwich, Conn., about the year 1790. He belonged to the original family of his name who immigrated from England and took up their abode near New London, Connecticut. They are the lineal descendants of the famous Sir William

Avery, who was knighted for courage upon the battle-field by William the Conqueror. Mr. Avery, through his paternal grandmother, is a descendant, in the seventh generation, of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. His maternal grandmother was one of the well-known family of Congdons, of Providence, Rhode Island. During the American Revolution the Averys were staunch rebels, as will be evidenced by the



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inscription on the monument erected by the State of Connecticut to the memory of those patriots who fell in the massacre at Fort Griswold on the 6th of September, 1781. When the British, under command of the traitor, Benedict Arnold, burned the towns of New London and Groton, spreading desolation and woe throughout the region, among the eighty-five who fell in the massacre there were nine Averys, all members of the same family, their names being Daniel Avery, Elijah Avery, Ebenezer Avery, Solomon Avery, Jasper Avery, Elisha Avery, David Avery, Christopher Avery, and Thomas Avery.

The father of Daniel J. Avery removed from Vermont to Lake county, Illinois, in 1843, when the subject of this sketch was in his seventh year. Here he lived until he went to Waukegan, where he attended the academy of which Judge Francis E. Clark was the principal. In school he was studious, apt and eager to learn, and there laid the foundations of the success and triumphs of his later years. After leaving the Academy he settled in Chicago in 1857, and entering the office of Judge James B. Bradwell began the study of law, living in the family of the Judge for one year.

He was a close and diligent student, and by constant and continued hard study acquired a superior knowledge of the law, and in 1859 passed a most satisfactory examination before the Hon. Ebenezer Peck, Judge Corydon Beckwith, and the Hon. Norman B. Judd.

He was recommended by them to the Supreme Court, and then and there regularly admitted to the bar. His license was signed by Judge John D. Caton, Sidney Breeze, and P. H. Walker.

From 1859 until 1862 Mr. Avery enjoyed a large share of professional business. When the civil war broke out he laid down the pen, and taking up the sword responded to the call of patriotism. He enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers Infantry, and served with courage and distinction, being in the battle of Chickasaw Bluff, under Sherman, in December, 1862, and Arkansas Post, January, 1863, where from continued exposure and deprivations his health failed and he was sent to Lawson Hospital at St. Louis, Missouri, where, on account of serious illness, he was compelled to remain until October, 1863, at

which time he received an honorable discharge, upon the recommendation of Col. George D. Hodge, commanding his regiment.

Returning to Chicago, he resumed the practice of law and formed a partnership with Mr. Eben F. Runyan March 1, 1864. The extensive practice of the firm increasing very rapidly, Mr. E. F. Comstock, and Mr. M. B. Loomis were admitted to the partnership in 1868. During the succeeding five years Mr. Avery conducted the chancery department of the firm, and in 1880 was appointed Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook county, which position he retained by reappointment for seven years. Mr. Avery's career at the bar has been eminently successful, and he is ranked among the distinguished men of Chicago. In politics he has always been a staunch and zealous Republican, always taking an active part in the campaigns and promoting the interests of his party by word and example. He was for five years a member of the Cook County Republican Central Committee, and for one year its chairman.

He is one of the prominent Masons of the country. He was initiated in Hesperian Lodge, 411, A. F. & A. M., and served three years as its Worshipful Master, and has been District Deputy Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge for the second district of Illinois for fifteen years. He is also a member of Washington Chapter, R. A. M., Appollo Commandery, No. 1, of Illinois Oriental Consistory, and co-ordinate bodies, S. P. R. S., and Medina Temple of the Mystic Shrine of the A. A. N. M. S. In 1874 he assisted in the organization of the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association of Chicago, was elected to the office of President the same year, and has been re-elected each succeeding year.

Mr. Avery continued in the practice of law until 1887, when the business of the Association had increased to such proportions that the board of trustees demanded that he should apply his entire time to its business, so successful had he been in its management. Since then he has confined himself to this work and has met with phenomenal success.

He was one of the charter members of the La Salle Club, and has been a member of the Illinois Club for the past ten years.

Mr. Avery has traveled extensively throughout

the United States, having visited thirty-nine of them either on business or pleasure during his lifetime. He has also crossed the Atlantic Ocean, spending two months traveling through the British Islands and France.

He was married on the 23rd of October, 1867, to Miss Mary Comstock, but was called upon to

mourn her loss five years later. In May, 1874, he married Miss Kate Ellis, of Colton, New York.

Mr. Avery's life has been one untiring struggle in the cause of humanity, relieving the widows and orphans in distress, and his high moral tone and sterling integrity have won for him the love and admiration of all who know him.

N. W. HARRIS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the numerous banking institutions of Chicago, that of N. W. Harris & Co. stands high in its specialty, viz., dealing in municipal bonds, etc. This house undoubtedly does the largest business of any house in the West, and probably the largest of any in the United States. Norman W. Harris is the head of this house, being both the founder, and, since its organization, the controlling spirit in same.

He was born in Becket, Massachusetts, August 15, 1846, and is the son of Nathan Waite and C. Emeline (Wadsworth) Harris. The town of Becket, in which our subject was born, was originally ceded to four or six individuals, among whom was his mother's great-grandfather. His paternal great-grandfather came to America from France and served in the Revolutionary War, and in the local cemetery are buried four generations of the family. Mr. Harris' parents are still living at an advanced age in Becket, Massachusetts, and he has also two brothers and a sister living. One of his brothers, Dwight J., being associated with him in the banking business in Chicago. When eighteen years of age he held a position as soliciting agent for a life insurance company at Cincinnati, Ohio. Two years later he was the general agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, at Cincinnati. In that year he organized the Union Central Life Insurance Company, and became its secretary and general manager, and continued such for thirteen years, when, on account of threatened ill-health, he resigned, disposed of his interests in the company and went to Europe for rest and recreation. At the time of his leaving he was the largest individual stockholder in his company, which was the second largest in the West, and now has assets of over

\$6,000,000. Returning from Europe in 1881, he located in Chicago, and established the banking house of N. W. Harris & Co., which has branch houses at 15 Wall street, New York, and 70 State street, Boston. This house and its branches do a business covering transactions of over \$20,000,000 per annum, and make a specialty of dealing in state, county and city bonds, their business extending throughout the United States.

Mr. Harris is a member of the Union League Club. He is one of the trustees of the Northwestern University, and is a prominent member of the Methodist Church, while he is also connected with many societies of a charitable and benevolent nature.

Extremely fond of traveling, he has been through Europe twice, and has also traveled extensively in this country. He was married January 1, 1867, to Miss Vallandigham, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who died in 1874. In 1879 he was married to Miss Emma S. Gale, daughter of Dr. J. G. Gale, of Newton, New Hampshire. She is a great-granddaughter of Dr. Josiah Bartlett, at one time Governor of that state, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. They have four sons and one daughter. Mr. Harris has contributed to the architecture of Chicago by building a brown-stone house on Drexel boulevard, where the family now reside.

Mr. Harris is a man of robust health, strong constitution, and fine physique, being tall and well proportioned. Though his early education was somewhat limited, he possesses a good mind and is unusually well informed upon the current literature of the day, and with matters of public interest generally. Of a quiet disposition, he possesses exceedingly strong domestic tastes, and



W. M. Harris

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is much attached to his home, which he heartily enjoys. He is a shrewd, active and energetic business man, well informed on all matters of finance, and has a spotless reputation. Affable

and genial in manner, he has a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and may justly be called one of Chicago's representative business men.

HON. E. A. OTIS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE circumstances attendant upon the birth of an individual, and the manner in which he is reared, do not always shape that individual's future, or do they emphasise it to the extent that natural ability, education and experience invariably do. To form an estimate of his success it is necessary to know what he has accomplished. The subject of this biography, the Hon. E. A. Otis, was born at Marengo, Calhoun county, Michigan, August 2, 1835, the son of Hon. Isaac and Caroline (Curtis) Otis. His parents were of English descent, and though natives of New York, and members of the Society of Friends, early emigrated to Michigan, and were among the pioneers of that western country. Reared on the family homestead, he received his earlier education at Albion, Michigan, and subsequently entered Michigan University. On leaving there he determined upon the law as a profession, and entered the office of Hon. Joseph Miller, of Kalamazoo. Upon the completion of his studies, and after passing a very satisfactory examination, he was admitted to the bar in 1858, and almost immediately afterward joined his brother, Hon. George L. Otis, one of the leading lawyers of the State of Minnesota, in St. Paul, remaining there until the outbreak of the war. Commissioned lieutenant in the Second Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, a regiment which he assisted in organizing, he joined the army of the Cumberland in October, 1861. Detailed on the staff of General R. W. Johnson, he served under that general's immediate command until after the battle of Shiloh, in which engagement he took an active part. Subsequently, Brigadier General VanCleve, the old colonel of the Second Minnesota Regiment, desired that Captain Otis be assigned to duty on his own staff, and procured his appointment as assistant adjutant general. Occupying this position until the close of the

war, he was actively engaged in all the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Perryville and Chickamauga. Satisfied that the war was over, in December, 1864, he retired from the army, and, believing the Southern country would be open to Northern emigration, in 1865 he commenced the practice of law in Nashville, Tennessee, and subsequently took an active part in the reconstruction of that state. Commissioned chancellor in the Nashville chancery district of Tennessee, in 1868, he occupied this position for some twelve months, being the youngest man, up to that time, appointed to that office in Tennessee. So great was the appreciation of his ability and thoroughness in the occupancy of the office, that, upon his deciding to remove to Chicago, and his consequent resignation of the position, his old associates of the Nashville bar met and passed resolutions eulogizing his industry and ability, copies of which were inserted in the public press of Nashville. They concluded with the request "that the Chancellor be moved to enter them on the records of the Chancery Court." During his residence in this state, he became acquainted with General George H. Thomas, sustaining warm personal relations with that distinguished soldier until the latter's death, and being employed by him in several suits in which the General's officers had been sued in connection with the reconstruction policy. He was also employed by Governor Brownlow to defend the constitutionality of Tennessee Franchise law, whereby confederate soldiers were excluded from voting. A Republican in politics, then as now, he was actively identified with the organization of the Republican party in Tennessee, being one of the few Northern men who were prominent Republicans in the South, and who left there retaining the friendship of ex-rebels.

Locating in Chicago, June 10th, 1869, the Judge has been very successful. Along with an extensive chancery practice, he transacts a large amount of business for the national banks of this city. A thorough lawyer, his knowledge of the law is not confined to one particular branch. Fertile and original in ideas, and possessing a copious flow of language, his eminence as an advocate is admitted, while his methods of presenting his case, his general management of same, and the skillful manner in which he argues the various points of law before a court, are such as have won for him much admiration.

In personal appearance, Judge Otis is of medium height and fair complexion. Much esteemed for his general urbanity, he is one who is accessible to all alike, while his reputation for

those virtues possessed only by the true gentleman—honor, integrity and truthfulness—is well known and incontrovertible.

A prominent member of the Chicago Historical Society and the Chicago Literary Club, he is one of the founders of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Belonging to a family of lawyers, he is one of five brothers all prominent and successful in the legal profession. An esteemed citizen and a prominent lawyer, Judge Otis has aided in shedding a luster upon the bar of this city. It is by the emulation of the principles and methods of such men as he that the younger members of the profession shall not only seek success, but shall find it.

WILLIAM HOUSER GRAY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

IN studying the lives and characters of prominent men, we are naturally led to inquire into the secret of their success, and the motives that prompted their action. Success is more often a matter of experience and sound judgment, than it is of genius, however bright. For when we trace the career of those whom the world acknowledges as being successful, and of those who stand highest in public esteem, we find almost in every case that they are those who have risen gradually, who have overcome seemingly insurmountable difficulties, and who have by energy, honesty and self-reliance, attained the goal to which they aspired, and won for themselves that success which the possession of these characteristics almost invariably insures.

The subject of this sketch—William Houser Gray—is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born at Piqua, Ohio, September 23, 1847. The son of Jacob C. and Catherine (Houser) Gray. His father was a contractor and builder, a native of Ohio, and a resident of the same neighborhood for over sixty years (Piqua, Ohio). He was a man who stood exceedingly high in his locality, and was a deacon of the Baptist Church for over fifty-five years, being familiarly known as "Deacon Gray," not only in the immediate neighborhood,

but throughout the State. A great believer in, and a practical supporter of, every object tending to the advancement of education generally—though the advantages he himself had received were few—he gave all his children an excellent education. He died about ten years ago, aged 79, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Our subject's mother is the daughter of the late Jacob Houser, of Dayton, Ohio. She is still living, though at an advanced age, being in her 70th year, and is happy in the possession of all her faculties. Always identified with the work of the Baptist Church, she is a much esteemed member thereof, and a frequent attendant of the various meetings held in connection with same. She has reared a family of six children—two boys and four girls—Mr. J. H. Gray, of Cincinnati, Ohio, being one of the sons, and it is perhaps somewhat interesting to know that no member of this family has ever used tobacco in any shape or form.

Receiving his early education in, and graduating from, the Piqua High School, Mr. Gray subsequently entered Denison University, where he remained three years.

His education being at length completed, he assisted his father in his building operations for a time, and afterwards entered the employ of the



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Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company as civil engineer. Upon the failure of this company, he entered into the lumber business at Piqua, Ohio, and continued thus engaged until after the great Chicago fire. Disposing of this concern in 1871, he then became connected with a life insurance company. His headquarters were at Indianapolis. Subsequently Mr. Gray was transferred to Ohio, and in 1877 he organized the Knight Templars and Masonic Mutual Aid Association, of Cincinnati, Ohio, which, under his management, became the leading company (of this class), at that time, in the United States. In 1883 he severed his connection with this company, leaving it in a highly flourishing condition, the result of his splendid organization. During the twelve months following he engaged in private business, at the end of which period he came to this city. May 4th, 1884, he organized the "Knight Templars & Masons Life Indemnity Company, of Chicago, Illinois," and with this corporation—as its general manager—he has been identified ever since. The success with which this company has met, from the time of its organization up to the present date, has been truly phenomenal, and to-day it is the guarantee for upwards of twenty-six million dollars of insurance!—a result which is mainly attributable to the efficient management and great administrative abilities of William Houser Gray.

One of those who have aided in the development of the natural gas fields of Indiana, Mr. Gray owns the principal interest in that at Noblesville, Ind. He is an extensive owner of real estate; he possesses 12,800 acres of land in Texas, 700 acres in Indiana, near Indianapolis, and 1,000 acres in this State (Ill.).

The originator of the company which removed the old Libby Prison to this city, he was at one period its treasurer, and, in fact, was the original and sole purchaser of the same. Upon its being disposed of to the syndicate who now own it, he resigned the position of treasurer after its removal to Chicago and completion.

A member of the Union League and Marquette Clubs, he is also a member of St. Bernard Commandery (K. T.) and other Masonic bodies.

One who has traveled extensively, his summer vacations are always spent on the coast of Maine, and here, together with his family, he enjoys at least once during the twelve months of the year, a thorough change and a much needed rest.

In matters of religion Mr. Gray is a Baptist, though not an active member of the church.

In politics a republican, though in no sense of the word a politician.

Married February 17, 1881, to Miss Orpha Ella Buckingham, a graduate of the Mt. Carroll (Ill.) Seminary, the union was blessed by three children, viz.: Ina B., aged eight years; Willie B., aged six years, and Ralph B., aged two and one-half years.

Was chairman of the "Ticket committee" of the 6th Knight Templars Charity Ball. He is a practical sympathiser with all objects of a benevolent nature, and is generous to a fault.

In personal appearance, of medium height, dark hair and complexion. In manner he is courteous and refined.

An ardent believer in the value of insurance to all, he himself carries upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. Personally and socially he possesses rare qualities, and as a public-spirited citizen, enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

PERCIVAL B. PALMER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE gentleman whose name heads this sketch is one of the most efficient and enterprising manufacturing merchants in Chicago. He is a native of Boston, Mass., and was born August 2, 1851, the son of Dudley R. Palmer, a native of New Hampshire, who removed to Boston at an early day, and was a prominent business man in that city fifty years. His mother's maiden name

was Anna Gibbs. His paternal grandfather, John Palmer, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution.

Percival attended the public schools of Boston in his youth and graduated from the English High School in 1868. He started in life in the employ of Messrs. E. Allen & Co., prominent jobbers in woolen goods in that city, and re-

mained with them two years. He was then connected with Messrs. Springer Bros., wholesale cloak manufacturers of Boston, five years. In 1879 he removed to Chicago, and there represented Messrs. C. N. Carter & Co., of New York, in the same line of business, continuing until July, 1877, when he entered the employ of Messrs. J. W. Griswold & Co. Upon the retirement of Mr. J. W. Griswold from the firm, in 1887, he formed a partnership with Mr. E. P. Griswold, under the firm name of Griswold, Palmer & Co., where he has continued ever since.

Mr. Palmer is now in the prime of life, and he possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception,

forms his plans readily, and is bold in their execution. He is pre-eminently a self-made man, and in connection with his partner, by their own exertions, have placed their house at the head of the business of manufacturing ladies' and children's cloaks in Chicago.

Mr. Palmer belongs to the Union League and Hamilton clubs, of Chicago. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Nellie F. Chapin, of Boston, Mass., the daughter of Nahum Chapin, a prominent man in political and business circles in that city. They have four sons and one daughter—Dudley Chapin, Percival B., Jr., David H., Nahum Chapin and Lucy F.

JOHN B. KIRK,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THERE is no business man of Chicago that stands higher amongst the mercantile community than John B. Kirk. He was born on November 8, 1842, in Utica, New York, and is the second son of James S. Kirk and Nancy Ann (Dunning) Kirk. His father was of Scottish origin, a son of a celebrated civil engineer of Glasgow, Scotland, who came to the United States whilst very young. He was educated in Montreal (Canada) Academy, and married in Ottawa in 1839. In the year of his marriage he located in Utica, New York, and entered into business there.

Our subject obtained his education in the city of his birth, and upon commencing his mercantile life, entered into the business his father had founded in 1839, and his career has since been identified with the firm of James S. Kirk & Co.

The success of the house of James S. Kirk & Co., which was founded in Utica in 1839, and has grown from a toddling infant at the time of its foundation until it is now a manufacturing giant, with an output larger than any plant of its kind, not only in this country, but in the entire world (its product amounting to 70,000,000 of pounds of soap annually, beside various other articles manufactured), is unquestionably due to the firm business policy exercised by James S. Kirk during his life, and the valuable and practical assistance rendered to him by his elder sons, in whom he

early in life engrafted the qualities necessary for a worthy business career.

In 1859 the firm removed to Chicago, and with the exception of the disastrous effects of the fire of 1871, which entailed a loss to them of a quarter of a million dollars, their career has been one of continued success.

The firm reorganized immediately after the fire, and through the hearty co-operation of all the members of the Kirk family, the business was soon on a substantial footing, and it has continued on the road of prosperity ever since.

Through the ingenuity of John B. Kirk and his brothers, the process of manufacturing soap has been revolutionized, and many labor-saving methods have been devised.

John B. Kirk's acknowledged ability as a financier induced the directors of the American Exchange National Bank to choose him for the position of vice-president, and afterward president, which positions he has creditably filled since 1889.

On October 4, 1866, our subject was married to Miss Mac Vean of this city. The couple are blessed with four children. Their names in order of birth are: James M., Frederick I., Josephine, and the baby Susie, a child of eighteen months.

The Northwestern University, located at Evanston, is widely known as one of the leading educational institutions of the West, and its reputation is constantly increasing. This worthy



John B Kirk

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enterprise has always found a warm sympathizer and friend in Mr. Kirk. He is a member of the executive committee, and a trustee of that institution, and has always been ready to assist both financially and personally any movement that had the good of the university for its object.

Oratory and elocution are two of the grandest of man's accomplishments, and to stimulate these grand arts, Mr. Kirk has donated an annual prize of \$100, to be awarded to the successful competitor in the annual oratorical contest held by the senior students of the university. One of the most interesting and longed-for events is this annual contest; and it may be true that some modern Demosthenes will owe his success as an orator to the fact that his natural powers were stimulated by a strong desire to be victorious in the annual oratorical contest for the "Kirk Prize."

Our subject's good deeds in the assistance of efforts to advance the cause of education have not been confined to helping the Northwestern University; but all worthy objects that have the improvement of facilities for advancing the citizens of this country in education find in him a ready and willing sympathizer and friend.

Mr. Kirk has a particular fondness for medical investigation and study, and it is probable that had he not been influenced by his father, who desired him to enter the business that was his pride, he would have chosen the medical profession rather than the life of a business man; and it being true that ability will show itself and make itself known no matter in what field it is placed,

this worthy profession would have had a worthy member of its body in John B. Kirk.

Amongst the residents of Evanston, Mr. Kirk has made, through his upright and honorable record, many sincere friends, and there is no man at present residing in that suburban city that holds a higher position amongst its residents, nor is more highly esteemed than he is. He is not only admired for his honorable conduct to his fellow men, and for his generous hospitality, but he is also esteemed for his many acts of true charity. One of his neighbors remarks, "that no deserving object is ever refused charity by John B. Kirk."

In recapitulating the events of his life, we must not overlook Mrs. Kirk, who, by her high appreciation of what is right, and by her assistance and sympathy for all that is good, and her kindly direction, has vastly assisted Mr. Kirk to reach the high position he now holds. She is esteemed fully as much as Mr. Kirk, and no lady in Evanston is more truly honored and admired.

In summing up the events of the life of John B. Kirk, it can be stated that his career has been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world; that he has always tried to transact his business matters in the same honorable manner that placed his father before him in such a high and esteemed position in the business community. With a record unsullied and a high degree of ability, no business man of Chicago is better spoken of by his associates, than the president of the American Exchange National Bank, the worthy subject of this sketch, John B. Kirk.

COL. JAMES A. SEXTON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch is essentially a self-made man. Thrown upon his own resources at the early age of nine years, he commenced the battle of life, and at seventeen, upon the breaking out of the late civil war, he enlisted as a three months' volunteer, and afterward was a volunteer "for three years or the war." He was born in Chicago, January 5th, 1844, his parents removing here in 1834 from Rochester, New York.

After the expiration of his three months' service he re-enlisted in Company I, Fifty-first Reg-

iment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was made sergeant. In June, 1862, he was transferred to Company E, Sixty-seventh Regiment Illinois Infantry, and promoted to a lieutenantancy, and in August following, a company was recruited under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, and he was elected its captain. This was known as Company D, Seventy-second Regiment Illinois Infantry. He commanded the regiment at the battles of Columbia, Duck River, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and

through the Nashville campaign. In 1865 he was assigned to duty on the staff of General A. J. Smith, Sixteenth Army Corps, Acting Provost Marshal, and served till the close of the war, making for himself a brilliant record. After the close of the war he was commissioned first-lieutenant in the regular army, but resigned, and next engaged in cotton raising in Alabama. Two years later, in 1867, he returned to Chicago, leaving his plantation in charge of an overseer, and there associated himself with Mr. John Jackson, under the firm name of Jackson & Sexton, in a stove foundry. This firm was succeeded by that of Messrs. J. A. & T. S. Sexton, and was conducting business at No. 176 Lake street at the time of the great fire of October 8-9, 1871. In 1872 the firm was changed to Cribben, Sexton & Co., and the increase of business justified the erection of spacious warerooms at Nos. 75 and 77 Lake street, and then followed the purchase of the McArthur Iron Works, at Nos. 52 to 58 Erie street, where they began the man-

ufacture of stoves and grey enamel hollowware. The firm is at present (1892) composed of Henry Cribben, James A. Sexton and Will H. Cribben.

Colonel Sexton takes an active interest in Grand Army affairs, and is the Past Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in Illinois. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Chicago Union Veteran Club and the Veteran Union League, and is a Mason of high degree.

There is no better attest of Colonel Sexton's popularity and worth, and the universal satisfaction with which his candidacy for the postmastership was received, than in the fact that in the great city of Chicago, where presidents may be said to be made, and the party of which he is a member has so many calls upon the administration for political favors, he found no one willing to be his earnest competitor. "That the man deserved the office and that the office deserves the man," has been demonstrated by the reforms that have been inaugurated in all departments of the office and the perfect discipline that prevails.

ALEXANDER L. DEWAR,

CHICAGO, ILL.

ALEXANDER L. DEWAR, a prominent banker of Chicago, and cashier of the American Exchange National Bank, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, on August 6, 1852.

His father, Plummer Dewar, was a native of the West India Islands but was of Scottish parentage, being able to trace his ancestry back for several centuries. His mother was Eliza Pew Dewar, a lady of English extraction but a resident of Jamaica, where his parents were married. Shortly after this marriage our subject's parents removed to Scotland, locating at Edinburgh, but later removing to Glasgow where Alexander was born. In 1855, when our subject had reached the interesting age of three, the Dewar family moved to Canada, where he passed his boyhood and obtained his school education. His first business experience was in the same business as he is now in, and in 1868 he became a clerk in the British Bank at Hamilton, Ont. Even at that time Mr. Dewar manifested great ability and fulfilled his duties so faithfully that his promotions were

rapidly made, and in a short time he stood so well with the directorate of the institution that he, at the age of nineteen, was sent to New York to fill the position of teller (a very high position) in the branch of the bank in that city. He continued in the employment of the British Bank until 1875 when he returned to Canada to accept a position with the Bank of Commerce, located at Montreal, with branches at Toronto and Woodstock; he occupied a prominent position with this bank in Canada for some years, and in 1881 was delegated to manage a branch of the Bank in Chicago, which he did satisfactorily, and continued its controlling spirit until 1886, when the bank transferred its surplus capital to New York and discontinued the Chicago business.

Then Mr. Dewar organized the American Exchange National Bank, transferring the business he controlled whilst with the old concern to the new organization. Mr. Dewar has always been the cashier of the bank, and it is conceded by the banking houses to be largely due to his inde-



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fatigable efforts and firm policy that the bank occupies so prominent a position amongst the leading banking houses of the country as it now does. Mr. Dewar is a young man of thirty-nine, and his success stands out prominently as a shining example of what honesty and integrity combined with foresight and firmness have accomplished for a number of our prominent citizens.

In 1875, Mr. Dewar was married to Miss Grace M. Mackenzie, of Hamilton, Ont.; his wife is a descendant of an old Scotch family. The couple are blessed with seven handsome children, four boys and three girls; their names and ages are: Fred, aged sixteen; Harold, aged fourteen; Elsie, aged eleven; Maud, aged nine; John, aged seven, and Nellie, the youngest daughter, a sweet child of five, and Arthur, the baby.

Mr. Dewar's political creed is strongly Republican. He believes that the legislation of the Republican party has always been such as to improve the condition of the people, and ever since he has become a citizen of this, the country of his adoption, he has been a stalwart follower of the doctrines of Garfield and Blaine. In religion Mr. Dewar is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Dewar is a man of quiet tastes and habits;

he has been tendered positions both in social clubs and in public institutions, but having only a limited amount of time to spare away from his business, in which he takes a personal pleasure, and having no desire to appear conspicuous, he has always refused, knowing the place for a man to find true happiness is in the bosom of his family; he deems the spot where a man can most truly find pleasure and true content to be that place sanctioned by God, man's heaven on earth, within the family circle of his home; and our subject outside of his business affairs has one supreme thought and that is, to increase the happiness of his family, if it be possible to do so.

Such is his biography. He is a man who is honored and respected by all of his acquaintances, with a clear record, holding a high position amongst the representative business men of Chicago, esteemed for his business ability, and respected for his integrity by all that know him; with a cheerful home and a happy family, he is a living example of what honesty of purpose and attention to business, combined with a forcible character and a high sense of the honorable, can accomplish, and does accomplish, to force men to a high position in the business community.

WILLIAM M. DALE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

OWING to the conspicuous place attained by the subject of this sketch in his life-time, his name has for many years been a familiar one. He was born in Kilmarnock, County of Ayr, Scotland, on February 10, 1842. He received a good English education at the academy in his native town, and after leaving school became an apprenticed druggist there. He served four years in that capacity, and then went to the city of Glasgow and spent four years more as a druggist's apprentice. Having now acquired a thorough and practical knowledge of pharmacy, he went to the town of Kinross, Scotland, and established himself in business on his own account, meeting with good success from the start. However, his enterprising spirit, energy and ambition demanded a broader field of action, and it was to gratify this that he closed out his business in the

year 1865, and left Auld Scotland to try his fortune in the then enterprising and thriving young city of the West. Upon his arrival in Chicago, Mr. Dale was for a short time in the employ of Messrs. Buck & Rayner, pharmacists, after which he established the firm of Dale & Heiland, and located in business at No. 155 South Clark street, where he continued until the great fire of October 8 and 9, 1871. During the following year the business was conducted on the West Side, but upon the completion of a new building, was re-established at the old stand and there continued until 1879, when Mr. Dale established his celebrated pharmacy, so widely and popularly known, at the northeast corner of Clark and Madison streets. He continued to conduct this with marked success until his decease, which occurred at Charlevoix, Michigan, on July 30, 1887.

Mr. Dale was a man of marked personal traits, and possessed qualities of mind and heart that greatly endeared him to a very wide circle of friends. As a business manager he was prompt, enterprising, far-sighted and judicious, and had a firmness and decision of purpose that never rested with anything short of honorable success. He was a man of generous impulses, charitable and kind, and gave liberally to worthy objects. In social circles he was a prominent character, and was especially a favorite in the Scotch society of

Chicago, and by all who knew him, esteemed an upright and honorable citizen.

Mr. Dale was married on June 1, 1869, to Miss Mary Walker, of Glasgow, Scotland, who, with five children—William Wallace, Christina, Alice, Jessie and Margaret—survive him. Since her husband's decease, Mrs. Dale has continued the business, having associated with herself, as partner, Mr. ——— Sempill, formerly an employé of Mr. Dale's, under the firm name of Dale & Sempill.

CHARLES TRUAX,

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHARLES TRUAX was born on September 24, 1852, at Milton, Rock county, Wisconsin. The first of this gentleman's family in America was Mr. Phillippe De Truex, who settled at New Amsterdam (now New York), in 1633 (see records "Dutch Manuscripts" at Albany, N. Y., vol. 2, p. 27); and his son, born on April 21, 1642, was the first white child born on Manhattan Island. Several members of this family immigrated to America in 1623 on account of the persecutions of the Huguenots in France.

The parents of the subject of our sketch—Dr. Galloway Truax and Mary (Stiles) Truax—were pioneer settlers in Jackson county, Iowa. The former, an old and highly respected physician and expert chemist of Maquoketa, Ia., now resides at Ravenswood, a suburb of Chicago. The family have a decided predilection for medicine and surgery. A brother, Dr. H. E. Truax, practicing at Auburn Park, enjoys a good practice. Two sisters, Mrs. H. L. Heberling and Miss Fannie Truax, are residents of Chicago.

Mr. Truax's early education was limited to what might be acquired in the common schools of the day. At the age of sixteen he commenced an apprenticeship in the drug business with his father, but failing health compelled him to abandon it at twenty, and going West, he spent two years "roughing it;" and during that time, being of a scientific turn of mind, he collected many geological specimens and other materials for a private museum of natural history, which he has in his cozy, comfortable home at Ravenswood.

While in the West he had many interesting and thrilling experiences on the plains as a cowboy. The ambition of his early days, to job goods, returned with his health, and upon returning to Maquoketa in 1875, he entered into partnership with his father, and commenced a brilliant business career as junior partner of G. Truax and Son, dealers in physicians' supplies. In 1880, finding the shipping facilities of Maquoketa inadequate for their increasing trade, he sold out his interest in the business and removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he established and conducted a business in his own name. Two years later Mr. C. W. Bassett, of Cedar Rapids, became a partner in the business, which was thereafter conducted under the firm name of Charles Truax & Co. In 1884, their trade having greatly increased east of the Mississippi, the firm removed to Chicago for the same reasons that induced Mr. Truax to remove to Cedar Rapids.

In 1887, Dr. F. C. Greene, an ambitious and highly respectable physician of Chicago, and a member of the Chicago Medical Society, was admitted into the firm as a partner and the business was incorporated without change of name, and since that time they have enjoyed as before a highly prosperous business.

Mr. Truax, the subject of this sketch, is to-day at the head of the largest physicians' supply house in the world, located at Nos. 75 and 77 Wabash avenue, Chicago, and employing over one hundred and forty people. Mr. Truax may justly claim the honor of having been the pioneer in

successfully developing this branch of business in the United States. In the summer of 1888 he went to Europe on a pleasure and business trip, visiting England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany and Austria. While abroad he received an invitation to address the British Medical Society, an honor which no other tradesman has ever been accorded by that august body. He has traveled extensively in his own country, and made several trips to the Pacific slope.

Mr. Truax is a member of many secret societies, but takes particular pride in masonry. He was made a Master Mason in Mt. Herman Lodge, No. 263, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1881, and was honored by being elected Senior Warden within eight months after his initiation; exalted to the Royal Arch degree in 1882, in Trowell Chapter, No. 49, and created a Knight Templar in 1883 in Apollo Commandery, No. 26, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He is at present a member of Evanston Commandery, No. 49, and also a noble of the Mystic Shrine. As founder of Ravenswood Lodge, Chicago, No. 777, in 1886, he was W. M. for three years. Mr. Truax is also a member of the American Pharmaceutical Society. He is considerable of a sportsman, his favorite sport being brook trout fishing. He has made such a remarkable record during the past three years that a leading railroad corporation has had it printed in circulars for distribution, as an advertisement among the sportsmen of the Northwest. He attends the Universalist church, and in politics has always been a Republican. None of the family, however, have had political aspirations.

He was married February 6, 1876, to Miss Mary Wolff, the daughter of Mr. P. A. Wolff, of Maquoketa, Iowa, a prominent Democratic politician. He has been unusually happy in his domestic life, and is the happy father of three beautiful children, viz.: Edith, Ruth and Carl.

Mr. Truax is a man of much ingenuity, having invented many valuable improvements in surgical instruments. He has delivered addresses before the National Association of Railway Surgeons at Kansas City, Missouri, and at Buffalo, New York, and also before the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, at St. Louis, on amputations from the standpoint of a surgical instrument maker, and kindred topics.

His career has been eminently successful, and he has the proud satisfaction of knowing that it is attributable to his own energy, industry, perseverance and honorable dealing. He is the architect and builder of his own fortune. Commencing in business for himself in a small way, he has grown with it, and been from the start the inspiring, directing and controlling spirit at the helm. While he cannot be said to be exactly a self-made man, since his father is an educated physician, chemist and pharmacist, and the son had the advantage of parental tuition, yet he owes what he is to himself essentially, and is an example of manly independence and self-reliance.

Notwithstanding his success, while yet young, he has none of the pretense of a vain man and none of the hesitancy of a weak one, but moves about his business with the fullest consciousness of his ability to manage and conduct it in detail.

FRANK CATLIN GREENE, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of our sketch was born at Mansfield, Ohio, in the year 1857. He is descended from Britons, who immigrated to this country a century ago, and settled in New Bedford, Massachusetts. Dr. Greene's father, Mr. H. N. Greene, removed to Mansfield, Ohio, where he was for several years engaged in the jewelry business. In 1870 he removed to Philadelphia, where better facilities for business were offered, and was here engaged in banking until 1883, when he re-

tired from business and traveled for several years until he located in Chicago in 1886. Mr. Greene was a prominent man in Mansfield, especially in religious circles. He was of the Episcopalian persuasion, and was an earnest and zealous worker in the cause, holding high official positions in the church; he was also deeply interested in Sunday-school work, being at one time superintendent of a school in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Emma (Catlin) Greene, mother of Dr.

Greene, comes of very sturdy and rugged stock, tracing her ancestry to the early settlers of New York city. Mrs. Greene was a very literary woman, spending much time in study and research, but was withal a model housewife and very much devoted to husband and children.

Dr. Greene has one brother—David Russell Greene—a resident of Chicago, and a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange. He has also one sister—Marie Pauline Greene—a brilliant and charming young society lady. She is quite young, having made her *debut* only last season. Miss Greene has strong literary tastes, is an art connoisseur and a devotee of Delsarte, the study of his "poetry of motion" contributing in no small degree to her graceful and charming manner. She formerly studied under Boucicault and De-Mille.

Dr. Greene acquired his early education in the public schools of Mansfield, and later took a three years' course in Peddie Institute, Hightstown, New Jersey, finishing in 1877, and, having to some degree pursued the study of medicine previously, he then entered the Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in 1880 with high honors, and received the degree of M. D. at the age of twenty-one. For eighteen months thereafter he prosecuted his studies and practiced in the Charity Hospital, New York City. Not being satisfied with his store of medical information, and desiring further study, he crossed the Atlantic and matriculated in Heidelberg University, remaining three years, at the end of which time, 1884, he received a certificate from that institution. Upon returning to the United States he located in Chicago, intending to practice medicine for which he was so well prepared; but this life was not to his taste, and, in 1886, he entered the firm

of Charles Truax and Company, physicians' supplies, with which firm he is still connected, the firm name being changed in 1891 to Charles Truax, Greene and Company. This house is the largest of its kind in the world, and ships goods to all parts of America and Europe, handling specialties which can be obtained nowhere else on the globe.

Dr. Greene has traveled quite extensively both in Europe and the Orient, as well as in his own country. He spent four years in Europe, the greater part of the time, however, being consumed in study and research. He has always had a fondness for athletic sports of all kinds, his rugged constitution and fine physique bearing testimony to the beneficial results of such exercise. He is especially fond of hunting and yachting, at which sports he spends much of his leisure time.

Religiously, Dr. Greene has always coincided in his father's views, adhering to the Episcopalian church. In politics, following in the footsteps of his worthy parent, he casts his ballot for the Republican party. Dr. Greene holds membership in many of the leading aristocratic clubs, such as the University Club, Sunset Club and Twentieth Century Club. In 1882 he was made a Mason in Continental Lodge, No. 297, in New York City.

Dr. Greene is one of the few examples we have of professional men who have made successful business men. He is a typical, ambitious, progressive, enterprising young Chicagoan of which our city is so justly proud. He has been eminently successful in his business career, and his prospects from a financial standpoint are exceptionally bright. Dr. Greene is quite a society leader, being of a genial disposition, generous impulses, hospitable and very popular among those with whom he is best known.

MALCOLM McNEIL,

CHICAGO, ILL.

MALCOLM McNEIL is prominent among the self-made men of Chicago. He was born on September 12, 1832, in Ardrie, Scotland, where his father, Daniel McNeil, had been engaged in business as a merchant and operator of coal mines located in that vicinity. His

mother, whose maiden name was Jane Crichton, was a shrewd business woman, and, foreseeing better prospects in America for her children, Malcolm and John, and their sister, Anna, she caused the business in Scotland to be wound up, and in 1848 the family embarked for the United States.

After an ocean voyage of six weeks, and a ten days' journey west from New York, they reached their destination, the village of Dundee, in Illinois.

Our subject spent his early manhood in assisting his parents on the farm, near Dundee. He managed this, his first enterprise, with care and skill, and thus early in life displayed the ability for conducting business affairs that has since made him conspicuous among Chicago's successful merchants.

Tiring of the monotony and routine of farm life, and desiring a broader field for the employment of his abilities, he in 1858 turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. He first opened a grocery store at Elgin, Ill., but later enlarged his business and became a dealer in general merchandise, dealing in everything usually handled by a merchant in a small town, such as groceries, hardware, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, and millinery goods.

Good judgment and careful attention to business, which have been characteristic of him throughout his career, made his business in Elgin a wonderful success, so that he controlled the largest trade in that city.

In 1871, the destruction of Chicago by fire drew the attention of the mercantile world to the advantages of that city as the future great distributing center of the United States. Among those who with foresight and grit determined to cast their future with this great undeveloped market, was Malcolm McNeil. He pictured to himself the advantages to be found there, and disposed of his business interests at Elgin, but still retained possession of his two farms, which he still holds, deeming them good financial investments.

In the year 1872, he organized the wholesale grocery house of McNeil & Higgins, composed of Malcolm McNeil, J. McNeil and Charles Higgins, which for twenty years has continued upon its prosperous course. During all this time, Malcolm McNeil, with a steady hand, hopeful heart and clear brain, has directed its affairs, and been its controlling spirit through all the financial troubles that have swept over our country, until now, when it has reached its present mammoth proportions, he can look over his business career of nearly a quarter of a century, and feel the satisfaction of knowing that his record is above re-

proach. Naturally, this firm entering a field where houses with an already established reputation virtually controlled the business tributary to Chicago, found no little difficulty in obtaining a foothold. Mr. McNeil was always ready to adapt himself to circumstances, and at the outset of his career as a Chicago jobber, personally carried a line of samples, and solicited trade among the merchants of Illinois, and can tell the trials of a traveling man representing an unknown house.

At the present time (1892), the McNeil and Higgins Company (an incorporated institution since 1888), with a paid-up capital of \$500,000, is as widely and favorably known as any wholesale grocery house in the West, and its army of traveling salesmen, more than fifty in number, dispose of a great bulk of goods in a territory reaching over the entire West and Northwest. The house has always appreciated faithful service, and, upon its incorporation under the laws of the State, rewarded four deserving young men by presenting them with fifty thousand dollars' worth of stock therein. Since its incorporation our subject has been the presiding officer of the company.

To a nature as active and ambitious as Mr. McNeil's, the advantages of investments in responsible financial institutions became apparent. He is a large stockholder and a director in the Chemical Trust and Savings Bank, whose directors, appreciating his ability as a financier, and knowing that he held the esteem and confidence of the community, elected him president of that institution, an office which he filled until the stress of his other business affairs compelled him, much to his regret, to decline a re-election. He was one of the organizers of the Columbia National Bank, and became one of its directors upon its organization. Mr. McNeil has been twice married. First, in 1859, to Miss Catherine Dempster, who was the first white child born in Dundee, Illinois. She was a daughter of A. R. Dempster, Esq., and a niece of William Dempster, well known as a musical composer, being the author of "The May Queen," "Irish Emigrant's Lament," and more than fifty other compositions. Mrs. McNeil inherited musical tastes, and was in all respects a true helpmate. She died after eleven years of happy married life, her only child, named Daniel, dying at the age of four years.

In 1870, Mr. McNeil was married to Miss Orel

Martin, daughter of Charles Martin, of Wayne, Illinois. Of seven children who have been born to them, six are now living, viz: Nora, Ella, Gordon, Marvin, Charles and Jeanie. Mr. McNeil is a member of the Baptist denomination, and a zealous worker in the cause of religion, ever ready both with purse and heart to assist any enterprise tending to better his fellow men.

Mrs. McNeil, who is in entire sympathy with her husband in all his worthy deeds, is an active worker in the church, and a leader in benevolent

enterprises. She is charitably disposed, and combines all of those graces that are commendable in a happy wife and mother, and is loved by all that know her.

In politics Mr. McNeil has always been a strong Republican, but at present belongs to that great body of business men who are known as Tariff Reform Republicans. Mr. McNeil's life has been a success, and amply illustrates what may be accomplished by one who has ambition, foresight and grit, combined with an honest purpose.

JOHN H. S. QUICK,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch is a well known and justly eminent member of the Chicago bar. He is not one of the many who have risen from obscurity into the blaze of ephemeral prosperity, but he has risen to a high position as a lawyer and a citizen by a gradual and constant advance, every successive step having been wisely and happily chosen; a career no less honorable to himself than useful to others.

Mr. Quick is a native of New Jersey, and was born on 13th day of January, 1837. His father was John S. Quick, formerly an enterprising and prosperous merchant of New York City, and his mother was Mary (*née* Roberts), a lady of many womanly virtues.

Mr. Quick received the rudiments of his education in the grammar school of Columbia College, New York, and later attended the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Conn. He entered Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and there pursued his higher studies in literature and the languages, graduating with honor in the class of 1858, and is the president of the alumni association of that college.

Full of a desire for learning, and the highest branches of culture and education, he went to Europe and attended lectures at the university in Leipsic, Germany, an institution of world-wide renown. Returning to New York, he read law with the firm of Messrs Scudder and Carter, composed of Henry J. Scudder and James C. Carter. He finished his course in jurisprudence and was admitted to the bar in New York City in 1862.

He practiced law there with success for some time and then removed to Chicago, where he practiced alone until 1871, when he entered into partnership with Mr. George Herbert, an able and well-known lawyer. These gentlemen collected a magnificent law library, but this, together with the well-chosen and extensive private library of Mr. Quick, was consumed in the great fire of 1871. This partnership continued doing a very large and lucrative general law business until 1876, when Mr. John S. Miller was admitted, the firm name becoming Herbert, Quick and Miller, and so continuing until the demise of Mr. Herbert. The firm continued under the title of Quick and Miller until within a few years; since then Mr. Quick has practiced by himself. He is a well and widely read lawyer, who is patient in research of authorities, possessed of an analytical mind and sound reasoning, logical in discourse, and with a profound knowledge of the details and intricacies of his profession.

In the *Chicago Law Times* of July, 1888, Judge C. V. Waite writes of him as follows:

"Though Mr. Quick has always avoided an active participation in public affairs, yet without solicitation on his part he has been much talked of in his own party as an eligible candidate for Congress, owing to his high standing in his profession as a lawyer of commanding ability, as a prominent member of the Iroquois Club and of the county Democracy, as one of the pillars in Grace Church, a power in social and business circles, and an active and energetic man."



John H. S. Quick

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Mr. Quick has passed to the Knight Templar's degree in Masonry, and is a much respected member of that august organization, and is a Past Eminent Commander of Montjoie Commandery of Chicago. In social life he is polished and refined, yet plain and unostentatious in his manner, a great favorite with the members of the bar, and indeed with all classes.

His great erudition, his pure professional and social ethics and his conversational powers render him a welcome and interesting guest in every circle. Mr. Quick has a fine presence, is of medium size and height, with high, broad forehead, blue eyes, and a luxuriant growth of auburn hair tinged by the hand of time with silver. He was married to Miss Henrietta B. Carter, the esteemed and accomplished daughter of the late H. Kendall Carter, of Hartford, Conn., and they have an inter-

esting family, consisting of one daughter and three sons.

As before stated, the fine private library of Mr. Quick was largely destroyed by fire, but he immediately set to work gathering together a new one, and to-day there are probably few in Chicago who possess such an extensive and varied collection of choice, rare, antique and modern works as he. The collection is the work of years, and it contains some rare books of immense value, and Mr. Quick is naturally proud of his collection. Being also a lover of art, he has managed to secure a fine collection of beautiful paintings of both the old and modern school, which adorn his home; and it might be truly stated that outside of his professional life, it is in the quietude of his home and library that he takes the keenest delight and enjoyment.

CORNELIUS K. G. BILLINGS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch, Cornelius K. G. Billings, was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., September 17, 1862, the son of Albert M. and Augusta S. (Farnsworth) Billings. His parents were both natives of Vermont, whence they removed to New York, and after a residence there of two years, in 1864 removed to Chicago. The father of our subject was president of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company prior to 1887, in which year he was succeeded in that office by his son, our subject. Cornelius received his early education in the public schools of Chicago, and in 1873 entered the grammar department of Racine College, Racine, Wis. He spent the following six years in passing through the various courses of study in that institution, and was graduated with the class of 1879. Returning to Chicago, he entered the business of which his father was president, his first position being that of errand boy, and successively passed through the various stages and departments, until, upon the retirement of his father from the office, he was elected his successor. By thus commencing at the lowest rung of the ladder and working up through the various grades, young Billings gained a thoroughly practical and intimate knowledge of

all the details of this great corporation's affairs, a knowledge that must prove of inestimable value to him in his responsible position. And it may be safely asserted that his knowledge of gas, its properties and manufacture, is unsurpassed by that of any man in Chicago. He is a director of the Home National Bank, and also the Home Savings Bank, and in 1889 was one of the West Chicago park commissioners. He is also a director of the World's Columbian Exposition, having been elected to this office by the stockholders at their meeting in April, 1890. He has been a trustee of the Illinois Club five years. He is a member of the Chicago, the Union League, the La Salle, the Washington Park Driving and of numerous other prominent clubs of Chicago. He is not identified with any church organization, but holds, however, Congregational views in matters of religious belief.

In politics he is a staunch Republican, and takes an active interest in political affairs, both local and State, and by his party was appointed West Park commissioner—already referred to. He was married in 1885 to Miss Blanche MacLeish, daughter of Andrew MacLeish, of Chicago, of the dry-goods firm of Chas. Gossage & Co.

They have one child, a daughter, now six years of age.

Mr. Billings is a man of medium height, of robust build and light complexion, and generally of fine appearance and pleasing address. He is genial and sociable, courteous and affable, and

withal open-hearted and generous, and contributes liberally to all worthy objects. He is a thorough business man and has great capability for work, and as President of the People's Gas-light, Heat and Coke Company is well known and highly respected.

COL. WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON was born in Durham, New Hampshire, May 9, 1838. Throughout his distinguished career he was highly successful in all his undertakings. He was a patriotic citizen, a brave soldier, a wise legislator. He was a man of fine intellect, and a gentleman under all circumstances. No man was more respectful to others. No man carried himself with greater decorum or dignity. There was a charm in his conversation not often found. He also had a keen sense of humor, which made him an entertaining companion. He had unspotted integrity, and honor unimpeached. His bearing and address were characterized by simplicity and modesty. Though his environments from his youth were all that could have been desired, yet he was a born leader, and would have succeeded no matter what his condition in life might have been.

His ancestors were of sturdy New England stock. Hon. Ebenezer Thompson, his great-grandfather, was one of the most distinguished men of his day, being Counselor of the State of New Hampshire under the temporary constitution, and again, under the State constitution, member of the Committee of Safety, and for many years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature. Captain Ebenezer Thompson, grandson of Judge Ebenezer, and father of our subject, was an extensive vessel owner, and widely known in his day. William's early education was received at the Merrimac Institute, Reed's Ferry, New Hampshire, and later at Phillip Exeter Academy. At the age of fourteen years he was called upon to mourn the death of his parents; shortly afterward he went to Portsmouth to reside with his uncle, Capt. Jacob W. Thompson, his guardian.

His aptitude for the life of a sailor induced him to follow the sea, and in 1854 he shipped as a common sailor (though he had inherited a handsome fortune). He was soon made an officer, and discharged his duties in so efficient a manner that he would undoubtedly have shortly been in command of his ship, had not an accident occurred to him while in port at San Francisco in 1856. He fell into the hold of his vessel, crushing his left arm to such a degree that amputation was thought necessary. To this he strenuously objected, preferring death to the loss of an arm. His arm was saved, though he was unable to use it for a long time, and was, of course, obliged to retire from the service. He then entered the counting house of Cummings and Lee, East India commission merchants, one of the largest mercantile houses of Boston, Massachusetts, and remained there until the opening of the late civil war. During this time he showed an inclination for military affairs, and in 1857 he joined the famous company of "Boston Tigers," at that time under command of Captain Charles O. Rogers, and had for associates such men as Gen. Thomas Stevenson.

At the opening of the civil war he was offered the choice of three positions—that of quartermaster in the Regular Army, a captaincy in the Ninth Infantry, or paymaster in the United States Navy. Acting on the advice of Hon. John P. Hale, at that time chairman of the United States Naval Committee, he accepted the appointment in the navy August 21, 1861. He was examined by the United States Naval Board, and, out of thirty-six appointments, obtained the second place. August 23, he received his commission as assistant paymaster United States Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, and was ordered, October 2, 1861, to



Wm. H. Thompson

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the sloop of war "Mohican," belonging to Admiral Dupont's squadron, which sailed from New York October 20, 1861, and which took part in the battle of Port Royal, South Carolina, November 7, 1861, in the capture of Fernandina, Florida, and the taking of other seaports on the South Atlantic coast; also in many engagements at Fort Sumter. July 22, 1862, he was promoted to the office of paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant commander, with orders to report to Admiral David G. Farragut for duty on board the United States frigate "Susquehanna," the flagship of the Western Division, commanded by Commodore Hitchcock. He remained in his squadron till May, 1863, participating in all of Admiral Farragut's naval engagements during that period. Many of the vessels were separated months at a time, and were occasionally at least a hundred miles apart. Parenthetically, we may state his returns to the United States Treasury Department show that his responsibilities were greater than those of any other disbursing officer in the United States Navy. His accounts were settled so entirely to the satisfaction of the United States Treasurer that he received the following letter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, March 29, 1867.

WM. H. THOMPSON,

Late Paymaster United States Navy.

SIR: I take pleasure in testifying to the general correctness and fidelity with which you have kept and rendered your account as late paymaster in the United States Navy. Your last account, which is now being closed up in this office, is one of the most voluminous which has been settled here, having under your charge the vessels comprising the fleet of the Lower Potomac and James River, and numbering in all some forty-six, and considering the amount of work devolved upon you, and the difficulties under which it was performed, by the separation of the vessels, often by long distances from each other, it is but just to say that the result of the settlement shows that you exercised more than ordinary vigilance in the line of your duty, and without which many serious errors and mistakes must have occurred.

Your obedient servant,

S. J. W. TABOR, *Auditor.*

March 10, 1866, Col. Thompson was appointed naval storekeeper at St. Paul de Loanda, on the coast of Africa, where our government vessels get supplies. Family influence, however, was brought to bear, as he had lately been married to Miss Medora Gale, daughter of Stephen F. Gale, one of the earliest and most prominent citizens of

Chicago, and he was induced to resign this office March 30 following.

Col. Thompson settled in Chicago in April, 1868, and engaged in real estate business. He purchased several large tracts of land and erected a number of fine buildings, among others the Thompson Block, on West Madison street, with a frontage of two hundred and fifty-two feet; this, by the way, was the best building left standing in Chicago after the great fire. Young as he was, his keen foresight enabled him at this time to see the immense possibilities that awaited the city of Chicago, and accordingly he invested largely in real estate in various parts of the city. The wonderful increase in values has since proven the soundness of his judgment.

Col. Thompson was twice chosen by the Republican party to represent his district in the Illinois Legislature, serving in the thirtieth and thirty-first general assemblies. He received the handsome plurality of sixty-two hundred and fifty-one votes. His record in the Legislature was one of the most distinguished in its history. His rare knowledge of parliamentary rules and his abilities as an orator made him the leader on the floor. Like his grandfather, Col. Thompson, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, whom he resembled so strongly in character, when he spoke to an audience his whole mind and body were concentrated on the subject, while his earnestness and eloquence never failed to carry weight and conviction to his hearers. He procured the passage of some of the most important bills in the history of the State, among others the Back-tax bill, which enabled the city of Chicago to secure three million dollars of back taxes from delinquents. He was also deeply interested in the famous bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals, the first bill of the kind introduced in the Legislature. The difficulties encountered by Col. Thompson in the passage of this bill, and the manner in which he overcame them, are interesting and worthy of record. A few days prior to adjournment he arose and addressed the speaker, who refused to recognize him, on the ground that there were other bills before the house of greater importance. When the last day arrived he again addressed the speaker, but met with the same objection as on the previous occasion. He was, however, not to be again

thwarted; launching forth with all his vigor of manhood, he proceeded in language eminently befitting the occasion. Other members who were anxious to speak on bills of their own, began throwing books, etc., but the Colonel, undaunted, kept on. The just cause he represented, together with his dignity and eloquent language, soon commanded the attention of the house, and he succeeded in securing the passage of the bill. Perhaps no bill was ever passed in the Illinois Legislature that attracted wider attention than the Military bill. His celebrated speech on this bill was a piece of splendid composition and magnificently delivered. The advocates of the military code crowded about him listening with the closest attention, and frequently interrupted his remarks with applause. Col. Thompson leading the fight for the bill, spoke of the tendency of the people in time of peace to drop all military organization, while he maintained that it was the militia of the large cities that saved the capital and nation. The bill resulted in the establishment of the Illinois National Guard, a body who did so much in 1877 to quell the riots which threatened the destruction of Chicago. While in the house, Col. Thompson served as chairman of Committee on State and Municipal Indebtedness, and was a member of the Committee on Railroads and Revenue. He was also a prominent candidate for the speakership, and received a handsome complimentary vote. He would have been elected to this office had it not been that Cook county had the presiding officer in the Senate. As an orator, he undoubtedly stood first in the House of Representatives. September 30, 1879, was held at St. Louis the National Military Convention of the United States, composed of delegates from all the States, for the purpose of seeing if the Federal Government could not be induced to make an appropriation of three million dollars toward establishing a national militia. It was an adjourned session of a meeting held at New York the year before. In the course of proceedings the militia of Illinois called upon Col. Thompson, of the Sixth Illinois National Guard, to respond. One of the ex-rebel brigadiers was bitter in his denunciation of Northern soldiers, and in that vast throng there was but one man who had the courage to stand up for the Northern soldier.

That man was Colonel Thompson. In spite of hisses and yelling from the opposite side, he continued to speak in bold and patriotic language, and came out triumphant and victorious, to the intense satisfaction of his Northern friends. If there ever had been any doubt as to his ability as a speaker and a brave citizen, it was now forever dispelled.

In 1871 Col. Thompson seconded the nomination of Gen. John A. Logan for the United States Senate. July 2, 1874, Gov. Cullom, in recognition of his services for the militia, appointed him one of his aides-de-camp, with the rank of colonel. May 10, 1879, he was chosen lieutenant colonel of the Sixth Battalion of the Illinois National Guard. He spent much time, money and energy in trying to improve his command, and receiving permission from the Governor to increase the battalion to a regiment, he was elected colonel of the Sixth April 1, 1881.

On the consolidation of the Second and Sixth regiments, Col. Thompson was re-elected to the command of the new Second in May, 1882. In consequence of the pressure of private business, he resigned this office May 24, 1884, much to the regret of the State and his regiment. In 1887 Col. Thompson was chosen president of the West Chicago Protective League, formed for the purpose of opposing elevated railroads in Chicago. At a meeting of the League held November 22 of the same year, he delivered an exhaustive address in opposition to elevated roads. He opposed the elevated roads' taking possession of valuable business streets, thereby seriously damaging all surrounding property, which he was prepared to prove after having carefully investigated the rapid-transit systems in the East. The speech was magnificently delivered and had a great effect.

In appearance Col. Thompson was tall, of commanding presence, and possessed a decidedly military bearing, and, like every true soldier, he was the perfect gentleman. After a brief illness from pneumonia, from which he was convalescing, and with the brightest hopes for recovery, he was suddenly stricken with heart trouble. All efforts by his physicians to save his life were unavailing. His death occurred in Chicago Tuesday, November 17, 1891, at his residence, 25 Delaware place. As in his life, so in his death,

he was brave and fearless to the last; he knew his hour had come, and in his own words, "he was not afraid to die." The news of his death was received with profound sorrow on every hand. After a short service at the family residence, the funeral was held at Unity Church, and was the largest which has taken place in Chicago for many years. Eloquent eulogies and tributes to his character were delivered, and the ceremonies throughout were most impressive. The active pall-bearers were as follows: From the Farragut Naval Association, Commander J. J. Sullivan and Horace L. Wait; from U. S. Grant Post, No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic, Commander Chas. G. Dibble and—R. Watson; from the Veteran Union League, President D. Harry Hammer and D. W. Clark; from the Chicago Union Veteran Club, First Vice-President A. J. Minsch and Major W. A. McCourtney; from Hesperia Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Daniel J. Avery and Daniel A. Arnold; from St. Bernard Commandery, Knights Templar, H. G. Purington and Thomas E. Miller. The honorary pall-bearers were Ferd. W. Peck, H. H. Kohlsaatt, Col. Legrande, W. Perce, George A. Seaverns, A. O. Slaughter, Capt. J. R. Richardson, Walter L. Peck and W. F. Meserve.

Rev. Dr. Thomas delivered the funeral oration. It was a notable address, and paid a handsome tribute to the memory of Col. Thompson as a soldier, a statesman, a man and a citizen. His peroration was brief and beautiful. The bereft widow and family received words of condolence from every quarter, and the following were among the touching and tender tributes to his memory that were received by the widow:

FARRAGUT NAVAL ASSOCIATION,
CHICAGO, ILL., November 19, 1891.

At a regular meeting of this association held at the Union League Club on November 19, 1891, the accompanying report of a committee appointed to prepare a tribute of respect to the memory of our late fellow member, William Hale Thompson, was read and adopted.

WINFIELD S. KAUFMAN, *Secretary*.

We are again called upon to mourn the loss of one of our members who rendered distinguished and efficient service during the War of the Rebellion, who, since his resignation from the navy at the close of that great struggle, has shown his devotion to the State as the organizer and commander of the Second Regiment of Illinois National Guard, and at a later period as the presiding officer of the Union Veteran Club of Chicago.

William Hale Thompson was a native of the State of New Hampshire, and descended from sturdy New England ancestry, who rendered efficient services during the War of the Revolution. His aptitude for the life of a sailor caused him to follow the sea at an early age. At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion he received a commission as an officer in the United States Navy; he served in the West Gulf Squadron under Admiral Farragut, and later in the North Atlantic Squadron. He was distinguished for the efficiency and zeal with which he performed all his official duties, and proved himself a reliable and highly trusted officer. At the close of the Rebellion he resigned from the United States Navy and made his home in Chicago, where his zeal for the public service soon made him the colonel of the Second Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, and later the presiding officer of the Union Veteran Club, as he always took a most active interest in the welfare and in the organization of the veterans of the War of the Rebellion.

He was one of the earliest members of our own society, and at our last monthly meeting he was one of the most animated and cheerful of the happy company seated around our table, and recounted the incidents and reminiscences of the naval service during the war. He was one of those who fully appreciated the important character of the services rendered by the men of the navy during our fearful struggle for national existence, and was ever ready to uphold the honor of the Union Jack, preserve the memories of those who fell while fighting for the flag of the Union. We shall long miss the merry twinkle of his bright eyes, and the hearty good will of his sturdy salutations. Let us hope that his spirit has found welcome companionship in the realm of the departed brave ones above.

Resolved, That the foregoing report be approved and spread upon the records and that copies thereof be presented to the widow and family of our departed friend.

HORATIO LOOMIS WAIT,
WINFIELD S. KAUFMAN.

William Hale Thompson, president of the Chicago Union Veteran Club, died at his residence in this city on the 17th day of November last. For the first time in our history a vacancy in the honored office of our presidency has, by the power that in the progress of time will call us all hence, been created. The chief thus fallen was an old and honored resident of this city, prominent in its social, its business and political circles. Genial in manner, generous in nature, strong in his personal views, frank and outspoken in their expression, he was a loyal citizen and a gallant defender of the Union when its existence was placed in peril by a struggle devised and precipitated by human slavery. Serving his country bravely on the field of battle, he served his adopted State in its legislative councils with conspicuous ability. Largely through his efforts the present militia laws were enacted, thus establishing a system and providing a school through and in which the fundamental knowledge of military training and discipline may be acquired, to meet contingencies in municipal, state and national affairs, with which the arm of the civil law has at times been powerless to cope. His public spirit induced him to take upon himself in its formative periods the command of one of the regiments of infantry thus organized—a task requiring the exercise of skill, tact, patience, personal influence, and personal generosity

and self-sacrifice. His humanity invoked his aid in the passage of a law for the protection of domestic animals, a thoughtful and noble service for the eradication of a conspicuous and inhuman species of cruelty. In political life he was a Stalwart Republican. He manifested an intense interest in this organization, as one of the aids to the success of the party in the interest and for the success of which he has for many years heroically labored.

His merits as husband and father rest with his memory sacredly in the keeping of the hearts of his household. Of his kindly counsels and personal aid, his vigorous and manly bearing among us, his comrades and fellow citizens, we desire to record our appreciation, and to incorporate into the minutes of our organization the keen grief we experience at his sudden and untimely death.

His history as a soldier is written upon and will be preserved in the records of his country. His example as a citizen in all of his relations of life will be preserved through such memorials as this inscribed upon the minutes of the various societies of which he was a conspicuous and influential member.

Resolved, That the foregoing testimonial to the memory of our deceased president be entered upon our minutes, and that a copy thereof, properly engraved and subscribed by the officers of this club, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

J. D. ADAIR,

Chairman of Committee.

J. A. MCCARTNEY,

JOHN C. BARKER.

IN MEMORIAM.

U. S. GRANT POST, No. 28,
DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS, G. A. R.
TUESDAY EVENING, December 22, 1891.

At a regular meeting of the U. S. Grant Post the following memorial was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

As the years roll on we are called together to pay our last tribute of respect to our comrade of the war. At each succeeding roll-call some familiar name is recorded as transferred to a higher command, there to receive the commendation of the Supreme Commander for duties here well performed and faithful adherence to the right.

In the death of William Hale Thompson the Grand Army of the Republic has lost an earnest adherent, the Department of Illinois a faithful worker, and U. S. Grant Post a devoted, true-hearted comrade, who was prompted by the noblest desires for the good of the order, and whose hand was always ready to do what his heart prompted—a comrade whose memory will ever be cherished lovingly by his co-laborers in the cause of freedom and good government, with whom it was ever his pride and boast to be ranked.

Born amid the rugged hills in New Hampshire, he breathed the air of liberty from his very birth, and though still young when traitors raised their impious hands against the flag, he offered his services and did good work in the U. S. Navy, first serving in the West Gulf Squadron under the command of Admiral Farragut, from which he was transferred to the North Atlantic Squadron, where he remained until the close of the war, rendering most efficient service in defense of the flag. At the close of the war he resigned his commission in the navy, as his temperament required duties of greater

activity, and he came to Chicago, then young, and soon made his energy and abilities felt in moulding the future of the city. His love of military life and discipline was such that he ere long was chosen as the colonel of the Second Regiment Illinois National Guard, which he made the equal of the best and gave the regiment a name and reputation surpassed by none.

At his death he was president of the Chicago Union Veteran Club, a political organization of veteran soldiers of the war, and his efficiency was manifest in the good work of that organization in the cause which gave it birth. He was one of the earliest members of Post 28, having joined its ranks on the 10th of February, 1876, being No. 42 on the roster, and while his business duties were such as prevented him from being a very active member, he was ever ready with hand and purse to advance the interest of the Post and of the order. To him who worthily wore the blue and carried the badge of honor worn by all members of the G. A. R., he was a friend, and never turned a deaf ear to their needs or the widows and orphans of those who died that the nation might live.

Resolved, That this memorial be spread upon the records of the Post, and presented, suitably engrossed, to his bereaved family.

CHARLES A. DIBBLE,
Commander.

E. J. BURKETT,
Adjutant.

GILBERT B. TUCKER,
A. P. CONNOLLY,
CHAS. E. SINCLAIR,
Committee.

HEADQUARTERS VETERAN UNION LEAGUE,
204 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO, November 17, 1891.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Commander in his wise dispensation of providence has summoned our comrade, Col. William Hale Thompson, to meet the Grand Army above; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our comrade we feel that we have lost a good citizen, a kind and generous friend, and a brave soldier.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the comrades of the Veteran Union League be extended to the family of our deceased associate in the hour of deep bereavement and affliction.

Resolved, That the members of the Veteran Union League attend the funeral of Col. Thompson in a body, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also be spread upon the records of this League.

D. HARRY HAMMER, *President.*

From the Real Estate Board came the following tribute:

IN MEMORIAM.

WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON.

At a meeting of the Chicago Real Estate Board held Thursday, November 19, 1891, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Col. William Hale Thompson the Real Estate Board recognizes the loss of a valuable member and a most estimable fellow citizen. While not fully identified with us in the active prosecution of business, he showed his appreciation of the necessity and value of our organization by becoming one of its earliest members. As

an ardent believer in the great future of Chicago, as a patriotic and public-spirited citizen, as a conservative and wise legislator, and as one from the rapidly-thinning ranks of those who served the nation in its hour of greatest need, we most heartily mourn his loss and most earnestly sympathize with his family and friends.

JOSIAH L. LOMBARD, *Pres.*, WILLIS G. JACKSON,
ROBERT P. WALKER, *Sec'y*, WM. D. KERFOOT.

In Masonry Col. Thompson was deservedly popular. He was a member of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A. F. and A. M.; York Chapter, No. 141, R. A. M. and St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templar, Chicago.

In fact, in every position to which he was called he was successful in the highest sense. As a business man, upright, reliable and honorable; as a public official, attentive and obliging in the discharge of his duties. With those finer traits of character which combine to form what we term friendship, which endear and attach man to man in

bonds which nothing but the stain of dishonor can sever, which triumph over disaster and misfortune, and shine brightest in the hours of adversity—with these qualities he was royally endowed. He was ever ready to promote the best interest of humanity. Though he was a man of strong determination and great force of character, yet he possessed one of the most sympathetic and tenderest of natures. At no time was he happier than when in the midst of his family. His disposition was at all times sincere and affectionate. He was very charitably disposed, and believed in supplying the wants of the individual actually in need. For those who applied to him for work, if he had no place himself, he would invariably find positions; nor would he stop at merely promising, but he would personally see that they were provided for, and as such he was a philanthropist in the best and truest sense of the word.

WILLIAM J. CHALMERS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch is a characteristic Chicago man, and justly ranked with that younger class whose progressive ideas and intense business enterprise and activity have contributed so largely to her material prosperity and growth.

He was born at Chicago, July 10, 1852, the son of Thomas and Janet (Telfer) Chalmers. His parents are both natives of Scotland. The father was born at Dronley, near Dundee, in 1815, and is treasurer of Fraser & Chalmers (Incorporated), hereinafter mentioned. The mother was born in 1818, in Edinburgh. Both are living, as are also the two sons and three daughters that have been born to them.

William J. received his education in the public and high schools of Chicago, and after closing his studies in school, went to work to learn a mechanical trade in the shops of the Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, of which his father was at that time general superintendent. In 1872, being then twenty years of age, young Chalmers became associated with his father in the then firm of Fraser & Chalmers, just starting, employing a working force of sixty men. From that beginning the business has gradually

developed and been extended, until now, in the eighteenth year of its existence, it employs one thousand and fifty men, with a weekly pay-roll of fourteen thousand dollars, and the name of Fraser & Chalmers, manufacturers of mining machinery, has a world-wide reputation, and the products of their immense establishment, the largest of its character in the world, are shipped to every quarter of the civilized globe. Besides its main plant and office, located at the corner of Union and Fulton streets Chicago, (new shops covering about ten acres of ground, fronting on Twelfth and Rockwell streets, have just been completed), the company has recently established itself at Erith on the Thames, near London, England, where a plant that will employ five hundred men will soon be in operation. From the commencement of the business Mr. Chalmers (our subject) has had entire control of the business management and finances of the company. And when in 1889 the business was changed from a partnership to a corporation, he became its vice-president and treasurer, and in January, 1891, was elected its president. In recognition of his superior qualities as an organizer and successful

financier, Mr. Chalmers has been called to positions of responsibility and trust, and has uniformly acquitted himself in a way that evidenced his eminent fitness for the places. He is one of the directors of the Chicago Athenæum, also a director of the Woman and Children's Hospital, and upon the decision by the United States Congress to hold the World's Columbian Exposition of 1892 at Chicago, he was chosen by the stockholders as one of the directors of that mammoth undertaking, and was re-elected as director in April, 1891. He is a man of superior social qualities, genial, generous and hospitable, and is prominently connected with numerous organizations, being president of the Illinois Club, member of the Chicago, Union League, Washington Driving Park, Electric and Athletic

clubs, all of Chicago, and the Engineers' Club, of New York. He was recently appointed a director of the School Board by Mayor Washburn for a three-year term. He is a Republican in politics and a Presbyterian in religious faith, and a member of the Third Presbyterian Church. Mr. Chalmers was married in 1877 to Miss Joan Pinkerton, only daughter of Allan Pinkerton, Esq., now deceased. Mrs. Chalmers is a lady of womanly qualities and attainments of a high order, a devoted wife and mother, and a most charming hostess.

They have two children—Joan Pinkerton, eleven, and Thomas Stuart, nine years of age; and their beautiful home at No. 234 South Ashland boulevard is the center of a large circle of warm friends.

HON. LYSANDER HILL,

CHICAGO, ILL.

IN studying the lives and characters of prominent men, we are naturally led to inquire into the secret of their success and the motives that prompted their action. Success is not a question of genius, as held by many, but rather a matter of experience and sound judgment. For when we trace the career of those who stand highest in public esteem, we find in nearly every case that they are those who have risen gradually, fighting their way in the face of opposition. Self-reliance, conscientiousness, energy, honesty—these are the traits of character that insure the highest emoluments and greatest success. To these may we attribute the success that has crowned the efforts of Judge Lysander Hill.

He was born in Union, Lincoln county, Maine, July 4, 1834. The son of Isaac and Eliza M. (Hall) Hill, tracing his ancestry both paternal and maternal to the old Puritan families who were among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts. After passing through the usual common-school education, he studied at Warren Academy and entered Bowdoin College in 1854 and graduated therefrom in 1858. Choosing the law as his profession, he entered the law office of A. P. Gould, at Thomaston, Me., and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He began practicing at once in Thomaston, form-

ing a partnership with J. B. Cilley under the firm name of Cilley & Hill. This partnership was dissolved in 1862, when Mr. Hill entered the federal army as captain in the Twentieth Maine Infantry.

In 1863, on account of physical disability, Mr. Hill received his discharge from the army. He resumed the practice of law, settling at Alexandria, Va., and also occupied an office at Washington, D. C. He formed a partnership at the former place with George Tucker under the style of Hill & Tucker.

In 1874 Mr. Hill moved to Washington, D. C., and formed a partnership with Mr. E. A. Ellsworth, under the firm name of Hill & Ellsworth, and this association continued until 1878. For the next few years Mr. Hill practiced his profession alone, devoting his attention largely to the practice of patent litigation, which he had made a specialty; but in May, 1881, he formed a connection with Mr. T. S. E. Dixon, of Chicago, which lasted until 1890.

Mr. Hill was married in February, 1864, to Adelaide R. Cole, of Roxbury, Mass. This union has been blessed with three children.

Mr. Hill was Register in Bankruptcy of the Eighth Judicial District of Virginia from 1867 to



Alexander Hill

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1869 when he was appointed Judge of said district to fill an unexpired term.

In politics Mr. Hill is and ever has been an earnest and sincere Republican. He was delegate to the National Convention which nominated Grant in 1868, and was a member of the Committee on Platform. He was also Chairman of the

Republican State Central Committee of Virginia for two years, but since 1869 he has taken little interest in politics, devoting his time and energies to the practice of his profession, which has been yearly increasing and which now takes him all over the United States. Without doubt Judge Hill takes rank as one of the ablest patent attorneys.

ELWYN B. GOULD,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE life-history of him whose name heads this sketch is worthy of record among those of Chicago's representative business men. While there are few phases in the lives of self-made men, of an emotional or sensational character, there is yet a motive power of energy, enterprise, continuity and determination worthy of study; and often, if we shall look for the secret of men's success, we find it only in their continuity in following out a well-defined purpose. This is eminently true of Elwyn B. Gould. A native of Keesville, New York, he was born April 10th, 1854, and is the son of H. W. and Elizabeth (Libby) Gould, who were natives of Maine, but who removed at an early day (1855) to Minnesota. At the conclusion of the War of the Rebellion his father settled in Boston, and there young Gould attended the public schools. In 1879 he started for California, and en route stopped in Chicago, whither his brother had preceded him and was in business on his own account. Liking the appearance of the city, our subject decided to remain and subsequently joined his brother in business, under the firm name of I. L. Gould & Co. Their business was importing and jobbing laces, handkerchiefs and lace novelties, etc. Together they have built up a fine business, which extends all over the South, North and Northwest. He is a prominent Mason, and there are probably few men better known in Masonic circles than he. He was made a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 526, September 25, 1885, and is a Past Master of this lodge. He is a member of Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. & A. M.; St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T.; Oriental Consistory S. P. R. S., and is at present (1892) High Priest of Corinthian Chapter, and Grand

S. W. of Chicago Council, Princes of Jerusalem, etc.

In politics he is a Republican, and although taking an active interest in all that concerns his party, he has never held an elective position except as a member of the Special Assessment Committee (appointed by Mayor Washburne), and also of the State Senatorial Committee for the Sixth Senatorial District. It is perhaps as the genial president of the well-known Marquette Club that Mr. Gould is best known. Elected a member of this club during the first year of its existence (1886), he was subsequently appointed to serve on its committee, and re-elected the following year. Two years later (1888) he was unanimously chosen as its secretary, and during his term of office gave such satisfaction as to warrant his being reappointed at its close, and again the year following. In March, 1890, he was elected president, an office which he now holds with credit to himself and satisfaction to the club. Quick to grasp a situation, he is always prepared for an argument and seldom fails to gain his point. Strict in his rulings and firm in his decisions, he is a born leader, and as such commands both the respect and esteem of his associates. Of the Marquette Club itself, little need be said, for it is known all over the country. It possesses an elegant club house, and its annual banquets are of wide repute, for the important issues of the day are freely discussed, and amongst the invited guests are usually found some of our most prominent men, and those of national fame. Having a roll of some four hundred members, it is in a flourishing condition, and is undoubtedly one of the leading political clubs of this country. In its building up and

development there are few who have taken a more prominent or active part than has the subject of our sketch, and he is one of the most popular and efficient club presidents in the city of Chicago.

In personal appearance Mr. Gould is tall and of good proportions, and has a commanding address. Genial and courteous in manner, he is

of unquestionable integrity and of keen perception, and possesses friends and acquaintances innumerable.

He was married in 1883 to Miss Jenny Gesel bracht, of Chicago. They have three children, viz: Grace, aged seven years; Elwyn Blaine, Jr., aged five years, and Herman Leslie, aged three years.

HON. JOHN P. ALTGELD,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOHN P. ALTGELD was born in Germany, December 30, 1847; was brought to this country by his parents when only a child and reared on a farm in Richland county, Ohio. His elementary education, in his early days, was very limited. In 1864, when sixteen years of age, he joined the Union army and participated in the James River campaign. Subsequently he taught school for a time, and in 1869 went west. At this time young Altgeld met and overcame the great struggle of his life. With a scant supply of money, he traveled on foot across Southern Illinois and when, after many privations, he reached the Mississippi River, opposite St. Louis, he had only fifteen cents left. With this he paid five cents ferry-boat fare, and a like sum for a still more unfortunate fellow traveler, and then balanced and closed his account by buying writing paper and a postage stamp with the remainder. He worked for some time in St. Louis and then went to Southern Kansas, where he was taken sick and had a severe struggle. After his recovery he went to Northwestern Missouri, where he taught school and studied law.

He was admitted to the bar in 1872. He was soon after appointed City Attorney of Savannah and afterwards elected State's Attorney of Andrew county. His success in these public positions and his ability as a lawyer made him one of the best known men in that section of the State. In 1875, desiring a larger field for his labors, he removed to Chicago. When he arrived in this city he was an entire stranger. He soon built up a large and lucrative practice, and was engaged in some of the most notable cases that came before the Cook county bench. In 1884 he

ran for Congress in the fourth district, and reduced the republican majority by several thousand, but was defeated; he, however, made a great reputation as a campaigner.

In 1886 Mr. Altgeld was nominated for Judge of the Superior Court of Cook county by the Democratic party, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. As a judge he proved himself fearless, independent and impartial; his decisions were clear, laconic and comprehensive, and gave proof of much care, study and legal knowledge. His energy and industry were remarkable, and won for him the highest encomiums of the press, the people and the profession.

After discharging the duties of his high office with the utmost satisfaction for five years, Judge Altgeld astonished everyone by handing his resignation to the Governor. The Judge assured his friends that the claims of his private business only could force him to retire from the position to which they did him the honor to elect him. "The duties of a judge," he said, "were not only onerous but unceasing, and he would not occupy the position unless he could give it his undivided attention. The people deserve and should receive the fullest services of those whom they select for high and important office." In 1890 he was made Chief Justice of the Superior Court.

Judge Altgeld is a Democrat, liberal and tolerant of the opinions of others, but an able exponent of the principles of his party. He is earnest, original and practical; and is a quiet, silent man who prefers action to talk, and who believes that social and industrial reforms are more readily effected by business methods than by the most eloquent post-prandial orations. His arguments



John P. Altgeld

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Samuel W. Ellerton

are clear, concise and convincing, and his thoughts are occasionally clothed in the choicest language and adorned by a simple and unaffected beauty.

Judge Altgeld has, during the last nine years, built some of the finest mercantile office buildings of this city, and has just completed Unity Building, probably the finest building of its class in the world. Amid his many business and professional duties, he has not forgotten or neglected the studious habits of early life, for we find him in these later busy days devoting himself occasionally to literature. "Our Penal Machinery and Its Victims," "Live Questions," and papers on various questions of the day, are from his pen. When tired of law and business, then he falls back to his early friend—study. He is fond of travel, and has visited nearly every place of interest in North America.

Judge Altgeld was married in 1877 to Miss Ford, of Richland county, Ohio.

He is in the prime of life, with fine physical development, and in the enjoyment of robust health. His expressive features reflect a calm, thoughtful and active intelligence, and impress you with the dignity, strength and reserve of an original mind. The success which has crowned his public career and the intelligent and manly grasp he has taken of social and industrial reforms, mark him out as a man of whom we shall hear more in the near future. If strong sympathy and active co-operation with every movement for the benefit of the masses, and a broad and liberal spirit, guiding great and generous efforts, deserve recognition, then shall an honorable and irreproachable career be rewarded by a grateful people.

SAMUEL W. ALLERTON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

DURING the past half century the growth and development of the city of Chicago has surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine. From a small village without organization, wealth or trade, she has become one of the foremost cities, not only of this continent, but of the world. This wonderful result and rapid growth has been effected by the courage, energy and business ability of her prominent citizens. Her healthful location on the shores of Lake Michigan, her prosperous industries and progressive instincts, have attracted to her the active and energetic workers of the world who represent the highest development of every industry and handicraft. They run the factories, man the ships, people the warehouses, direct the banks and hold the markets of Chicago. In this great Western metropolis they find ability recognized, energy appreciated and courageous effort amply rewarded. This phenomenal city to-day rules and regulates the stock markets of the world. The growth of this important industry may justly be called marvelous.

For nearly forty years the name of Samuel W. Allerton has been connected with this prosperous industry, and to him more than to any other mer-

chant may be given the credit of placing within the boundaries of this city the greatest stock market of the world.

Samuel W. Allerton was born in Dutchess county, New York, in the year 1829. He was brought up on his father's farm and received such education as could be obtained at that date on a farm in Northern New York. He remained on the farm until he was eighteen years of age, working during the summer and attending school in the winter. About this time he commenced farming on his own account, and was very successful, particularly in raising stock, and in a couple of years had accumulated the handsome sum of four or five thousand dollars. He was young, energetic and enterprising, and he decided to go West, where he hoped to find a new and wide field for his ambition. He first visited Buffalo, N. Y., then Cleveland, O., and last Chicago. He soon after invested his savings in a cattle ranch near Piatt county, Ill., but continued to attend the Chicago markets. By close attention to business and by untiring energy he soon became known as one of the most successful stockmen of the West, and by his own unaided efforts created and guided a most extensive and lucra-

tive business. From that early date to the present the business has continued under his individual management, and has grown and spread its branches to St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and many other Western cities. Mr. Allerton is also the owner of many farms and ranches and is financially interested in the principal stock yards on this continent.

Quiet, unostentatious and kind-hearted, he is always ready to help the deserving and the needy. His large wealth he invests with care and bestows with generosity. The city of Chicago feels proud of such men, whose honor, integrity and sterling character have done much for it and for the development of the resources of the West.

The appointment of Mr. Allerton as a member of the Board of Management of the World's Columbian Exposition was a high compliment to his experience and ability, and has given satisfaction generally. Mr. Allerton's thorough knowledge of finance, organizing ability, and practical knowledge of stock and farming and its claims, point

him out as a most useful accession to the World's Fair Directory.

Mr. Allerton is a director of the First National Bank of Chicago, one of the largest and most successful institutions of the kind in the United States, and great credit is due to the directory for bringing this great banking house to the front rank of financial institutions. Mr. Allerton is also a director of the Chicago City Railway Company, and is interested and identified with nearly all the great undertakings for the benefit of the city.

In 1860 Mr. Allerton married Miss Paduella W. Thompson, of Peoria. They have a family of two children, one boy and one girl—Robert H. and Katy R. His first wife died in 1880. He married a year later to Agnes C. Thompson, a sister of his first wife. In the quiet and sunshine of his happy home on Prairie avenue Mr. Allerton finds rest and repose after the cares and anxieties of his business, and in companionship of his accomplished wife and affectionate children he spends his happiest hours.

NELSON THOMASSON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE life of him whose name heads this sketch represents an eventful and interesting career. Integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points of his success. Few men are wider and more favorably known in the city of Chicago than is Nelson Thomasson. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born October 15, 1839, the son of William Poindexter and Charlotte (Pierce Leonard) Thomasson.

His father was born in 1796, and was in the war of 1812, although very young. Afterward he located in Corydon, Indiana, became a member of the legislature, and subsequently was prosecuting attorney; and while holding this office he prosecuted the murderer of the present United States Judge Gresham's father, who was at the time sheriff of the county. (See history of Indiana about the early life of W. P. Thomasson, by Gov. Wm. H. English, just published.) Corydon was at that time not only the capital of the State of Indiana, but in reality the capital of the whole Northwest Territory.

Mr. Thomasson soon after removed to Louisville, Ky., and was for many years a member of Congress from the Louisville district. On his father's side, Nelson Thomasson can trace his genealogy back to the Huguenots (see Dupuy family tree), and on his mother's side to the Pilgrim Fathers. A Captain Pierce commanded the Mayflower on several of her voyages (see the Pierce book). The name Thomasson is essentially English, and prominent in the nation. There is to-day (1892) a Thomasson in the English parliament. Nelson received a good education, attending private schools and the academy at Louisville, and when eighteen years old removed to Chicago and became a student and clerk in the law office of Messrs. Morris, Thomasson & Blackburn, and later held a similar position in the office of Mr. John G. Rogers, afterward Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County for several terms. Nelson Thomasson attended the law lectures of Louisville, Kentucky, during the junior class of 1859 and '60, and attended the law lectures of 1860 and '61 in Chicago, and his



Nelson Thomasson

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name is in the catalogue of the first year's graduates of the Chicago Law School, Judge Henry Booth delivering him the diploma. At the opening of the War of the Rebellion, he abandoned his law studies, and enlisting in the army, entered the United States service as a member of the "Sturges Rifles," one of the most noted companies that Chicago sent to the war, and being one of the only two companies in the Union army not connected with a regiment. These companies were mustered into the service for a special purpose, and were mustered out at the time General McClellan was relieved of his command. Mr. Thomasson was promoted to the regular army after the campaign in Western Virginia, becoming a member of the Company E, Fifth Regiment U. S. Infantry. He was at once ordered to his regiment in New Mexico, and when on the way to the regiment, he was retained to drill and instruct recruits; first at Fort Leavenworth and afterward at Fort Riley. During his five years' stay in New Mexico, he was an almost daily companion of the famous Kit Carson. After joining his regiment he served in the campaign against the Texans, said Texans were commanded by the rebel Generals Sibley and Bailey, and against the numerous Indian tribes of Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico, there being in his command besides his regiment, several of the regular army, three Colorado regiments, four California regiments and one regiment of regular artillery. It was during this time that occurred the celebrated Navajo campaign, led by the famous fighter, General James H. Carleton. His entire command was engaged in this campaign some three years, and he removed the Navajo tribe of Indians from West of the Rio Grande to Fort Sumter, one-hundred miles East on the Pecos river, and kept them there until they became semi-civilized, when General Sherman had them returned to where they are now, at Fort Wingate, on the Rio Puerco. On several occasions during the war, Mr. Thomasson's regiment was ordered to return to the States, but the orders were countermanded by General Canby upon the plea that he could not spare it from his command. As to Captain Thomasson's history during his army service, it is too long to incorporate here, and we will have to refer the reader to Colonel Guy V. Henry's able book on army appointments, published in the "seventies," also

the many complimentary orders and reports in the War Department at Washington. After the close of the war, Mr. Thomasson was engaged in the recruiting service for one year at Chicago, and another year at Newton Barracks, after which he was ordered to join his regiment on the Western plains, where he continued in service until December, 1870. Upon the reduction of the regular army about that time, Mr. Thomasson resigned from the service, receiving one year's pay in advance, as six hundred other regular army officers did at this time. Upon retiring to private life, he took up his abode in Chicago, and at once engaged in the real estate business, meeting with marked success from the start. One of his first real estate transactions was the purchase of a tract of one-hundred and sixty acres lying south from Chicago, now known as "Pitner's Subdivision," in which Judge Gwynn Garnett was associated with him. They paid for this land one hundred and forty dollars per acre, and sold it for four hundred dollars per acre, thus realizing from this one transaction a snug little fortune. His unusual success continued uninterruptedly until the financial crisis of 1873 swept over the country, when, like so many others, he lost nearly everything that he had made; but fortunately was enabled to meet his obligations and pay his debts dollar for dollar. During the several years succeeding this panic, when real estate business was paralyzed, and the values were depreciated, and trade in all lines was dull, he never lost heart, but with strong determination to regain his losses worked with a will, much of the time at his daily duty fourteen hours per day.

With the return of prosperous times, Mr. Thomasson's business revived, so that he not only regained his former financial standing, but far surpassed it, and now (1892) is counted among the wealthy real estate owners of Chicago. In connection with an extensive brokerage business, he handles much of his own property, and with facilities unsurpassed, is always prepared to buy, sell, lease or exchange city or suburban property of every description. His long experience renders his opinions of great value to those seeking his counsels.

While Mr. Thomasson owns a large amount of real estate, his investments have extended into other channels as well. He is a large stockholder

in all the Chicago street railway companies, and owns a large amount of stock in various buildings, among which are the Chemical Bank building, and also in many of the industrial companies.

Mr. Thomasson is a man of fine personal and social qualities, and is exceedingly popular among his wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Thomasson is a Republican—not a partisan nor a sycophant; but he is content to work hard at every election for the success of good officers and honest government, but says he has been an officeholder for ten years of his life, and is satisfied to let others scramble for offices.

He is a member of the Oriental Lodge, No. 33, and also of the Apollo Commandery of Knights Templar. He also belongs to the Loyal Legion, and to the Union League and Washington Park clubs, and also the Union Club on the North Side. Mr. Thomasson is a man of fine literary attainments, and in his elegant library has probably the

finest collection of Napoliana and Americana in Chicago.

He is an interesting conversationalist and ready thinker, and well posted on all topics of the day. In stature, slightly above the medium height, stockily built, quick and active in his movements, and possesses a decidedly military bearing.

His success in life is due mainly to his own unaided efforts. He has earned for himself a name that will always be identified with the history of Chicago.

Mr. Thomasson was married in 1873 to Miss Nanniene Mason Norton, of Louisville, Kentucky, who descended from the well-known Douglass families of Virginia and originally from Scotland. This little lady is very popular among her many admiring friends, and when she gives receptions, few, if any, regrets are ever sent. They have three children—Leonard, Nelson and Nanniene Thomasson.

EDWARD F. LAWRENCE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE person whose name stands at the head of this sketch was born on the 29th of October, 1835, at Groton, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, which was the home of several previous generations of his family. His father was Benjamin F. Lawrence, and his mother, Elizabeth Fenelly Staples. In 1837 they moved to Belvidere, Boone county, Illinois, where their boy attended the public schools. He afterwards studied under Rev. Arthur B. Fuller, brother of Margaret Fuller, Countess of Ossoli, for about two years, and in 1847 he was sent to Lawrence Academy, Groton, Massachusetts, of which Rev. James Means was the principal. He returned home in 1849, and was placed by his father in a country store, conducted by Henry Loop and Sons, where he spent the winter of 1849-50.

In the spring of 1850, he was in the employ of Honorable Robert W. Waterman, now Governor of California, at Genoa, DeKalb county, Illinois, and in the summer of the same year he moved to Sycamore, same county, and went into the employ of J. S. and J. C. Waterman, brothers of his former employer. The experience of those

years was all gained in what are known as "country stores," dealing in everything usually kept in such establishments, and tended to prepare him for other fields of labor.

In the fall of 1850, Mr. Lawrence's father was in Boston, purchasing goods for his own store at Belvidere, and while there, apprenticed his son to Messrs. Whitney and Fenno, one of the leading dry goods jobbing houses of that period. With this house Mr. Lawrence remained six years, during the several changes which took place in the firm name, gaining experience and business training, and winning the confidence and esteem of his employers. A portion of his term of service was spent as a salesman of the firm, in traveling through a scope of country of which Chicago was one corner, St. Paul and Minneapolis, then St. Anthony's Falls, another, Rock Island another, and then across country by way of the Illinois river, back to Chicago. In those days railroads were few, and sleeping cars unknown, the distances between different places being made, except on the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, by horses. In the winter the vehicle was a sleigh, and at other sea-



Edward H. Lawrence

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sons a wagon. Many ludicrous incidents occurred, one of them, which Mr. Lawrence relates to the writer, will serve as an illustration. While making a trip through Wisconsin in a covered wagon, with two other drummers (that being the name by which parties traveling to solicit trade are known), each representing different lines of business, they were crossing the Wisconsin river, just before reaching Prairie du Chien, when they met a St. Louis drummer who had stopped his horse at a hole in the ice for the purpose of letting him drink. Noticing that he had a singular outfit with which to make his journey, they hailed him and he responded. His horse was so poor as to cause them to wonder whether he would be able to stand alone when taken from his harness. The harness consisted of a few ropes, with the necessary knots here and there to keep it from falling off. His vehicle was a sleigh, of the kind called by half-breed Frenchmen, "a train." The whole outfit, including the horse, if put up at auction, would not have brought ten dollars. Mr. Lawrence was the spokesman of his party, and after learning that he had been from home nearly six weeks, asked him how and where he had come by that turnout. His reply was, that when he left St. Louis he had a fine pair of horses, new harness, Buffalo robes and new leather top buggy. His desire for trading was so great that he had begun to swap horses, and had indulged in that luxury from time to time, and before them was the result. He concluded by advising Mr. Lawrence to beware of horse traders.

Occasionally the monotony of the trip was varied by a break-down, and one was recalled which, at the time, bade fair to be a serious and uncomfortable accident. Fortunately, it happened near a house. The break was in the whiffle-tree. A new one was a necessity, the ironing of which required the boring of holes. The only tool on the place was an axe—not at all handy for boring a half-inch hole—that being the size needed. Neither Lawrence nor his companions knew how to get out of the trouble, nor could the host give the necessary information. Fortunately, deliverance was near at hand, for, later in the evening, Elder Bronson, a Methodist Episcopal preacher, on his circuit, arrived at the house. This man, who had been on the frontier as a missionary for more than fifty years, knew

what to do. He first ordered a big fire in the open fireplace, and in it threw the old whiffle-tree, iron work and all. The wood was soon consumed and the irons released. But how to bore the holes with an axe was the difficulty for Mr. Lawrence and his companions. To the Elder it was perfectly easy. He took one of the hot irons and soon made a hole by burning. By midnight the job was finished, and, while not so handsome as the broken whiffle-tree, the new one was stronger and carried them safely through. Then Mr. Lawrence and his companions expressed their thankfulness, and united with the Elder in prayer and praise for their deliverance.

Mr. Lawrence came to Chicago in 1858, and has resided there ever since. He has been engaged in various lines of business, and has been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1859. He is one of the directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and has been for more than twenty years a director of the First National Bank of Chicago. As a business man, he has been successful beyond the ordinary lot of men, and enjoys the reputation in the commercial world of being clear-headed. He is cool and deliberate in his judgments, a good judge of men, and is universally esteemed for his integrity, his hospitable nature, and engaging, social qualities. A marked characteristic throughout his life has been his ready adaptation to circumstances and environments; and a rule of his life has been to make the best of everything. He is a man of even temperament, and while prosperity has never caused him to be elated overmuch, misfortunes and disappointments have not cast him down. In his business relations and in his private life he has sustained a manliness and nobility of character that have won for him universal confidence and esteem.

In politics he has always been a Democrat, and takes great interest in the success of his party. At the same time, he extends to those who differ with him in political faith, that toleration which he demands for himself.

Mr. Lawrence married Mary, the youngest daughter of David and Agnes Ballentine, of Waukegan, Lake county, Illinois, on the twenty-third day of May, 1861. They have one son, Dwight.

Mr. Lawrence is a man of fine presence, being large in stature, and robust in constitution. He

is courteous and dignified, kind-hearted and generous. He inherits from the ancestors of his mother a French spoliation claim, but, like

many others, regards it rather in the light of a relic than a possible source of addition to his fortune.

BENJAMIN F. JACOBS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

IN this materialistic age, an age in which almost every one seems imbued with but one idea, that of the rapid accumulation of wealth, it is refreshing occasionally to meet with one who has other ambitions, other thoughts and immeasurably higher motives in life. The business men of Chicago have the reputation of being wide awake and enterprising, but too much devoted to business. While this may be true, there are yet to be found among our representative business men a few at least who manage to devote time and thought to some great movement of worthy cause, be it educational, charitable or religious. Among the most prominent of this class in the city of Chicago is the subject of this sketch. Benjamin F. Jacobs, the son of Charles P. and Eliza (Pelton) Jacobs, was born in Paterson, N. J., September 18, 1834. His father's family were from Rhode Island, and formerly from England. His mother was of French extraction, a descendent of the Huguenots. Upon leaving school he entered his father's store, and in April, 1854, with much courage and little cash, he came to Chicago. Acting as clerk for several years (until 1861), he formed a partnership and engaged in the grocery, fruit and provision business on South Water street. In 1868 he associated his brothers with him, continuing business in the same place until the great fire of 1871 stripped them of nearly all their possessions. Meanwhile, in 1869, Mr. Jacobs began to operate in real estate, and in 1870 he left the other business in the care of his brothers and devoted himself to this new avocation. After the fire of 1871 he extended his operations and was engaged in building one of the suburbs of the city, when overtaken by the panic of 1873. Though suffering in common with others severe reverses as the result of this financial crisis, nevertheless he continued his business, and to-day is numbered among the successful and prominent real estate dealers of this city. Energy and determination, combined

with integrity and good business methods, have won for him ultimate success.

But it is as an educator, as an organizer and as a tireless worker and manager, that the subject of this sketch has perhaps gained his highest, and in a certain sense a remarkable, reputation. Coming to Chicago in his twentieth year, he united with the First Baptist Church and entered the Sunday-school as a pupil, and soon after became a teacher. In 1856 he was elected superintendent of the First Mission Sunday-school, under the care of Baptists, and the Third Mission school of the city. Subsequently he became the superintendent of the home school, which made for itself a notable reputation throughout the country. He was at the same time the teacher of an adult class that numbered five hundred. After the fire of 1874 had destroyed the building of the First Church, Mr. Jacobs organized a down-town mission, from which grew the Newsboys' Mission, afterward called the Waifs' Mission. In 1881 he united with others in the organization of the Immanuel Baptist Church, and became superintendent of its school, which office he retains. He is now serving his thirty-sixth year as a Sunday-school superintendent.

He was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association, in 1858, of which he was president in 1863-4, and is one of the life trustees. At the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he was made one of the Army Committee, and for four years was secretary of the Northwestern branch of the United States Christian Commission. In this capacity he was often on the battlefield, beginning with Fort Donelson, in 1862, and ending at Nashville in December, 1864. He also traveled over the Northwest, holding meetings and raising money and supplies for the troops.

At the close of the war, with Mr. Moody and others, Mr. Jacobs turned his efforts to the work of Sunday-school organization. He was elected



R. F. Jacobs

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president of the State Sunday-School Convention in 1868, and chairman of the State Executive Committee in 1873. He has been annually re-elected to the latter office, and is now serving his twentieth year. In 1867 he began to urge the adoption of the uniform or International plan of Sunday-school lessons, which has since given him world-wide fame. Of him and his connection with this great work, Miss Frances E. Willard writes in the *Sunday-School Times*: "Ours is a day in which each great movement has for its central figure some personality that incarnates its method and idea. Organization being the watchword, there must be organizers; and it is safe to say that each of the guilds now so numerous is a success according to the vigor and devotion of its chief. Men will not rally around vacancy, but they will around a leader. He must be born, he cannot be made. He must have a hand of iron in a glove of velvet. He must believe in and must work for their best interests without haste and without rest. He must fling himself into the movement with it to sink or swim, and he must be loyal to the unfolding purpose of God as he understands it, even unto death.

"A man who was to develop after this fashion until he became the central figure of the World's Sunday-School movement now lives in the Electric City, otherwise Chicago, and his name is Benjamin F. Jacobs."

The National Sunday-School Convention which met at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1872, adopted the plan of uniform lessons, and a committee was chosen to select the first course of lessons for seven years; the second committee was chosen at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1878; the third committee at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1884, and the fourth committee at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1890. The fourth committee's term of office is from 1894 to 1899. Mr. Jacobs has from the beginning been a member of this committee. In 1881 he was elected chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Sunday-School Convention. He was re-elected in 1884, 1887, and in 1890 to serve until 1893. He planned the World's Sunday School Convention, held in England in 1889, and secured the attendance of 428 delegates from America, a steamship being chartered to convey them across the Atlantic. He declined the presidency of that convention, but

was chosen one of the two executives of the World's Sunday-school Committee. He has been for the last twelve years the leader of the Farwell Hall Saturday noon teachers' meeting in Chicago, which has now an attendance of five hundred active Sunday-school workers. His duties as chairman of the International Sunday-School Executive Committee have taken him into most of the States and territories, and the Canadian Provinces.

He has been honored by his own denomination, having been president of the Chicago Baptist Social Union in 1887-8, and chairman of the Illinois Baptist Sunday-School Commission since 1888.

Into his public speaking Mr. Jacobs puts the same earnestness that is characteristic of all that he does. Whether it be in a talk before a group of friends, in his weekly unfolding of the Sunday-school lesson, in an illustrated lecture descriptive of life across the sea, or in an address before listening thousands in a great convention, there will be found that kind of direct, telling appeal to the heart as well as the mind which moves men. There is about his public addresses the "action," which is the test of true oratory, while every now and then some humorous phrase or epigrammatic sentence will provoke a smile or bring a burst of applause. A tender allusion or a pathetic anecdote is likely to follow and turn the smiles to tears.

Mr. Jacobs was married April 16, 1854, to Miss Frances M. Eddy, daughter of Dr. John M. Eddy, of Naperville, Illinois, formerly a leading physician of Rochester, New York. Her mother was the daughter of Judge Benjamin Wiley, formerly of Rome, New York. Mrs. Jacobs is a lady of much ability and fine culture, a true helpmeet in every sense of the word.

Well-known for his ability and enterprise in the management of real estate, highly respected by all who know him, and possessing a large circle of friends, B. F. Jacobs is a representative business man, and a typical Chicago citizen. We cannot do better in closing this sketch of a man who has commanded success in whatever he has attempted, than to use the words of the brilliant woman from whose tribute to her friend quotation has been made. She says: "It has become trite to say that Illinois gave Lincoln and Grant to the

Union; but we may well remind the Republic, and the rest of mankind, that here Dwight L. Moody served his apprenticeship, here Philip P. Bliss began to sing his deathless songs, here Major Whittle's name first attained celebrity, here Mary A. Livermore became known as a philanthropist, and here B. F. Jacobs was set for the advance of

such world-wide and popular study of the Bible as had never before been dreamed of. He is a true Chicagoan, with the push and pluck and the daring that go with such a make-up, but all these qualities would not avail except that his heart has become gentle as that of a child, and his spirit most tender and brotherly."

WILLIAM BEST,

CHICAGO, ILL.

WILLIAM BEST was born in the ancient city of Canterbury, England, in 1841, and is the son of William and Mary Ann (Whitehead) Best. Canterbury was his father's native city, while his mother came originally from Sussex, England. Arriving in this country when but ten years of age (in 1852), our subject came almost directly to Chicago, and completed his education in the public schools, gaining a good commercial and thoroughly practical education. In 1857 he entered the employ of Messrs. John C. Partridge & Co., wholesale tobacconists, as an office boy, at a salary of five dollars per week. At the end of one year he was promoted, and such was his ability and value to the firm that he finally became a partner in the business. Mr. John C. Partridge dying in 1876, Mr. Best became head of the house, and shortly afterward organized the firm of Best, Russell & Co., which succeeded to the business of John C. Partridge & Co. On May 1st, 1891, the concern of Best, Russell & Co. was incorporated under the State laws, under the name of Best & Russell Company, Mr. Best being elected president of the same.

In 1883 Mr. Best was elected collector of taxes of the town of South Chicago, being nominated without his knowledge or consent. He reluctantly accepted the nomination at the earnest solicitations of his friends, and at the election which followed he ran far ahead of his ticket, and that, too, without any canvassing or solicitation on his part. The bond which he furnished amounted to the immense sum of seven million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the seventeen men who signed it represented twenty-four million dollars. It was undoubtedly the largest bond ever given in the West, and worthily evidenced the

great confidence and trust reposed in Mr. Best's honesty and integrity. For his bond it must be remembered was signed by business men, and not, as is usually the case, by banks, whose recompense it is to have control of all surplus collections. Mr. Best filled his office until 1884, with great ability and satisfaction to the tax-payers, and to his credit be it said, he refused to retain the two per cent. usually retained by occupants of this position.

He was married in August, 1865, to Miss Louise C. Sterling, daughter of Isaac B. Sterling, of Chicago. Mr. Best has two children living—William and Florence G. Another daughter, Grace L., died at the age of thirteen years. He was appointed in March, 1886, South Park commissioner as successor to Mr. Bernard Callaghan. The position came to him unsolicited, and he consented to accept it only upon the urgent demands of those who recognized his fitness and ability. The proposition to extend Michigan avenue boulevard south of Thirty-fifth street was at that time a much discussed topic. Interested parties were greatly at variance in their opinions, and Mr. Best, though asked to make his views public, with that energy and honesty which are so characteristic of him, refused to state his views or how he would vote if he became a member of the board until he was thoroughly informed and understood the matter in all its bearings; and, to use his own words, "Until I have so informed myself, I will not put myself on record as holding to any opinion or pledge myself to vote either way—not for all the offices in the county." This reply was straightforward; it was the reply of a man accustomed to weigh well his motives, and who never promises what he does not intend to perform. His reply



Yours Very Truly
William Besh

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pleased the judges, and he was recommended by them as a thoroughly reliable and competent man—and he was elected, giving a bond (as is usual) of fifty thousand dollars. In 1887 Mr. Best was elected president of the board, and held that position until the expiration of his term, in 1891. He was the unanimous choice of the Circuit Court judges to succeed himself as commissioner, an action which reflected high honor upon Mr. Best and has resulted in great benefit to Chicago's park system.

In September, 1886, he was nominated for the shrievalty of Cook county. His nomination was substantially by acclamation, and was the result of the high esteem in which he is held by the community wherein his active life has been spent. When his name was mentioned for a more desirable place than the sheriff's office—one that would make smaller demand upon the personal attention—Mr. Best was emphatic in his refusal to be considered a candidate. His nomination for the sheriff's office was an expression of the popular wish, and Mr. Best at first made an effort to accede to the popular wish, but on further consideration was forced to withdraw his name. The demands of his extensive business already engrossed so much of his time and attention that to accept this office, and still attend to his business affairs, must have resulted in great injustice to one of these interests. His retirement was marked with the kindest feeling of his party.

Politically a Democrat, he is one of the party's staunchest supporters, but his business interests

are so great and his time so fully occupied that he is unable to devote to party organization that attention which he would otherwise be glad to devote.

Socially, he is connected with some of our best clubs, such as the Washington Park, Calumet, Douglas, Iroquois, etc. He is a Mason of the thirty-second degree and a member of Apollo Commandery, Knights Templar.

In religious faith he is a Presbyterian. He is an attendant at the Sixth Presbyterian Church, and for many years has been a member of its Board of Trustees. He was chairman of the Building Committee at the time the present church building was erected at the corner of Vincennes and Oak avenues, and laid the corner-stone of same on Tuesday, July 8, 1879, and has always been prominent in all its affairs. Mr. Best is a stockholder in the World's Columbian Exposition, and was official proxy holder of shares subscribed for same for the purpose of electing directors thereof, and had sufficient proxies which with his own shares would have elected him a director, but being president of the South Park Board of Commissioners, and knowing that the "site" question would come up between the two bodies, he chose to cast his votes for others than himself.

As a representative of one of Chicago's great commercial enterprises, and as a citizen of more than ordinary prominence, William Best is well deserving a place in a work which contains the biographies and the history of Chicago's most eminent citizens and representative business men.

ORLANDO H. CHENEY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch was born at Ash-tabula, Ohio, on Nov. 1, 1839. His parents, born in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and descended on both sides from old New England stock, moved to Ohio and were among the pioneers in that State. His elementary education was attained in such schools as the times afforded. The school-house he attended, however, has become an object of historical interest, it having been the scene of the early labors of the martyred president, James A. Garfield.

After mastering the rudiments, he entered the Grand River Institute, where he completed his school education and was graduated. His inclination and education fitted him for the profession of civil engineering, and as the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad was then being constructed, he accepted a position on its surveying force, and thus put his knowledge to a practical use.

At the opening of the War of the Rebellion in 1861, he, as his father had done in the war of

1812, did not permit the first call for volunteers to pass unheeded, but responded to the call for seventy-five thousand ninety-days men, and enlisted on April 16, 1861, in the Nineteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, infantry.

After his term of enlistment had expired, he re-enlisted in the Eleventh New York Battery, and although severely wounded on July 3, 1863, in the battle of Gettysburg, he did not lay down his arms until the surrender of Lee.

In 1866 he settled in Chicago, and has held official positions ever since, maintaining through all an unspotted record and a character above reproach. The positions he has held have been:

Assistant County Surveyor, 1866 to 1875; Assistant Engineer of the Street Department, 1875 to 1880. In 1880 he was appointed Superintendent of Sewers, and is still (1892) holding that position.

In 1875 he joined the Masonic Fraternity, and has held all chairs from the Blue Lodge to Chapter and Commandery.

On December 21, 1871, he was married to Miss Laura McMahon, and has a family of four children.

Mr. Cheney has a well-developed physique, a pleasing address and a commanding presence, and a man whose very manner marks him as a man of prominence.

HON. ALFRED ENNIS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch is a profound lawyer, argumentative and diplomatic, scholarly, dignified and accomplished, careful, painstaking, studious and unassuming. He has attained eminence in his profession and an honorable place among his fellow men. He has a well-balanced judgment, and possesses strong analytical and logical reasoning power. He delves deep into legal science in the endeavor to bring to light new facts and principles. He is a recognized authority on corporation law. He is broad, comprehensive and liberal in his views. He has traveled extensively and is well informed. He is genial and makes many warm friends.

Alfred Ennis was born June 24, 1837, in Morgan county, Indiana. He was the oldest of three brothers—his brothers being named Gainford Forrest and James Paris. His father, Mitchell Ennis, was a native of Kentucky, and his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Trent, was a native of Virginia. They were among the early settlers in Central Indiana. They owned and resided upon a farm; were members of the Methodist Church, exemplary citizens and highly esteemed. Alfred lived upon the farm with his parents. He was ambitious and progressive and a great favorite with his associates and acquaintances. At the age of eighteen his educational advantages had been only such as resulted from his own efforts in studying at home, evenings

and Sundays, and in attending a country school during the winter seasons.

In the fall of 1855, having earned and saved a small sum of money, he was enabled to attend Franklin College, Indiana. While there he was compelled to avoid the slightest unnecessary expense, which proved good training. He was a faithful and laborious student. When his money was exhausted, he returned home and taught school in the district where he was raised. In attendance at this school were many of his former associates and acquaintances, some of whom were much older and larger than himself. The school was a success. At its close, with the money earned, he was enabled to resume his attendance at college, and applied himself to study with more than his usual zeal. At the close of his college course he returned home and devoted his spare time to study, teaching school during the winter seasons. At the age of twenty-one he had become a leader in his community.

In the summer of 1858 he was offered the position, which he accepted, of salesman in the dry goods house of Messrs. Parks and Hite (Perminster M. Parks and Milton Hite), the largest and wealthiest mercantile firm at Martinsville, the county seat. He gave entire satisfaction to his employers, whose implicit confidence he gained, and who were ever afterward his most intimate personal and business friends.



Alfred Russel Wallace



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In March, 1859, Mr. Ennis' father died, leaving his mother and two brothers alone upon the farm. He at once withdrew from his engagement with Messrs. Parks and Hite, and returned home, where he, with his two brothers, took charge of and cultivated the farm that season. He was appointed administrator of his father's estate, which necessitated his obtaining and reading the statutes of the State, and this resulted in his forming a desire to study law. He obtained Blackstone's Commentaries and read them during the summer of that year. When the greater part of farm work was done for that season, he taught a subscription school in his home district, from which he realized sufficient money to enable him to attend law school.

In the fall of 1859, having successfully settled up his father's estate, leaving his mother and two brothers upon the farm, he, in company with a young neighboring friend, James M. Dill (now Judge Dill, of Bellville, Illinois), attended a law school in Indianapolis, Indiana, conducted by the Hons. Jonathan W. Gordon, Napoleon B. Taylor and John Coburn. At the close of this school he attended the law school of the Northwestern Christian University, in the same city, where the Hon. Samuel E. Perkins, then one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Indiana, was the professor. At this school he entered the senior class, and in the spring of 1860 was graduated. He again returned home, where his counsel was soon sought by his friends and acquaintances. He was soon employed to commence suits and conduct trials. His first case was of a novel character and without a precedent. A man named Hall seeing a swarm of bees passing in the air, pursued them some distance, when he succeeded in settling them on a small tree on the land of a man named Hess. Hall returned home for a hive. While gone, Hess, who lived near by, discovered the bees, felled the tree, put the bees into a hive, and carried them away. Hall claimed the bees. Hess refused to give them up. Hall applied to Mr. Ennis for counsel, who advised the commencement of an action of replevin. The action was commenced. On the day of the trial, Mr. Ennis appeared for Hall. He recognized the fact that this was more than an ordinary event in his life, perhaps a turning point. He took the position that bees, though *feræ naturæ*,

might be subdued and reclaimed, when they would become the subject of qualified property and ownership; that the pursuing and settling the bees by Hall was such a subduing and reclaiming as to give him a qualified property in them. His reasoning had its desired effect—a decision was rendered in favor of Hall. This victory was followed by others. Thus encouraged, Mr. Ennis applied himself to the study of his profession with renewed hope, energy and perseverance.

In the fall of 1860 he opened an office at Martinsville, Indiana, the county seat of his native county. He soon gained the reputation of being the most studious and industrious lawyer, and of keeping the neatest and best arranged office, in the place. He was determined to succeed, consequently gave his undivided attention to business, and was in almost constant attendance at his office or in court. About this time Mr. Ennis formed a partnership with the Hon. Samuel H. Buskirk, subsequently one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Indiana, a lawyer of experience and ability, who then resided at Bloomington, Indiana, but attended the courts at Martinsville.

On November 29, 1860, Mr. Ennis was married, at Manchester, Indiana, to Miss Almarinda Baldrige, a young lady of high culture and refinement, whose acquaintance he had formed while attending law school. Miss Baldrige was a daughter of the late Rev. Daniel Baldrige, a pioneer minister of renown in the Christian Church of Ohio. She was a faithful and devoted member of the church, and, like her husband, industrious, economical, energetic and persevering.

From this time forward Mr. Ennis applied himself to the duties of his profession with all the power he could command. His fidelity to clients, honesty of purpose, and upright deportment as a man, commanded universal respect. He succeeded in his profession far beyond his most sanguine expectations. He was in his office early and late; would often rise in the morning before daylight, and, while his wife prepared breakfast, saw and split a supply of wood for the day; then eat his breakfast and go to his office and commence the day's work while it was yet too dark to read without the aid of a lamp. In the summer of 1863 the partnership existing between Mr. Ennis

and Mr. Buskirk was dissolved by mutual consent, the strongest ties of friendship and personal regard for each other ever afterward existing.

At the beginning of the year 1864, Mr. Ennis formed a partnership with Hon. Cyrus F. McNutt, a man of the same age, a classmate both at college and at law school, and subsequently professor of law in the State University of Indiana, and now judge of the Superior Court at Terre Haute, Indiana. This partnership was a success.

In the summer of 1866, Mr. Ennis joined the Christian Church, and has since lived a worthy, consistent and exemplary member thereof.

At the beginning of the year 1867 the partnership existing between Mr. Ennis and Mr. McNutt was dissolved by mutual consent, their friendship continuing.

In the spring of 1867, Mr. Parks, one of Mr. Ennis' former employers, then the wealthiest as well as the most prominent and influential man in the county, died. By the terms of his will, which had not been previously made known to Mr. Ennis, his estate, consisting of large banking, mercantile and farming interests, aggregating more than a quarter of a million dollars, was placed under the exclusive control and management of his executors for a period of over nine years. So much confidence had Mr. Parks in Mr. Ennis' integrity and ability that in his will he named him as his principal executor—there being two, one of Mr. Parks' sons, much younger than Mr. Ennis, being named as the other. The tenure of this trust being so great, Mr. Ennis, who had determined to devote his entire time strictly to the duties of his profession, and not to engage in any other business pursuits, voluntarily declined to accept it.

In the fall of 1867, Mr. Ennis, who has always been the embodiment of order, system and regularity in business, and who has a critically artistic taste, refitted and refurnished his offices in the most attractive manner, at the same time adding a great number of new volumes to his then large law library. He now had the best arranged law offices and the largest law library in the place. At this time his mother and two brothers moved to the county seat, where his elder brother, who had received a good education, engaged in mercantile pursuits, his younger brother

attending school and subsequently commencing the study of law in Mr. Ennis' office.

In the spring of 1869, Mr. Ennis was employed to go abroad in the interest of clients. Before starting he was presented with many kind letters of introduction and commendation addressed to prominent men both in this country and in England. Among such letters was the following from the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, late Vice-President of the United States, now deceased:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 21, 1869.

HON. JOHN E. RISLEY, Washington, D. C.

Dear Friend: Allow me to introduce Alfred Ennis, Esq., a prominent lawyer and most worthy gentleman of Morgan county in this State. He visits Washington on his way to Europe, and will make a short stay. If you can make it pleasant for him, in any way, or aid him in any preparations for his journey, I shall be gratified.

I am very truly yours,

T. A. HENDRICKS.

Mr. Ennis first stopped in the city of Liverpool, where he saw many objects of general interest. He then visited the city of Chester, the oldest inhabited place in the United Kingdom, where he saw many objects of great antiquity, some of which dated back more than two thousand years. He then visited the city of London, where he remained about one month. While there he attended sessions of all the courts, and saw their practical working under the old common law and equity forms of procedure. He was present at the trial, before the House of Lords, of the noted suit of William Patrick Ralston Shedden and his daughter, Miss Annabella Jean Shedden, of Scotland, appellants, against Patrick and the Attorney General, respondents. The suit involved, among other things, the questions of whether or not William Patrick Ralston Shedden, the father, was a legitimate or illegitimate son, and whether or not he was an alien or a British subject. The arguments for the appellants were made by themselves in person, the father speaking two days and the daughter, Miss Shedden, speaking twenty-three days. While there he visited many places of general interest, including the Houses of Parliament, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's religious temple, where he heard that celebrated divine. He also made many acquaintances while there. He visited George Peabody and Judah P. Benjamin, the distin-

guished Americans, then there. Through the courtesy of the Hon. Benjamin Moran, at that time the American Secretary of Legation in London, he was granted the privileges while there of the reading-room of the British Museum. The following was Mr. Moran's letter of request:

UNITED STATES LEGATION, LONDON, June 14, 1869.

My Dear Sir: The bearer, Alfred Ennis, Esq., is an American gentleman who has come highly recommended to me. He desires a card of admission to the reading-room of the British Museum, and you will much oblige me by granting this favor to him.

Very truly yours,

BENJAMIN MORAN.

J. WINTER JONES, ESQ., Principal Librarian British Museum.

Mr. Ennis visited France, first stopping in the city of Paris. While there he attended sessions of all the courts, and saw the practical administration of justice under the civil law. He then visited the city of Versailles, and saw the celebrated palace at that place, and inspected its immense art galleries and historical museums. He then visited Malmaison, and saw the old residence of Napoleon I—the home of the Empress Josephine when living. He visited Scotland, stopping in the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, where he saw much that was interesting. He visited Ireland, stopping in the cities of Belfast, Dublin, Cork and Queenstown. From Queenstown he sailed for home, experiencing four days and nights of severe storm in mid-ocean.

In the fall of 1869 he completed the construction of one of the most elegant residences in his native county. He now had every reason to feel that he was settled for life. He had built up a large, and, for that place, lucrative general law practice, giving special attention to corporation law. In the summer of 1870, although having previously traveled extensively, he for the first time visited the State of Kansas, stopping in Topeka. While there he became so favorably impressed with the prospective greatness of the State that he formed a desire to remove there. In the spring of 1871 he again visited Kansas, this time accompanied by his family. He stopped in Topeka, as before, and while there finally decided to remove to that place. On his return home he at once commenced to close up his business, preparatory to locating in Topeka.

On June 29, 1871, Mr. Ennis, accompanied by his family, left Martinsville, Indiana, his former home, to take up his residence in Topeka. When starting, and while on the platform of the railroad depot, he was visited by his brother lawyers of the place, who, after bidding him adieu, as a further token of their high respect and esteem for him formally presented him with engrossed preambles and resolutions which had been adopted at a bar meeting held in his absence and without his knowledge; and were to the effect that, as their brother, with whom they had been so long and pleasantly associated, was about to leave them for another field of usefulness, they deemed it fitting to express their unfeigned sorrow and regret at parting with him; and that they cheerfully commended him to the courts, to the members of the bar, and to the people generally, "as an honest, industrious and able lawyer, a faithful friend, a valuable citizen and a Christian gentleman." Hon. William R. Harrison, whose name was signed to the preambles and resolutions as president, was the oldest lawyer in the place, having been in active practice about thirty years, and was also one of the most talented lawyers in the State. Hon. P. S. Parks, whose name was signed to the same as secretary, was the oldest son of Mr. Ennis' former employer, a lawyer by profession, and at one time a resident of the State of Kansas, where he was a member of the constitutional convention of that State held at Wyandotte in 1859, at which the constitution of Kansas was adopted, and was a man of noted ability. As a still further evidence of the high respect and esteem with which Mr. Ennis was regarded in the place of his nativity, he carried with him letters of the highest commendation from many leading citizens, all the officers of the county, all the officers of the State, and the judges of the courts in his part of the State.

Mr. Ennis and his family arrived in Topeka on July 1, 1871. He soon thereafter opened an office, and was immediately favored with large retainers by corporations and others; his business soon increased to a large and lucrative practice. In the fall of 1871 his mother and two brothers moved to Topeka, where his elder brother engaged in successful mercantile pursuits until his death on January 12, 1874. Mr.

Ennis applied himself strictly to the practice of his profession while in Kansas, giving almost exclusive attention to business in the Federal courts of some six or eight States, and especially to that branch of litigation growing out of the default of payment of municipal and other corporate securities in the Western States, and to railroad and corporation law generally. His success was complete. He had an extensive acquaintance, and as a consequence his clientage was not alone confined to this country, but extended to England. His business was large and profitable, and probably second to that of no law firm in the West.

In the summer of 1880, Mr. Ennis, accompanied by his family, visited California. He carried with him numerous letters of introduction and commendation from prominent persons, among which was the following from the Hon. Albert H. Horton, then and now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, addressed to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California :

STATE OF KANSAS, SUPREME COURT,
TOPEKA, June 18, 1880.

TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF CALIFORNIA :

Sir: Pardon my addressing you without acquaintance, but as our townsman, Hon. Alfred Ennis, is about to visit your State, I desire to commend him to your confidence and attention. Mr. Ennis is one of the ablest lawyers in Kansas, is a gentleman of high character, and greatly esteemed by all acquainted with him. He has won distinction, especially in the litigation of railroad and other securities, and has an extensive practice in this and in the adjoining States.

Respectfully,
ALBERT H. HORTON.

Also equally complimentary letters from the Hon. John F. Dillon, late United States Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit, addressed to the Hon. S. J. Field, then and now one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, and the Hon. Lorenzo Sawyer, Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Ninth Circuit; from the Hon. Cassius G. Foster, then and now United States District Judge for the District of Kansas, addressed to the Hon. Ogden Hoffman and the Hon. Mathew P. Deady, United States District Judges, the former for the District of California and the latter for the District of Oregon; and from the officials of the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway companies, addressed to the officials of the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific Railway companies.

In the summer of 1882, Mr. Ennis, accompanied by his family, took up his temporary residence in Boston, where he attended to business interests and law practice that had made it necessary for him to go there, and where, meantime, his children received the educational advantages of that city. In the fall of 1883 it became necessary for him to be in New York City for some time; hence, accompanied by his family, he went there, where he remained until the spring of 1884, when, by previous arrangement he came to Chicago, and took charge of the legal department of Pullman's Palace Car Company as general counsel of the company. He carried with him to Chicago many highly complimentary letters from men of high standing in Boston, in New York and in other cities, among which letters was one from the Hon. Archibald L. Williams, of Topeka, Kansas, ex-Attorney General of Kansas, and then and now counsel for the Union Pacific Railway Company, an able lawyer, and from whose letter the following quotation is made: "Hon. Alfred Ennis is a first-class lawyer, and as counsel for corporations is invaluable. I have frequently been associated with, and still more frequently opposed to, him in large corporation cases, and I know few men more valuable as an associate or more formidable as an adversary."

Mr. Ennis removed his family to Chicago, where they have since resided. His family consisted of his wife, an only son, Walter B., and three daughters, Lilie A., Luna May and Alma Viola.

Mr. Ennis, as general counsel, conducted the large business of the legal department of the Pullman Company for about five years, achieving the greatest success. During the time named the business in his charge aggregated many million dollars, and included many thousand miscellaneous and contested matters, and many hundred lawsuits throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico, on account of all of which under his management the company had to pay less than two-thirds of one per cent. upon the amounts involved. About the close of the year 1888 Mr. Ennis resigned from the position of general counsel of the Pullman Company, retaining the highest respect and esteem of the officers and all others connected with the company.

In pursuance of previous plans, on May 1, 1889, he opened offices in "The Rookery," in Chicago,

for the practice of law, and especially with the view of associating with himself as a partner in the practice his son, Walter B., who was studying law, and, although in delicate health, was thoroughly educated and a young man of sterling qualities and of great promise, and to whom Mr. Ennis and his family looked forward with the brightest hopes; but before he regained his health, and before he was able to enter upon the duties of his chosen profession, he died, on March 31, 1890. Since the death of his son Mr. Ennis has endeavored to confine his practice to corporation law.

He occasionally, upon special requests, prepares and delivers an address upon subjects of current interest. He read before the Illinois State Bar Association, at its twelfth annual meeting, an exhaustive paper upon the subject of "Commerce: Intra-State and Inter-State; Its Regulation and Taxation." He also read, on the occasion of the banquet at the twelfth annual

meeting of the American Bar Association, a complimentary sentiment upon the subject of "The American Bar Association."

Mr. Ennis' daughters are highly educated and accomplished young ladies, having been graduated at Dearborn Seminary in Chicago, and at Miss Brown's, in New York, besides having received special instruction in special branches of study.

His mother resides in Chicago and his brother in New York.

Mr. Ennis has been for many years a Mason of the higher degrees—Royal Arch, Knights Templar and Scottish Rite. He is a member of the City, State, American and National bar associations.

In politics he has always been a Democrat. While of positive political opinions, he favors strict economy and practical reform in the management of public affairs, municipal, state and national. His efforts have been blessed. He has a large business and a most desirable clientage.

JAMES SAGER NORTON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE professional man who has the advantage of an early and liberal education, an extensive and varied course of reading, and whose well-developed mind has been enlarged by considerable travel, possesses many advantages over his less fortunate associates. By study he has cultivated his intelligence, and by intercourse with others he has gained experience.

James Sager Norton, gifted with more than ordinary ability, afforded early opportunity for study, and who finished his academic course with foreign travel, is to-day amongst the most prominent professional men of this city. He was born December 6, 1844, at Lockport, Ill. His parents were Hiram Norton and Elizabeth, *née* Sager, both of whom were descended from highly respected families. His father was a grain merchant at Lockport, and the proprietor of the Norton Mills. Young Norton received his elementary education at the public school, and later at a select school in his native town. He was afterwards entered at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, where he proved himself to be an earnest

and careful student. His progress was such that his parents determined to send him to Yale, where he graduated with honor in the class of 1865. A docile student, a cheerful companion and a careful and accurate reader, his training and culture reflect credit on his professors.

Being twenty-one years of age, he resolved on making the law his future profession, and, after a year of travel in Europe entered himself as a student in the Columbia Law School, New York City, where he made considerable progress in the study of the theory of law.

When Mr. Norton completed his course at the law school, he chose Chicago as his residence, and entered the law office of Scammon, McCagg and Fuller. Here he gave evidence of the ability which he has since developed. He was admitted to practice in 1868, his first association being with Benjamin D. Magruder, then Master in Chancery, and now Judge of the Supreme Court of this State. He was afterwards associated for many years with John N. Jewett, under the firm name of Jewett & Norton. The present firm of Nor-

ton, Burley & Howell (Clarence A. Burley and J. W. Howell), was formed January 1, 1888. The firm has a large and lucrative practice, principally in real estate and corporation law. As a lawyer he is careful, conscientious and painstaking, possessed of a high degree of honor, and in all his transactions a man of uncompromising integrity. In his statement of a case he is clear, concise and accurate; in his argument brief, logical and convincing. He seldom attempts any rhetorical display, but when he does, his style is florid, pleasing and attractive. He has the art of using his extensive reading to adorn and illustrate without revealing the art or labor of rhetoric.

In politics, Mr. Norton is independent. He believes in casting his ballot for the most deserving candidate, whatever his politics. His extensive travels through this country have shown him that party affiliations, strictly followed, are not always for the people's benefit.

He is a member of many social and literary clubs, amongst them the Chicago, the Union, the University and the Literary. He has been president of the Literary Club, and is now president of the Civil Service Reform Club. In literary and political circles Mr. Norton has a high reputation. He is averse to controversy, but is a powerful adversary and an able exponent. In social circles and in post-prandial efforts, he is very happy. His wit and humor, graceful diction and felicitous allusions sparkle in every sentence.

In October, 1873, Mr. Norton married Miss Frances Rumsey, daughter of George F. Rumsey, Esq., of this city. They have two daughters living. Besides his residence here he has also a summer residence at Lake Geneva, where he enjoys, after his professional duties, the company of his accomplished wife and daughters, whom it is his greatest pleasure to surround with every comfort and luxury.

EDWARD B. BUTLER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

EDWARD B. BUTLER, one of the directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, is a native of the Pine Tree State, and was born at Lewiston, December 16, 1853. When he was five years old his family removed to Boston, where he received such education as was afforded by the grammar and high schools of that city. He was brought up to work, and between school hours assisted his father, who was engaged in the retail grocery business. This may be said to be his first mercantile experience, but at the age of sixteen he left school and engaged with a wholesale dry goods and notion house, where, filling successively the usual positions of bundle-boy, packer, entry clerk and shipper, he became a traveling salesman for the house at the early age of eighteen. The next five years, engaged as a commercial traveler, first through New England and Canada, and afterward in the Western States, are regarded by Mr. Butler as among the most important of his life, because of the practical knowledge of business and merchants thus gained, and which it seems impossible to acquire in any other way.

In 1877 he returned to Boston, and with his brother, George H. Butler, started in business under the firm name of Butler Brothers, their brother, Charles H., joining them a year later. The coming together of these three brothers meant certain ultimate success, but a history of the marvelous and extremely rapid growth of this house would read almost like a fairy tale. At first the firm dealt only in notions and small wares, and except that its members were unusually alert and active, its business was not materially different from that of a dozen other firms then engaged in a similar line of trade.

In January, 1878, however, a decided and radical change was made, an innovation so abrupt and original in the methods of doing business as to place this firm prominently before the mercantile world as the creators of a new line of trade so peculiarly its own as to necessitate for it a new classification in the business directory of that day. They inaugurated among the retailers of America the "five-cent counter plan," a method which in itself seemed so trifling as to appear but a passing "bright idea"—a mere incident in mer-



Henry Wade Rogers.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

chandising—yet which has proven the foundation of the wonderfully successful “department stores” of the present day. The business increased with great strides to marvelous proportions, since merchants everywhere, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, were practically dependent upon this one house for their “department store” goods. The idea of supplying thousands of articles which could be retailed at a uniform price was hardly more novel than the radical departure from existing business methods which the firm of Butler Brothers made in its manner of soliciting trade. Instead of sending out a great number of traveling men, they issued a comprehensive catalogue, styled by them “Our Drummer,” which, growing with the business, is to-day without doubt the most original and effective publication of its kind in the world. Mr. Butler is now president of the corporation—still retaining the name of Butler Brothers—which he, with his brothers, now dead, founded; with two houses, one in New York and the other in Chicago, employing more than three hundred men, and doing a yearly business of more than five million dollars. In order to give some idea of the magnitude of the advertising features of this house, we will state that last year upward of forty thousand dollars were paid for postage stamps for mailing the catalogue from their Chicago house alone. To originate, establish and carry to a successful issue such a scheme requires peculiar endowments in the man who has so succeeded. Mr. Butler is the possessor of the qualifications needed. He is cool and deliberate in his judgment, a good judge of men, far-sighted and clear in his views of men and events. He is a man of courage, combined with that energy and perseverance that will overcome difficulties. To these qualities he adds a sa-

gacity and self-possession which enables him to employ his powers to the best advantage in all the affairs of life. The world owes much to such men. He is one of those who will behave with moderation under both good fortune and bad; who will know how to be exalted and how to be abased; neither excessively elated with success, nor cast down by failure. He is graceful and dignified in person and manner, and cultivated in his tastes, which of course he can gratify. He takes a special interest in all matters pertaining to moral progress, and contributes liberally of his money to the support of every worthy cause, having lately erected a building containing a picture gallery, a reading-room and branch of the Public Library, and donated it to the Hull House settlement, which is located in the midst of Chicago's poor, in the southwestern portion of the city. The supervision of the immense business, as well as several private enterprises, and as director in a bank and trustee in four public institutions, together with his duties as vice-chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the World's Columbian Exposition, combine to make Mr. Butler one of the extremely busy men of Chicago. He is, however, always accessible to visitors, and receives all with cordial and unfeigned courtesy. He is a lover of the fine arts, and has a gallery at his residence, in which are hung many fine paintings. He is known to be an open-handed giver, particularly to objects which aim to help the poor to help themselves, and improve the mental and moral condition of men.

Mr. Butler was married in 1880 to Miss Jennie Holley, of Norwalk, Connecticut, a lady of rare attainments, added to much beauty of person and character, and who is greatly admired by a wide circle of friends.

CHARLES FRANCIS DAVIES,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this biography is one of the most substantial young lawyers practicing at the Chicago bar. He is well versed in all the elementary principles of the law, as well as the technicalities and subtleties of his profession, and in corporation law, to which he has given special

attention, there are few lawyers who are better posted than he.

He was born February 20, 1865, at Urbana, Illinois, and is the son of Benjamin M. and Elizabeth (Cook) Davies. His father is a wealthy retired lumberman. Charles Francis commenced

his education in the public schools. He spent four years in Washburn College, at Topeka, Kansas, and was graduated from that institution in 1884. During the last two years he was in college he not only kept up his classical and scientific studies, but also found considerable time to devote to the study of the law in the office of an attorney at Topeka. He afterwards attended the Yale Law College two years, and was graduated therefrom in 1886. He was then admitted to the bar, and immediately settled in Chicago, where he has practiced law alone ever since with excellent success. He now has a large clientage

among the wealthy citizens and large corporations of Chicago, occupying an elegant suite of offices in the Rookery building, and enjoying a luxurious home on Prairie avenue agreeably envied. He is now reaping the reward of his years of hard study and early industry. Mr. Davies is a member of the Union League Club, the Carleton Club, and the Union Veteran League Club.

He was married in 1886 to Miss Lena Tipton, of Jacksonville, Illinois, a highly educated lady, finely accomplished in music, painting and drawing. They have two children: BenAlla Francis and LuBeth Margurite.

CHARLES FREDERICK GUNTHER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the men who have visited most quarters of the globe and made use of the artistic, scientific and practical knowledge that they had thus obtained, for the benefit of their fellow-men, none is more favorably known, nor has made better use of their advantages, thus obtained, for the city of Chicago and its inhabitants, than has the subject of this biography. He was born in Wildberg, a beautiful town located in the celebrated "Black Forest" district of Würtemberg, South Germany, on March 6, 1837. When a lad of five years, his parents immigrated to the United States, the ocean voyage occupying fifty-two days between Havre and New York. They finally settled at Columbia, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. In 1848, the family moved to the mountain district in Somerset county, and it was here and in the place of their previous residence that Charles obtained his elementary education, by attending private schools. Our subject early in life showed those traits of independence and love of adventure and travel that have characterized his later life, and when but a mere child he made daily journeys over the mountains, carrying the United States mail. His daily trip was twenty miles and return. For this service he received twenty-five cents per diem.

In the spring of 1850 the family removed to Peru, Illinois, journeying by the Pennsylvania canal to Pittsburg, thence by the rivers to St. Louis, and thence up to the headwaters of the

Illinois river. Here young Gunther attended private and public schools, and at an early age began his business career in a general store, which he soon left to accept a position in a drug store. He became a competent drug clerk, and also studied the rudiments of medical science. His next position was in the post office at Peru, where he became manager of the office. Following that he became an employé in the bank of Alexander Cruickshank, who represented the famous banking house of George Smith and Co. of Chicago. He remained with this firm five years, and after three years in their employ, was made cashier of the bank. In those days Peru was a great ice packing depot, whence large quantities of this commodity were shipped to southern cities. Young Gunther, through his business relations, became intimately acquainted with prominent business men of the South, which at that time offered great opportunities to an ambitious young man. Resigned his position in the early fall of 1860, he went thither, and after visiting all of the leading cities of the Southern states, settled in Memphis, accepting a position with Messrs. Bohlen, Wilson and Co., the leading ice firm in the South. The opening of the war of the Rebellion about this time, paralyzed mercantile business in the South. After the firing upon Fort Sumter and the proclamation by President Lincoln, closing the ports of all Southern cities, a majority of the population of the South enlisted in the Confeder-

ate Army, and many of the "Sons of the North" fled from the southern territory. Not so with Mr. Gunther; he believed, with many others in the South, that the trouble would be short lived, and remained faithfully at his post. When the blockade became effective and all mercantile pursuits practically dead, he accepted a position on the Arkansas River steamer, "Rose Douglas," in the service of the Confederate Government, as purchasing steward and subsequently as purser. He navigated all of the southern rivers tributary to the Mississippi, transporting troops, conscripts and supplies. By the capture of Memphis and New Orleans, this steamer, while up the Arkansas river was blockaded, and afterward was captured and burned at Van Buren, Arkansas, by Gen. Blunt's army, consisting principally of Kansas troops. Mr. Gunther, upon being liberated, was courteously entertained at the headquarters of the commanding general, and also at the headquarters of his successor, Gen. Scofield. He next journeyed northward to Fort Scott and thence to Fort Leavenworth, traveling partly on horseback and partly on a captured coach, there being then no railroads in that part of Missouri and Kansas. Returning to his old home in Peru, he remained there three days and then accepted a position, for a short time, in a bank at Peoria, made vacant by the temporary illness of an employé.

He next accepted a situation as traveling salesman for the wholesale confectionery of C. W. Sanford, of Chicago, and became one of the first representatives of Chicago that sold goods throughout the South. He placed large amounts of goods in the cities of the reconstructed South and he also represented the firm in the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, West Virginia and Kentucky. It was while employed as a traveling salesman that he made his first trip to Europe and so familiarized himself with European languages and customs that he was afterward enabled to converse fluently with those of his customers who had been reared on the other side of the Atlantic.

Tempted by an increased salary he next entered the employ of Thompson, Johnson and Co., wholesale grocers on South Water street. He represented the house in the West for two years, but finding the business uncongenial he re-

turned to the line in which he had become so prominent, and became the Chicago representative of Messrs. Greenfield, Young and Co., the leading New York confectioners, for whom his travels covered the New England, Middle and Western States.

In the fall of 1868 he opened a retail store at No. 125 Clark street, Chicago, on his own account, it being the first establishment opened in Chicago introducing high grade confections.

Mr. Gunther was the first confectioner to manufacture and introduce the famous caramels as now made and sold throughout the United States and Europe, a fact in which he takes a justifiable pride.

The general conflagration of 1871 totally destroyed his establishment and left him absolutely without resources, but with characteristic enterprise he immediately reopened business in a small way and soon recuperated his losses, and was rewarded with great subsequent success.

Mr. Gunther has a decided inclination for adventure and travel, and has visited all the expositions of note in Europe, and he has traveled in every country from the land of the "midnight sun" to Constantinople and Damascus; he has also journeyed to the Holy Land, through Egypt, Syria and the countries lying adjacent to the Mediterranean, including Morocco, Algeria, Tripoli, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Turkey. He speaks French, German and Spanish fluently, and he is perfectly at home in all of the capitals of Europe.

In 1879 Mr. Gunther was one of a commission organized to make a tour of Mexico with a view to opening trade relations between the two republics, that up to that time had been very inconsiderable. On that tour, which was one continual ovation, he acquired much useful information. The result of the commission's work was to call the attention of our merchants to the advantages derivable from trade relations with this sister republic, which at that time had no railroad connections with the United States.

Mr. Gunther has indulged his innate love for historical and scientific research to the fullest extent, and has secured the finest historical collection in the United States. This collection comprises manuscripts of the most ancient writings of the world, from the stone rolls of the Assyrian of

the Babylonian period, and in fact, parchments and writings on papyrus from the days of the earliest Pharaohs down to modern times. He undoubtedly possesses the rarest and finest collection of Bibles in the world, including the famous Martha Washington Bible, also that of Washington's sister Betty, also the first New Testament printed in the English language at Worms, Germany, by Tindal, about 1528, and all of the first Bibles printed on the American continent, including the Elliot Indian Bibles, and the first German Bible, by Sauer, 1743, and the first American Bible by Atkinson, 1782. He also owns historic manuscripts of all nations of many centuries past, including an autograph of Shakespeare and original manuscripts of Goethe, Schiller, Tasso, Michael Angelo, Gallileo, Molière, and many others; also original manuscripts of all the world's famous writers, poets, musicians, kings, queens, clergymen and politicians, including the original manuscripts of "Home Sweet Home," "Old Lang Syne," "Old Grimes" and "Lead, Kindly Light." He also has all the earliest maps of America from 1507 up, and the first edition of the *Cosmographie* of Martin Waldseemüller which was the first book that gave the name of America to the New World; also a large number of relics of George Washington, covering his entire career, as well as of Abraham Lincoln, and of all other American historical characters.

His collection also includes the famous portrait of Columbus by Sir Antonio Moro, painted about 1552, from two miniatures then in possession at the Palace of Pardo, Spain. Washington Irving pronounced this the best and truest likeness of Columbus extant, and used an engraved copy of it (afterwards destroyed by fire) as a frontispiece for his second revised English edition of his "Life of Columbus." The collection also contains six original portraits of Washington, including the first ever made of him, by the elder Peale, and the only portrait in existence of Washington's sister Betty and her husband.

One of the greatest attractions that is at present on exhibition in Chicago, and one that will doubtless excite the interest of the many thousands that will visit the Columbian Exposition, is the War Museum contained in the celebrated Libby Prison, that was several years ago removed to Chicago from Richmond, Vir-

ginia. This vast undertaking was successfully accomplished by Mr. Gunther, associated with Mr. W. H. Gray and other public-spirited men of Chicago, and to them Chicago is indebted for the finest collection of war relics on the American continent. The great collection of interesting and historical war relics with which the Libby Prison is filled is the private property of Mr. Gunther, and is loaned by him to the association.

Mr. Gunther is president of The Libby Prison War Museum Association, also a prominent member of the Chicago Historical Society, and a trustee of the Academy of Science. He is a member of the Union League and Iroquois Clubs. He became a Master Mason in Peru, Ill., in 1860, and during his thirty-one years' membership he has passed through many degrees, including the Knights Templar, Oriental Consistory (thirty-second degree) and Sovereign Grand Inspector-General of the thirty-third and last degree of the Northern Jurisdiction, U. S. A. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1869, he was married to Miss Jennie Burnell, of Lima, Indiana. They have two sons—Burnell, now a student at Berlin, Germany, and Paris, twenty years old; and Whitman, aged eighteen. Mrs. Gunther is a highly educated and refined woman, active in charitable and religious work. Mr. and Mrs. Gunther are active members of Grace Episcopal Church.

In politics, Mr. Gunther had been for many years affiliated with the Republican party, but being fully in sympathy with Mr. Cleveland's views on the tariff, supported that gentleman for the presidency. He believes in "tariff for revenue only."

As a business man, Mr. Gunther has been enterprising, energetic and always abreast of the times, and has been rewarded by an ample fortune. His business motto has always been, "Not how cheap, but how good?" He undoubtedly has the largest retail trade in fine confections of any house in the United States, and his store is not surpassed in beauty or arrangement by that of any of its kind in the world. Mr. Gunther has attained to a position of prominence through his own exertions, and may justly be proud of what he has wrought. He is a man of generous impulses and gives liberally of his time and money to all worthy

causes, and in everything that he does tries to make the world brighter and better. He is loved by his friends and highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

JAMES D. MARSHALL,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONGST Chicago's representative men who have materially aided in the advancement and prosperity of the city, few are better known, and none are more worthy of a place in this work than is the subject of this sketch.

James D. Marshall was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., October 24, 1824. He is of Scotch descent, his father coming to this country from Paisley, Scotland, in the year 1796. James received the rudiments of education at the public schools of his native town. When he became sixteen years of age his parents decided to prepare him for a professional calling, and accordingly sent him to Fort Covington, N. Y., where he pursued a special academic course of three years, graduating at the end of that time.

He next entered the office of Dr. Pierce at Madrid, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and there began the study of medicine. This sedentary life did not find favor with one of his active disposition; relinquishing, therefore, the study of medicine, he next entered the employ of Allen Lincoln, a tanner, at Fort Covington, N. Y., where for the next succeeding two years he occupied his time in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business. Completing his apprenticeship, he shipped for a time as a sailor on the Great Lakes in the employ of E. G. Merrick, but subsequently tiring of this life.

His keen perception enabled him to early foresee the immense possibilities that awaited the City of Chicago, and in 1849 he directed his steps to the Garden City, which place was destined to become the field of his future operations. The sum total he possessed was but \$40. His capital did not, however, consist of money. A plentiful supply of brains and a strong determination to succeed were the qualifications he possessed. He found Jerome Beecher, whom he had formerly known in New York, and from him obtained employment in the tannery business. His next employer was Walter S. Gurney, who afterwards be-

came Mayor of Chicago. He remained with Mr. Gurney until 1853, when he resigned to enter into partnership with Wm. L. Gray and Robert B. Clark, the latter being a brother of the present collector of customs. The firm of Gray, Marshall and Co. was then established. They continued in business until the death of Mr. Clark, which occurred in 1864, after which the firm became Gray and Marshall.

They established the first exclusive sole leather tannery in the West. The business continued to prosper until the fire of 1871, after which Mr. Gray withdrew to establish the Hide and Leather National Bank of Chicago, of which he is now the President. Mr. Marshall then assumed entire control of the business.

During a period of nineteen years of partnership between Messrs. Gray and Marshall, so harmonious did they agree that no dispute or difference ever occurred.

While Mr. Marshall's success and fortune are the result of his own sterling integrity, yet he attributes much of it to the counsel and business abilities of his friend and former partner, Mr. Gray.

Under Mr. Marshall's direction, the business steadily advanced, until his trade extends (as it does to-day) throughout the United States. Thus we have practical proof of a man beginning with \$40, overcoming all obstacles and emerging from life's stern battle triumphant and victorious.

A remarkable fact in connection with his forty-two years' residence in Chicago is during that time he has never been confined to his home a single hour by sickness or accident.

In Masonic circles he is well and favorably known and is a member of Covenant Lodge, Corinthian Chapter, and St. Bernard Commandery. Ever since his installation he has taken an active interest in all things pertaining to the welfare of the order.

In religious faith, a Presbyterian ; for more than twenty-five years a member of Dr. Goodwin's congregation.

He has traveled much, as is evidenced from the fact that he has visited every city of importance in America and Nova Scotia, believing in seeing and knowing his native country rather than foreign ones.

In June 24, 1854, he was married to Miss Adeline Barker of Babcock's Grove, Illinois, and was called to mourn her loss on the fifth anniversary of their marriage. The result of this union was one daughter, now married to Mr. Arthur Gray, of Chicago. Mr. Marshall did not again marry until February, 1861, this time to Mrs. Augusta A. Hall of Chicago.

They have two children, viz., George A., who is a prosperous leather merchant on Lake street, this city, and who married Miss Dona Wheeler, an accomplished young lady of Marshall, Michigan, and Charles Gray, connected with his father's business, both of whom bid fair to follow in the honorable paternal footsteps.

In manner Mr. Marshall is pleasing and courteous, but of strong determination, withal possessing a kind, sympathetic disposition. He is a philanthropist in the best sense of the word, and one of the few who give unostentatiously. A barrel of flour or stock of provisions given to some needy family is a favorite mode of his bestowing charity.

He has made an untarnished record and unspotted reputation as a business man; upright, reliable and honorable. In all places and under all circumstances he is loyal to truth, honor and right, justly valuing his own self-respect as infinitely more valuable than wealth, fame or position. In those finer traits of character which combine to form that which we term friendship, which endear and attach man to man in bonds which nothing but the stain of dishonor can sever, which triumph and shine brightest in the hour of adversity—in these qualities he is royally endowed. Few men have more devoted friends than he; none excel him in unselfish devotion and unswerving fidelity to the worthy recipients of his confidence and friendship.

WILLIAM HEATH BYFORD, LL.D., M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

WILLIAM HEATH BYFORD was born on March 20, 1817, in the village of Eaton, Ohio, and was the son of Henry T. and Hannah Byford. The family is of English extraction, and has been traced back to Suffolk. His father, a mechanic of limited means, to better his condition, removed to the Falls of the Ohio River, now New Albany, whence, in 1821, he changed his residence to Hindostan, Martin county, Indiana, where he suddenly died, leaving a widow and three children. William, the eldest, in his ninth year, was compelled to give up his studies, which he had pursued with signal success for three or four years in the neighboring country school, in order to help his mother in the support of the family. For the next four years he worked at whatever he could find to do, and his scant earnings often dropped into the lap of his widowed mother like blessings from above. At the end of that time his mother moved to Crawford county, Illinois, and joined her father. After

working two years on his grandfather's farm, the condition of the family being somewhat improved, it was decided that William's wish to learn a trade should be gratified. Accordingly, he set out on foot for the village of Palestine, several miles distant, and on reaching it presented himself at a blacksmith shop and asked the smith if he would undertake to teach him how to shoe horses and become a skillful worker in iron. The blacksmith declined to have anything to do with him, and the would-be apprentice continued his tramp from one shop to another, with no better success, until he finally caught sight of a tailor's sign, and concluded to try his luck with the clothes-maker. He had no particular fancy for this occupation, but he had come to town to make all necessary preparations for learning a trade, and he was determined not to return home before the accomplishment of his purpose. The tailor, whom Dr. Byford always mentioned as "a kind-hearted, Christian gentleman, by the name of

Davis," received the young man kindly, and when he started home that night it had been agreed that he should be received by the tailor's family as an apprentice, provided a certain Methodist minister in the neighborhood would recommend him as "a moral and industrious boy." The recommendation secured, he was soon installed as an apprentice, and held the position for two years, when Mr. Davis removed to Kentucky. During the ensuing four years he finished learning his trade in the employ of a tailor at Vincennes, Indiana. The boy was now twenty years old. While serving his apprenticeship he devoted all his spare time to study, and day after day, while working on a garment, he had concealed some old text-book, bought or borrowed, which contributed to his stock of knowledge. In this way he mastered the construction of his native tongue, acquired some knowledge of the Latin, Greek and French languages, and studied with especial care physiology, chemistry and natural history.

About eighteen months before the expiration of his term of apprenticeship, he determined to devote his life to the study and practice of medicine, and subsequently placed himself under the professional guidance of Dr. Joseph Maddox, of Vincennes, Indiana. Soon after the expiration of his term of apprenticeship, he was examined, according to a custom then prevailing in Indiana, by three commissioners appointed for the purpose, who certified that they were satisfied with his acquirements and authorized him to engage in the practice of medicine. At once he began the practice of his profession at Owensville, Gibson county, Indiana. This was on August 8th, 1838. In 1840 he removed to Mount Vernon, Indiana, where he associated himself with Dr. Hezekiah Holland, whose daughter he afterwards married. He remained in Mount Vernon until 1850. During this period he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, and in 1845 he applied for and received a regular graduation and an accredited diploma from that institution.

In 1847 he performed two Cæsarian sections, and wrote an excellent account of the operations. One of these patients survived the operation for some days, but ultimately died from peritonitis, presumably due to an error in diet. This was followed by contributions to the medical journals

which attracted the attention of the medical community, and gave their author a respectable reputation for literary acquirements, intellectual penetration and scientific knowledge.

In October, 1850, he was elected to the chair of anatomy in the Evansville Medical College, Indiana, and two years later he was transferred to the chair of theory and practice of medicine, which he held until the extinction of the college, in 1854. During his professorship in Evansville he was one of the editors of a medical journal of merit. In May, 1857, he was elected vice-president of the American Medical Association, then assembled at Nashville, Tennessee, and in the following autumn he was called to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the Rush Medical College, at Chicago, vacated by Dr. John Evans, the talented physician and United States senator from Colorado. This position he held for two years, when, together with several associates, he aided in the organization of the Chicago Medical College. In this institution he occupied the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, and continued to hold the professorship of diseases of women and children until 1879, when he was again called to Rush Medical College to fill the chair of gynecology, especially created for his occupancy. In 1870 he became one of the founders of the Woman's Medical College, of Chicago. He was made president of the faculty, and also of the board of trustees, and both of these positions he held up to the day of his death. He was prominently identified with the organization of the American Gynecological Society, having been elected one of its first vice-presidents, and its president in 1881. Dr. Byford was the prime mover in the successful organization of the Chicago Gynecological Society, and through his personal efforts maintained it during its struggling infancy until it had attained its high standing in the profession.

Dr. Byford was married, October 3, 1840, to Mary Anne Holland, daughter of Hezekiah Holland, by whom he had five children, two sons, the late Wm. H. Byford, Jr., M. D., and Dr. Henry T. Byford, the distinguished gynecologist, of Chicago, and three daughters, Mrs. Anna Byford Leonard, Mrs. Mary B. Schuyler and Mrs. Maud B. Van Schaack. Mrs. Byford died in 1864. She

was a woman of rare Christian piety. In 1873 he married Miss Lina W. Flersheim, of Buffalo, N. Y., who survives him. The only child of the second union died in infancy.

Dr. Byford won merited fame as a prolific writer and as an authority in gynecology. Beginning with his paper on Cæsarian section, published in 1847, he has contributed much of permanent value to every phase of the subject. In 1864 he published his first book, entitled, "Chronic Inflammation and Displacements of the Unimpregnated Uterus," which is also the first medical work attributable to a Chicago author; second edition, 1871. In 1866 appeared his "Practice of Medicine and Surgery Applied to the Diseases and Accidents of Woman," which is extensively used as a text-book, and which passed through its fourth edition in 1888. "The Philosophy of Domestic Life" was published in 1869, followed, in 1872, by his text-book on "Obstetrics," which passed through a second edition the following year. During a term of years he was associated with Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., in the editorial management of the *Chicago Medical Journal*. Later, he became editor-in-chief of the *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, and published under the auspices of the Chicago Medical Press Association. There are many measures in practice with which his name is intimately connected; for example, the use of ergot in fibroid tumors of the uterus; drainage per rectum of pelvis abscesses that have previously discharged into that viscus; abdominal section for extra uterine pregnancy, proposed long before the days of Tail; the systematic use of the slippery-elm tent.

Dr. Byford was richly endowed with an inventive faculty, which found expression in the invention, modification and improvement of many valuable surgical instruments. As a teacher in the lecture room, at the bedside or in debate, Dr. Byford's utterances were always characterized by simplicity, clearness and pertinency. No wonder, then, that his clinics were always overcrowded with students and practitioners, and that his slightest word invariably received a degree of attention all the more flattering because involuntary.

But perhaps it was as a practitioner that he achieved the greatest measure of success; wisdom and enormous experience created his vantage-

ground as a consultant. It will be remembered that for more than twenty-five years he was a general practitioner, before he devoted himself exclusively to gynecology. Even then, the scope of his specialty included other organs than the womb. Like Trousseau, he was very exact in keeping his appointments. Throughout his career he was a rigid adherent to the code of ethics, because he believed its precepts both reasonable and right.

It has long been customary to regard compensation in money as one criterion of success in the practice of medicine. Dr. Byford's professional income during the last twenty years of his life varied from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand dollars per annum, and he bequeathed to his family, along with the heritage of a spotless name, a handsome fortune, well invested.

He was not an extremist; he rode no hobbies. None the less, his life had certain clearly defined and fondly cherished purposes. They were all nobly sustained. One of these was the advocacy of the medical education of women. In this cause he was the pioneer in the West. To it he gave freely of his time, of his influence, of his wealth. Another was the establishment, in Chicago, of the Woman's Hospital. To-day this institution, with one-third of its beds free, flourishes a monument to his persistent effort.

He loved young men; counsel, encouragement, recommendation, money—all were freely given, as if he were the debtor. Back of all his skill of hand and wisdom of professional judgment, there was a wonderfully large and generous heart. He died May 21, 1890, at the age of seventy-three years. For the last three years he showed symptoms of heart disease that culminated in a fatal attack of angina pectoris.

He continued in active practice and in full possession of all his faculties to the end. On the Saturday preceding his death he performed abdominal section for the removal of the appendages, on account of fibroid tumors of the uterus, and on Tuesday, the day of his fatal illness, he attended to his usual professional duties. Among the people of the city of Chicago, of the State of Illinois, and, indeed, of the whole Northwest, the name of Byford has been a household word for more than a quarter of a century. By the members of his profession he was as universally be-

loved for personal qualities as he was esteemed for professional eminence.

[The above, with the exception of the paragraph referring to Dr. Byford's inventions in surgical instruments, is copied from the *Amer-*

ican Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Vol. XXIII, No. 6, 1890, and was written by Dr. W. W. Jaggard, an accomplished and successful physician and obstetrician, of Chicago.]

LEVI ZEIGLER LEITER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

L. Z. LEITER was born in 1834, of well-to-do, Calvinistic Dutch parents, in the town of Leitersburg, Washington county, Maryland, founded by his ancestors. Here he received a good education, and afterwards spent several years in a country store, that universal educator of so many of our prominent men. When eighteen years of age he became dissatisfied with his quiet surroundings, and determined to seek a wider field for the exercise of his energies.

In 1853 he turned his face westward, first stopping at Springfield, Ohio, where he entered the store of Peter Murray, a prominent merchant, and remained one year. This place not furnishing the desired field, he pushed on to Chicago, arriving there in the summer of 1854. Here he entered the employment of Messrs. Downs & Van Wyck, where he remained until January, 1856, when he entered the wholesale house of Messrs. Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., in which he continued, through its various changes, until January 1st, 1865, when, with Marshall Field, who entered the house at the same time, and who, with young Leiter, had secured an interest in the business, in consideration of their valuable services, on January 1st, 1865, sold their interest to John V. Farwell, and purchased a controlling interest in the business of Potter Palmer, which was continued for two years as Field, Palmer & Leiter, and then as Field, Leiter & Co., until January 1st, 1881. By the exercise of rare intelligence, based upon the soundest principles, the business was rapidly increased until it occupied the leading position in the country.

On January 1st, 1881, Mr. Leiter, having large real estate and other interests, and longing for freedom from the daily duties of an exacting business, sold his interest to his partners, that he might devote more of his time to his family, to

travel and to his choice library, which is one of the best private collections in the United States.

Mr. Leiter has never sought nor held a public office, but from boyhood he has been a diligent student of politics in its highest sense, and no one has a wider range of intelligence concerning the principles of our government and of legislation which would affect the welfare and industries of our country.

For many years Mr. Leiter was a director of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and gave much time and patient study to the wise distribution of charity; and not only in this enterprise, but in all intelligently directed charities, he has been an honest worker and a liberal contributor when he could be convinced that money and time would produce more good than harm. The American Sunday School Union has always been one of his favored instrumentalities of good to his fellow-man. With a keen insight into the spring which lies behind human action, he has never courted popularity, but preferred at all times, in speech and action, to do his whole duty to his fellow-man and the community in which he lived.

In the rebuilding of Chicago, since the fire of 1871, Mr. Leiter has been one of the most progressive and important of its citizens. He has erected many handsome office and store blocks in the business district, and is still engaged in extensive building operations, one of them being the magnificent structure on State street between Van Buren and Congress streets.

Of temperate habits and strong physique, with great powers of application and endurance, Mr. Leiter, in his active business career, confined himself so closely to his business that he was enabled to turn off a quantity of work which would have killed any ordinary man.

In all which goes to advance the social and

educational, as well as the business interests of Chicago, Mr. Leiter has been a moving spirit. His great means, as well as his keen business sagacity, have been enlisted in many worthy enterprises. He was the first president of the Commercial Club, and is now a leading member of the Iroquois, the Chicago, the Calumet, the Union, the Washington Park and the Union League Clubs. Mr. Leiter took an active interest in the reorganization of the Chicago Historical Society after the great fire, and contributed liberally to its building fund, and for the purchase of books. The debt which had hampered the Society was also lifted by the co-operation of Mr. Leiter with Profs. Mark Skinner, E. H. Sheldon, D. K. Pearson, S. M. Nickerson, Thos. Hoyne and others, and the Society placed upon a sound basis. Mr. Leiter was also the president of the Chicago Art Institute in 1885, succeeding Mr. George Armour,

who was its first executive. For many years, in fact ever since its organization, Mr. Leiter has been a heavy stockholder in the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and is now one of the directors of that institution.

After the great fire of 1871, when everyone was damaged by loss of insurance capital, Mr. Leiter was instrumental in inducing the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company to re-establish its agency here, and also to make this one of its departments, thus giving confidence to other reliable companies to re-establish their business here, and enable business men to protect themselves against the hazard of fire. Mr. Leiter's great aim has been to be a model citizen, and not to accumulate great wealth, believing, with Goldsmith:

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

LAURIN P. HILLIARD,

CHICAGO, ILL.

LAURIN PALMER HILLIARD was born at Unadilla Forks, Otsego county, N. Y., October 11, 1814. His parents were Isaiah and Keturah (Palmer) Hilliard. His father, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of Connecticut, was left an orphan in early boyhood, and soon entered on a somewhat adventurous career as a "sailor-boy," first in the cabin and finally as a fully-equipped seaman. With other sailors he paid his twenty-five cents to inspect Robert Fulton's original little steamer and joined in predicting the results—wise and otherwise. His "protection paper," No. 3,123, U. S. A., to insure against seizure and impressment by the British on the high seas, is in the possession of Edward P. Hilliard, of Chicago. Upon attaining his majority, he left New York City and invested his savings in unimproved land near Unadilla Forks, where he soon afterward married Miss Keturah, daughter of his neighbor, Jonathan Palmer. Mr. Palmer also was of New England ancestry, which is traced to Walter Palmer, who came to America in 1629, from Nottinghamshire, England. He built the first dwelling in Charlestown, Mass. In 1653 he moved to Stonington, Conn., where he

died in 1661, and was buried at Wequetsquock Cove. In 1881 a reunion of the Palmer family was held at Stonington, and nearly two thousand of the descendants were present. At that gathering the origin of the family name was traced to the Crusades. Many pilgrims to the tomb of Christ, from the days of Peter the Hermit to the close of the fourteenth century, on their return, wore palm-leaves in their hats or carried staves from palm branches. Hence, it is said, they were called "palm-bearers" or "palm-ers." In Spencer's *Fairie Queene* and in Shakespeare these allusions to the palmers are found. Jonathan Palmer was of the sixth generation from Walter, which places our subject, Laurin Palmer Hilliard, in the eighth.

Our subject's boyhood was spent on his father's farm. He was educated in the public schools and at Hamilton College. When about eighteen years of age he entered the store of Charles Walker, at Burlington Flats, near his native place, receiving no salary for the first year and fifty dollars for the second. His success led to a partnership in a new establishment at Unadilla Forks. While there, Mr. Walker's brother took



L. B. Hilliard

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a stock of goods to Chicago, and the good report of the venture then impressed Mr. Hilliard with the advantages of that place. He closed out his business and, with a few hundred dollars, started West, via canal boat, stage and steamer, from Utica to Buffalo, Dunkirk and Detroit, and reached Chicago in the spring of 1836. His first night was spent at a log tavern on the west side, but he afterward stayed at the "Green Tree Hotel." He visited various towns in Illinois and Wisconsin, and on invitation of an old friend, who was interested in projecting a town at Manitowoc River, he joined the equipped party on the schooner "Wisconsin," and was present at the time the original town site of Manitowoc was laid out.

Returning to Chicago, he started a little store, taking produce in exchange for goods. He returned to the East in the fall of 1836, and a brother-in-law of Mr. Walker, his former partner, took charge of the store, and shipped East the country produce—one of the earliest ventures in Chicago's great specialty. The following spring, Mr. Hilliard returned to Chicago. He entered, first, the employment of Peter Cohn, an old French trader, then with his successors, Taylor, Breese & Co. He was afterwards with Clifford S. Phillips, a leading merchant. During the summer of 1837 he made a trip on horseback into Wisconsin to report on lands to Eastern investors. He found the town site of Madison with few finished improvements, aside from a log boarding-house, and wild game about the four lakes made it a "hunter's paradise."

After being several years in charge mainly of Mr. Phillips' large business, he again joined his former partner, Mr. Walker, who had begun merchandising in Chicago. Money was still scarce, but the business prospered and increased by the exchange of goods for country produce, which was shipped east. The firm also started ship-building, first buying a disabled schooner, which they repaired and christened the "C. Walker." They next, as part owners, built the "Independence," said to be the first propeller constructed on Lake Michigan. Her first trip was made in March to Green Bay, whither she went after ice, the winter having been an open one. While there, cold weather gave Chicago plenty of ice, and the propeller was frozen in and loaded with

ice cut to give her a channel for the return trip. The fair schooner, "Maria Hilliard," also was built by the firm. Mr. Hilliard afterward succeeded to the business, and continued both branches until 1849, when his store, at the corner of Lake and Franklin streets, was burned. The following year he organized the firm of Hilliard and Howard, and occupied yards in the lumber business where James H. Walker and Co.'s wholesale house now stands. With the exception of a few years in public office, he continued in the lumber trade until 1873. The financial disasters, then general, forced a suspension of trade. Fortunately, he had invested in a large tract of land twelve miles south of Chicago, and having wisely planned for railroad connection with his farm, he removed his family thither, when his city residence was destroyed in the great fire of 1871. By concerted action with other property-owners, their efforts resulted in the suburban villages of Washington Heights, Longwood, Beverly Hills, etc., all now within the city limits. So the city went out to Mr. Hilliard's home, absorbed his "farm," and is giving him increasing wealth and comfort to crown his long and useful career.

Mr. Hilliard was virtually a "charter member" of the Republican party, and was conscientiously active for its success against the aggressions of slavery. In 1861 he was elected clerk of Cook County Court, and served the four years' term with great acceptance. He, with other patriotic citizens, issued the first call for a public meeting, in 1861, to aid the government in suppressing the great rebellion, and served on the financial committee then appointed.

In 1848, he was active in securing the organization of the Chicago Board of Trade, and when accomplished, in April, he was made a member of the first board of directors, and in 1853 was chosen secretary and treasurer of the institution. In those days, the Board had neither the fascination nor wealth of to-day, and it is said that to secure even a respectable attendance the secretary was accustomed to set out, at noon, a luncheon of crackers and cheese. Mr. Hilliard was also a director for several years of the Chamber of Commerce, and identified with many other important public enterprises. He was general agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, when Mr. C. B. Wright was president,

and Mr. H. E. Sargent general manager, and did much to send emigration into the Red River Valley.

In religious faith, he has been a consistent Episcopalian, and in 1844 he, with about twenty old settlers, organized Trinity Episcopal Church. He became a member of the board of trustees, was also vestryman and warden, and active for its prosperity until his change of residence necessitated change in his church relations.

He was initiated into the Oriental Lodge of Masons in 1845. He long held its offices, became an honorary life member in 1874, and is now its senior member. He was made a Knight Templar

in 1854, and has taken thirty-two of the consistory degrees.

In 1843, he married Mrs. Maria E. Beaubien. She was the daughter of John K. Boyer, who was widely known in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois as a public works contractor. He settled in Chicago in 1833. His son, Dr. Valentine A. Boyer, began the practice of medicine in the city that year, and was the oldest resident physician when he died, in 1890. Two sons cheer the advanced years of Mr. and Mrs. Hilliard. Edward P. is a resident of Chicago, and succeeds to the real estate business of his father. William P. has made a home at St. Paul, Minnesota.

HON. LEROY DELANO THOMAN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

LEROY DELANO THOMAN was born July 31, 1851, in Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio. His parents were Jacob S. and Mary Ann (Sonedecker) Thoman, both of whom were natives of the Buckeye State, and of Swiss lineage. The paternal ancestors immigrated to the United States about 1680 and settled in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the maternal in 1690, settling in Virginia. His progenitors were of robust physique, healthy and strong, and endowed with great mental force. The family were always noted for their devout and pure Christian lives. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Henry Sonedecker, a minister of the German Reformed Church, a man of great learning and a profound thinker and able preacher, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1792, and was a pioneer in church work at Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio. He died in 1851 at North Lima, Ohio. Our subject's mother was born at Wooster in 1824. She is a woman of strong Christian character, and devoted to her children, home and church. Since the death of her husband, which occurred in 1878, she has made her home with her son, the subject of this sketch. His father was born in 1817, and had a fair education, and was a great reader, with broad and liberal views. From his fifth to his sixteenth year Leroy lived on a farm. He received a common school education, and also pursued an

academic course of two years at South Whitley, Indiana. He applied himself diligently to his studies, and began teaching school at the age of sixteen, and was principal of the public schools at Piper City, Illinois, for nearly three years. He improved his spare time in the study of the law, and in 1872, at the age of twenty-one, was admitted to the bar at Columbia City, Indiana. Immediately after his admission he was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney for the Ninth Judicial District of Indiana. He resigned this office in February, 1873, and removed to Youngstown, Ohio, and engaged in the practice of law until 1875, when he was elected judge of the Probate Court of Mahoning county, and was re-elected in 1878. Judge Thoman, from 1875 to 1883, was actively identified with the Democratic party of Ohio and was a member of the State Executive Committee for several years. He was chairman of the Democratic State convention in 1880, and the same year was the candidate of his party for Congress, but was defeated in the election by the Honorable William McKinley, Jr., the present Governor of Ohio. He was heartily supported before the Democratic State convention for Governor in 1881. He was appointed in February, 1883, by President Arthur as the Democratic member of the United States Civil Service Commission under the Pendleton law, and served in that capacity for some three years,



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and then resigned. He removed to Chicago in the spring of 1888, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

Judge Thoman was a member of the Executive Committee having in charge the securing of the World's Columbian Exposition for Chicago, and was largely instrumental in securing the Ohio Congressional vote. As a public speaker Judge Thoman has a national reputation. He delivered the annual address before the literary societies of Oberlin College in 1888, and was one of the judges of the literary and oratorical contest of Washington and Jefferson College in 1887. In Chicago he has frequently spoken at banquets, and is a popular post-prandial speaker. The most notable of his Chicago speeches were those at the Douglas banquet given by the Iroquois Club, April 23, 1888, his subject being "Progressive Politics;" that at Farwell Hall on April 30, 1889, his subject being "The beginning of the Second Century of Constitutional Government;" that at the Union League Club banquet on the evening of April 30, 1889, his subject being "Thomas Jefferson," and at the Sunset Club in March, 1891, on "Municipal Civil Service Reform." In the interest of the Columbian Exposition he spoke at Atlanta, Chattanooga, Fort Worth, Dallas, Little Rock, and other places, and was invited to speak at the Delmonico dinner, December 21, 1891. He presided at the historic banquet given to the National Commission of the World's Columbian Exposition, at the Palmer House, June 26, 1890.

In his religious belief he is a Presbyterian.

Judge Thoman has always been a Democrat, but fearless and independent in party action.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Mary E. Cripps, of Youngstown, Ohio, to whom he was married in March, 1876. Mrs. Thoman died in December of the same year. His second wife is the daughter of Hon. James M. Smith, of Lebanon, Ohio, judge of the Circuit Court, First District, whom he married February 25, 1892.

Judge Thoman is prominent in Masonic circles, being a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason of the thirty-second degree, and also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Union League, the Chicago Athletic and the North Shore clubs. He is president of the States Columbian Association and also president of the Ohio Society of Chicago.

Judge Thoman is the attorney for several important corporations. He is lecturer on Private International Law in the law department of the Northwestern University. He is also a member of the Committee on Law Reform of the World's Congress. As a lawyer he is noted for his care, skill and faithfulness to his clients. As a public speaker, his clear voice, distinct articulation, well-chosen language and evident sincerity render him a popular and successful advocate. He devotes himself almost exclusively to his profession, and while his comprehensive and well-trained mind and large experience and knowledge of men fit him for doing any work ably, it is as an advocate that he is most conspicuous, his appeals to court and jury often being masterpieces of oratory.

JAMES FRAKE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch is a prominent member of the Chicago bar. He has great versatility of talent. Exactness and thoroughness characterize all of his attainments. With a multiplicity of learning everything is brought to bear on his life-work as a lawyer. Vigilant, zealous and industrious, how could he be otherwise than successful?

James Frake was born in the town of Loughborough, Leicestershire England, March 20, 1841, and is the son of George Frake, who immigrated

to America in 1844, and settled at Wheeling, Cook county, Illinois. His decease occurred on his farm in the month of March, 1846. The mother of our subject afterward married Mr. John Henley, a farmer of Northfield, Illinois, with whom James lived until he was eighteen years old. He then determined to have an education and with no other resources than his own energy and fortitude he started out to prepare the way for his future life. He entered the preparatory school connected with the Northwestern

University at Evanston, and during his academic career supported himself; and so resolute was he in his purposes that he reduced his expenses to the lowest possible figure by boarding himself, and on graduation day in July, 1866, he was at the head of his class and carried off the highest honors, and that too, although during nearly all the time he was at school he suffered from ill health, which did not improve until several years after he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession.

After graduation he taught school one year and then went abroad. Upon his return he attended the Chicago Law School, from which he was graduated in 1869. In May of that year he was admitted to the Illinois bar by the Supreme Court, and since then has steadfastly and conscientiously devoted himself to his profession. Beginning with nothing he has accumulated a handsome property, and now enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

In June, 1874, Mr. Frake was elected a member of the board of Trustees of the Northwestern University, and still holds that position. He was chosen secretary of the joint board of man-

agement of the Union College of Law, which he held several years. In January, 1879, he was appointed a member of the Chicago board of education, being called upon to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Joseph S. Dennis, resigned.

Mr. Frake has been twice married. First in 1869 to Miss Melinda Doty, of Frankport, Will county, Illinois. She died in 1873, and he afterwards married Evelyn M. Allen, of Elk Grove, Illinois, daughter of Mr. John Allen, Sr. They have one son and one daughter living.

Mr. Frake is a member of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church.

He has a mind subtle and refined, and inclined to be judicial in its nature; capable of hearing both sides of a question and drawing correct conclusions. He is remarkable for clearness, and although possessing a vivid imagination he is inclined to be practical, logical and consistent. These qualifications have been for a long time recognized by the members of the bar and many others, and Mr. Frake has been mentioned as an available man for one of the judgeships of Cook county.

DANIEL KIMBALL PEARSONS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE life-history of him whose name heads this sketch most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. It is the story of a life whose success is measured by its usefulness—a life that has made the world brighter and better.

Daniel K. Pearsons is a native of the Green Mountain State, and was born at Bradford on April 14, 1820, the son of John and Hannah (Putnam) Pearsons. His father was a farmer by occupation, and settled in Vermont more than a century ago. His mother belonged to the Israel Putnam family, her father, John Putnam, having been a soldier in the Revolutionary War. She was a woman of marked New England characteristics, and the mother of nine children. She lived to an advanced age, and recounted with pleasurable pride the scenes of her early life, when she spun the yarn and wove the cloth to clothe her

entire family. She died at Holyoke, Massachusetts, at the age of ninety-three years. Daniel received the rudiments of his education in the common schools. From his sixteenth to his twenty-first year he taught school during the winter months and then pursued a course of studies at Woodstock and at Dartmouth Medical College. After his graduation, he remained a short time in Vermont, and then established himself in his profession at Chicopee, a thrifty manufacturing town near Springfield, Massachusetts. He met with gratifying success in his practice, but was not satisfied, his ambitions and aspirations leading him to desire and seek a broader field for the exercise of his powers.

Farm life always had for him a peculiar attraction, that even the success of latter years in other lines of business has not lessened. In 1857 he closed his practice at Chicopee, and removing to Ogle County, Illinois, settled on a farm. Here,



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however, his active mind was not at rest. Destiny had marked out for him a wider and more active field of labor, and it was not long before he was established in Chicago in the real estate trade. He sold lands for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, the Sturges estate, Mr. Michael Sullivan, the farmer-king, and others, his sales in Illinois alone amounting to over one million acres. Through these transactions he made a wide acquaintance throughout the West, so that when, in 1860, he turned his attention principally to loaning money for moneyed men upon farm lands, he had a large patronage, which constantly increased, and for twelve years he loaned an average of more than one million dollars annually. The business was not only remunerative to him, but this vast sum of money being distributed throughout the farming community was of incalculable benefit in developing the country, and such were his business methods that the interests of both lender and borrower were conserved, and their universal confidence maintained. Mr. Pearsons had made profitable investments from time to time, and his private interests had so increased that they required his undivided attention, and in 1877 he ceased loaning money for other capitalists and devoted himself to his own matters.

He has been a large stockholder and director of the Chicago City Railway Company, the American Exchange National Bank and other financial institutions of Chicago, but his favorite investments have been in real property. He purchased large tracts of timber lands in Michigan, which yielded him great profits.

Ever since he settled in Chicago Mr. Pearsons has taken an active interest in whatever pertained to her material prosperity and good name, and when called to fill positions of trust, has conscientiously and intelligently performed his duties, honoring those whom he represented, benefiting the public and doing credit to himself. He has twice represented the First Ward of Chicago in the Common Council, being elected on both occasions on a non-partisan ticket. The value of his services as chairman of the finance committee in that body cannot be overestimated. The financial condition of the city was deplorable. Owing to extravagance an indebtedness largely in excess of the constitutional limit had been incurred. To meet the deficiency the city had is-

sued certificates of indebtedness whose legality was disputed in the courts. Eastern capitalists had invested largely in these certificates, and were alarmed at the situation. Financial disaster was spreading all over the country, and capital, which had become solicitous for its securities, was averse to almost every proffer of new investment. Chicago would soon need more money. Her financial standing must be maintained. Conscious of the need of speedy and decisive action, Mr. Pearsons was commissioned to visit the East, and soon appeared among the bankers of New York City. Some of them knew him personally or by reputation, and those who did not were soon made acquainted with the object of his coming. His earnest, business-like, straightforward manner won their confidence and allayed their fears. He had come officially, as a member of his city's Common Council, and privately as a capitalist and man of honor, to assure them that Chicago would pay her debts. He pledged his word of honor and that of his city that whoever might be in power, however courts might decide, and whatever financial crisis might come, Chicago would redeem her pledges and pay her certificates of indebtedness, principal and interest, promptly on time. They believed in him, and were inspired with new faith in the city he represented. Their confidence was not misplaced; his word was sacredly kept. His predictions were fully verified, and when, a little later, more ready money was needed, he was again commissioned to secure it, and with little difficulty raised among local capitalists half a million dollars. This achievement is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that in the meantime the courts had decided that the much-discussed certificates were practically valueless—illegal promises to pay, which the city might repudiate at will, but which she never did. The result of these negotiations was to establish the financial standing of Chicago, and such was the public appreciation of the services of the man who accomplished it, that upon Mr. Pearsons' voluntary retirement from the Common Council two years later, a committee of citizens waited upon him, and in a series of handsomely engrossed resolutions, testified their own and their city's high regard for his effective work in this and other public matters, and stating, among other things, that he had fulfilled the duties of his

office "with the approval and plaudits of his entire constituency, regardless of party affiliations."

About the time of his retirement from political life, Mr. Pearsons withdrew from his more arduous business enterprises and resigned several of his corporation directorships, although retaining his monetary interests in them. With a view of getting his property in such shape that he could enjoy the comforts of life unhampered by constantly pressing business cares, he began buying and improving choice residence property, principally in the north division of Chicago. He soon had in his possession about one hundred fine houses and flats, and from which he derives a large income.

Mr. Pearsons has been an extensive traveler, both in his own and in foreign lands. He has visited Europe three times, and but recently (1890) returned from Egypt.

Great as has been Mr. Pearsons' success as a business man and financier, and valuable as have been his public services, that which most distinguishes him and in which he takes the greatest satisfaction and pride, is his system of practical philanthropy. To him, money is valueless except as it is put to some good use, and he has most wisely decided to be the almoner of his own bounty. To attempt to enumerate all who have been the objects of his benevolence were a hopeless task. Their name is legion. But without making mention of his hearty responses to the calls of men and women in need, it may be stated that his public gifts during the last ten years have amounted to one million dollars. His favorite method of giving to public institutions is to base his gift on the condition that another sum be raised, which condition has, in every instance, been met. He has given to Beloit College, Wisconsin, in buildings and endowment, two hundred thousand dollars; to Lake Forest University, one hundred thousand dollars; to Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., fifty thousand dollars; to Chicago Theological Seminary, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; to the Presbyterian Seminary, of Chicago, fifty thousand dollars; to the Young Men's Christian Association, thirty thousand dollars; to the Women's Board of Foreign Missions, twenty thousand dollars; to the Presbyterian Hospital, sixty thousand dollars; to Yankton College, Dakota, fifty thousand dollars,

besides other donations to various religious, educational, benevolent and charitable objects and uses, amounting, in the aggregate, to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. His method of conditioning his gifts to educational institutions, upon the raising of an equal or larger amount, has resulted in endowing them with many hundred thousand dollars which else they might never have received.

He has a practical sympathy for worthy young men and women who are striving to get an education, and specifies in his gifts to colleges that one-half shall be placed in the hands of trustees, and the income loaned to needy students at a moderate rate of interest, principal and interest to be repaid when the borrower is able. The wisdom of this system of giving is apparent, when one considers that in this way worthy young men are enabled to become beneficiaries, without weakening their manhood or lessening their self-respect.

Mr. Pearsons is a man of strong and marked personality, deliberate in his judgments, firm in his convictions and resolute in his determinations. Physically, he is well preserved, and though seventy-two years of age, he has the appearance of being much younger. Erect in form, he walks with a steady step, and in all his bearing carries himself as a man conscious of the dignity and nobility and worth of true manhood. Yet he is a modest man, and in all his benevolent work he has, as far as possible, avoided publicity, finding satisfaction in the consciousness of having used his money and talents in doing good, rather than in the plaudits of his fellow-men.

Since taking up his abode in Chicago, Mr. Pearsons has been a firm believer in her destined greatness and in the growing importance of the West. Yet he has never ceased to remember, with admiration and affectionate regard, the State of his nativity. He was one of the organizers of the Society of the Sons of Vermont, and one of its early presidents, and from its founding has been active in promoting its interests.

Mr. Pearsons was married, in August, 1847, to Miss Marietta Chapin, whose family is well known in Western Massachusetts. Mrs. Pearsons is a woman of the true New England type, and she enters heartily into her husband's methods and plans of benevolent work, and throughout life

has been to him a true helpmeet. She presides with womanly grace over their elegant and happy home, at Hinsdale, one of Chicago's most romantic suburbs, and here Mr. Pearsons, in the society of his wife and intimate friends, finds his highest social enjoyment. He has never belonged to a club or secret society.

Such is an outline of his life, and while it may

not disclose all that has contributed to his remarkable success, one who reads it must be impressed with the fact that a genius for hard work has been no small factor. His life has been manly; his actions sincere; his manner unaffected, and his speech from the heart. In a word, it has been a life full of good work, and furnishes an example most worthy of emulation.

CHARLES H. FOSTER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHARLES H. FOSTER was born at Rochester, New York, on April 14, 1835. During his boyhood he attended the Wadsworth School and Dewey's High School in his native city, and at the age of seventeen years went to Albany, New York, where he became agent of the Mercantile Line of Canal Boats, running between Albany and Rochester, New York. Although but a youth he discharged the duties of the position with ability, and retained it for three years. In 1854 he went to New York City, and for one year was engaged in the forwarding business on his own account, his business consisting of transporting coal and lumber from New York and Philadelphia for the Rochester market. Closing out his business in the summer of 1855, he removed to Chicago and took a position with the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, his first work being checking goods in the freight department of that road. He was check and bill clerk in the local freight office for about eighteen months, and in January, 1857, was made assistant cashier in the same office, in 1858 was chief clerk in the general freight office, and in 1859 chief clerk in the general ticket office, and from January, 1860, to January 11, 1863, was general bookkeeper in the secretary's office, and he continued with the Galena & Chicago Union Company until the spring of 1863. During the years 1863 and 1864 he was employed as chief clerk in the office of Mr. Samuel T. Atwater, agent of the Buffalo Mutual Insurance Company.

January 11, 1865, Mr. Foster was tendered the position of general accountant under Mr. W. M. Larrabee, secretary and treasurer of the Chicago &

Alton Railroad Company, with whom he had been associated while in the employ of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company. The tender of the position was a worthy recognition of Mr. Foster's eminent fitness and ability. He gladly accepted it, and until May, 1879, was subordinate to Mr. Larrabee.

For some time prior to this Mr. Larrabee's health had been failing and the duties of his office had fallen upon Mr. Foster, his chief clerk, who was made treasurer *pro tempore* at that time. His health continuing to fail, Mr. Larrabee was compelled to resign his office and Mr. Foster was elected secretary and treasurer in his stead, and has continued to fill those offices with marked success until the present time (1892). Mr. Foster is also secretary of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company, secretary and treasurer of the Mississippi River Bridge Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Company, all of which corporations are auxiliaries of the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Mr. Foster was married in Chicago, on December 11, 1864, to Miss Caroline Van Inwagen, a daughter of Anthony Van Inwagen, who was formerly engaged in the forwarding commission business at Chicago. Mrs. Foster died on November 7, 1884, leaving three children, viz.: Gertrude, wife of Waite Bliven; Harry C., receiving teller of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and Eugene, who was born on November 5, 1884. Mr. Foster's parents were William C. and Permelia (Wilson) Foster. His father was a prominent miller and forwarding merchant at Rochester, New York. He died on November

25, 1880, honored and esteemed by all who knew him. His mother died on June 6, 1887.

Mr. Foster's progress has been a steady growth along the line of honest, persistent effort. He is a man whose record is clean and who is prized by

his associates and esteemed by all for his genuine worth. His name is a familiar one in railway circles, and everywhere is a synonym for faithfulness, ability, integrity, trustworthiness and manly virtue.

JOHN TRYON CHUMASERO,

CHICAGO, ILL.

PROMINENT among the energetic, far-seeing and successful business men of Chicago, is the subject of this sketch. After a varied experience in the East, he made Chicago his home when about thirty years of age, and has resided there continuously since.

Mr. Chumasero was born in Rochester, New York, on September 30, 1839, and comes of excellent parentage. His father, Hon. John C. Chumasero, was a resident of Rochester, New York, more than forty years, and during that time was judge for many years and was very prominent in political matters. He was chairman of the committee for raising troops, and president of the American National League in 1862, and was instrumental in preventing trouble several times during the critical period of drafting. The Chumasero family trace their origin as far back as the Spanish Inquisition, when they emigrated to Holland. His mother was Emily Root Tryon, of Connecticut. Her family trace their ancestry in this country back to the year 1652, and were previously of aristocratic English lineage. Thomas Tryon was the first Governor of New York, and another member of the family was Governor of North Carolina in 1765. Other instances might be cited, but it is sufficient to say the Tryon family have an excellent record.

Under the watchful care of his parents, young Chumasero received his education first in the public schools until he was twelve years old and then for the next four years under a private tutor. During his early years he proved himself a talented, industrious and methodical student, and was highly successful for a boy of his age. When sixteen years old he was placed in the office of his uncle, E. N. Buell, to learn business forms and methods. He was very successful, and for two years had charge of the books of the firm. After

leaving his uncle he conducted a manufacturing business for himself with good results, but at the commencement of the War of the Rebellion he sold out and entered the service of his country. The Governor of New York commissioned him adjutant of the One Hundred and Eighth New York Regiment, which was commanded by Colonel Oliver H. Palmer, well known in later years as president of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Before going to the front with his regiment he was made recruiting officer for his district, and mustered several regiments into the service, paying them the bounty of fifty dollars per man, which amounted to several hundred thousand dollars. The young adjutant participated with his regiment in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, where he proved himself a brave soldier and a good disciplinarian. His arduous duties and the exposure to which he was subjected at this time brought on an attack of typhoid fever, and the best his comrades could do for him was to send him on horseback from Harper's Ferry to a sick camp at Arlington. The results of this journey and the delay of proper treatment rendered his case hopeless; the doctors gave him up, and for weeks he lay at the point of death. His constitution, however, was strong and sound, and he pulled through, contrary to expectation, but was so emaciated that he weighed only ninety pounds. The results of this illness he felt for years after. At this time he received his discharge from his regiment and went home to his family, where for two years, notwithstanding their great care and kindness, he remained an invalid. The first employment in which he engaged after his illness was in the New York custom house, in charge of the claim desk, an office to which he was appointed by Collector Hiram Barney, and which he filled with satisfaction for two years. Resigning his posi-



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tion, he went into the office of a Wall street broker, but his health failed and he returned to his home in Rochester, where he soon grew strong again. In 1868 his business instinct led him to Chicago, which was then the growing city of the West. Although without friends or prospects in his new home, he was convinced that energy and ability would be recognized and rewarded. His first position was with Messrs. Day, Allen and Co., then the largest wholesale grocers in Chicago, as bookkeeper and cashier. After the fire of 1871 the firm was dissolved and the partners retired from business. His next position was as assistant cashier with the firm of Messrs. J. V. Farwell and Co. He entered on the duties of this position in December, 1871. Six months later he was appointed assistant to Mr. Simeon Farwell, who had charge of the credits and finances of the firm, and whose illness soon afterward threw the whole responsibility of that department on Mr. Chumasero. In 1879 he became a partner in the business, and in 1880, when the business was incorporated, he was chosen secretary, and has had for the past nine years the entire management of the credits and finances of the concern.

Quiet and unassuming in manner, reserved but agreeable in conversation, precise, accurate and

methodical in business, Mr. Chumasero stands very high among the business men of this country. Thoroughly honorable in his treatment of others and of irreproachable integrity, he is a leader among leading business men.

Mr. Chumasero was married in 1863 to Eva C. Young, daughter of Mr. Benjamin T. Young, of Brooklyn. They have two children, Kenneth P. and Emily C. For a number of years Mrs. Chumasero has been an invalid, and her daughter, an accomplished young lady, has acted the hostess, presiding over the home with ease, grace and dignity. To surround his wife and children with every comfort and luxury has been the greatest pleasure of Mr. Chumasero's life. In social circles Mr. Chumasero is very popular. He was one of the first members of the Union League, Chicago, Washington Park, Calumet and Chicago Athletic clubs. He is a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal church, and president of the Illinois Industrial School for boys, and a member of Custer Post, G. A. R., and a director in the Atlas National bank.

Mr. Chumasero is a man of extensive reading and culture and his literary taste has been cultivated and improved by extensive travel both in this country and in Europe.

WARREN GRAFTON PURDY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

WARREN G. PURDY is a native of Baltimore, Maryland. He was born on May 20, 1843, to John H. and Louisa A. Purdy. From his early boyhood he attended the public schools of his native city, graduating from the High School, now known as the Baltimore City College, in 1859. The same year, when but sixteen years of age, he removed to Chicago and took a position as clerk in the storeroom of the Illinois Central Railroad shops. He resigned his position in the early part of 1863 to accept a position with the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company at St. Louis, Missouri. A year later he returned to Chicago and became connected with the Quartermaster's Department of the U. S. Army, serving as Chief Clerk at Camp Douglas and in the city until the latter part of 1865, when he was ordered

to Texas, and served as Chief Clerk of the western district of that State, with headquarters at Brownsville, until the latter part of that year. In January, 1867, he became general bookkeeper for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, at Chicago. In December, 1867, he was promoted to the position of cashier, and ten years later, in April, 1877, he became local Treasurer. On June 2, 1885, he was elected Treasurer and Secretary of the same company, and in September, 1887, was elected Vice-President, while still retaining the offices of Treasurer and Secretary.

His Masonic record is a history by itself; he became a Mason in Blair Lodge, A. F. and A. M., in 1864, and was elected Secretary of the lodge the same year. In 1867 was elected First Lieu-

tenant-Commander of Chicago (afterward Oriental) Consistory, S. P. R. S., and in 1871 received the thirty-third degree of Masonry, being at that time probably the youngest thirty-third degree Mason in the United States. In 1876 he served as Worshipful Master of Landmark Lodge, No. 422, A. F. and A. M., and subsequently as an officer in Fairview Chapter, R. A. M.; in 1879 he was elected Treasurer of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of Chicago, and in 1880 took an active part in the triennial conclave of that Order held in Chicago. During the conclave he was a member of the Executive Committee, and also Adjutant-General. Subsequent to this conclave, Montjoie (mounted) Commandery, No. 53, Knights Templar, was organized. Of this Commandery Mr. Purdy was one of the charter members, and for the first three years was its Eminent Commander. In 1885 he was elected

and commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Regiment Illinois National Guards, which office he held until 1889, when he resigned.

Politically, Mr. Purdy has been affiliated with the Democratic party, although his actions have always been independent and not bound by party ties.

On March 13, 1865, he was married to Miss Acca L. Colby, of Chicago, by whom he has four children, viz.: William A. (at present Paymaster of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway), Ella F., Warren, Fred and Bertha A.

The residence of Mr. Purdy and family is in Kenwood, where, in the circle of his fireside, surrounded by his family, he passes the happiest moments of his life. Socially, Mr. Purdy is an active member of the Kenwood Social Club, and one of the earliest members of the Union League Club of Chicago.

HENRY T. BYFORD, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

THERE are few men, whatever be their talents or profession, whose efforts and achievements Chicago watches with more interest than she gives to Henry Turman Byford. Nor is this interest felt simply because he is the son of a great man, but because, by his own worth, he has won a place in the hearts of his fellow-citizens. The late William H. Byford, M. D., L. L. D., was, at the time of his decease, one of Chicago's most famous surgeons, and it is by individual endowment of the highest order that the son is advancing to fill the father's place.

The Byford family came originally to America many generations ago, from Suffolk, England. The branch of the family in which we are interested gradually drifted towards the interior of the country, and William H. Byford was born in Eaton, Ohio. His wife, Mary Anne Holland, was the daughter of Hezekiah Holland, a noted physician of Kentucky. Five children were the result of this union. Henry T. Byford, who is the only surviving son, was born in 1853, in Evansville, Indiana. His brother, Dr. William H. Byford, Jr., who died in 1883, was, in his specialty, the foremost surgeon of Minneapolis.

Three sisters are referred to in the sketch of Dr. W. H. Byford, Sr., found in another part of this volume.

In the matter of education Dr. Byford has been the recipient of superior advantages. The early years of his school-life were spent in Chicago, in the public schools and in the private academy of Dr. Quackenboss. When he was eleven years of age he was placed in school in Germany, taking a classical course. At the end of three years he was graduated, receiving the prize for the best composition (German) in the highest class of a high school in Berlin. Returning to this city, he spent one term in the University of Chicago. In the fall of 1868 he began a course of very earnest study at Willaston Seminary, graduating from the scientific department with high honors in 1870. The same year he matriculated at the Chicago Medical College, and was graduated in 1873. He was elected valedictorian of his class, and in the examinations ranked perfect in all branches except one. Extraordinary as was this record, it was rendered even more so by his extreme youth. Dr. Byford, at the time of his graduation, was but nineteen years of age, and accordingly not entitled to the

privileges of the diploma for nearly two years to come.

While yet a student, he had, by competitive examination, secured the position of interne at Mercy Hospital. He was, however, obliged by the illness of his brother to forego the benefits of a full term in this capacity, as well as the pleasure of attending the graduating exercises of his class and of delivering his valedictory address. Dr. William H. Byford, Jr., whose later career in Minneapolis was at once so brilliant and so pathetic, was, at this time, suffering from lung trouble, for which he sought relief in southern travel. There had always been a very affectionate relationship between the brothers, and now that a nurse and companion was needed for the elder, it was with unhesitating devotion that the younger relinquished his studies to accompany him. They traveled for some months in the South, spent a year in Denver, and our subject returned to Chicago in 1874.

Seventeen years have passed, and to-day Dr. Byford stands in the front ranks of his profession. Recognized not only as a most skillful practitioner, but as a man of advanced, original thought and wide research, the number of his public engagements is limited only by the demands of an enormous practice. Dr. Byford was one of the founders of the Chicago Post-Graduate School, in which, from its inception, he has occupied the chair of Gynæcology. He is Clinical Professor of Gynæcology in the Woman's Medical College; Gynæcologist to St. Luke's Hospital and Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital; formerly Curator of the Museum, and Lecturer on diseases of children in the Chicago Medical College, as well as Lecturer on obstetrics in Rush Medical College. He has been obliged to resign both of these trusts owing to the pressure of private work. As a clinical lecturer, Dr. Byford has won well-merited reputation—reports of his lectures being solicited by the leading medical periodicals of the country. His contributions to medical journals are numerous, and are characterized by their original matter and practical interest, some of them having been published in Europe. He was co-editor with his father, the late Dr. William H. Byford, Sr., of the last edition of "Byford's Diseases of Women." He is a charter member and ex-president of the Chicago Gynæcological

Society, active member of the American Gynæcological Society, of the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Medico-Legal Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Byford has twice visited Europe, first in 1865-68, and again in 1879-80. He has made an exhaustive study of nervous diseases, in connection with gynæcological practice, in the hospitals of London, Edinburgh, Heidelberg and Paris.

Not satisfied with the fulfillment of the many duties which come to him in the regular practice of his profession, Dr. Byford has added to it another and a very valuable and important form of activity, which has gained him imperishable renown—that of invention. He has invented numerous new methods of operation, many of which are associated in medical literature with his name. Thus he was the first to advise and perform operations for shortening the sacro-uterine ligaments for retroversion of the uterus; inguinal suspension of the bladder for cystocele; vaginal fixation of the stump in abdominal hysterotomy; bilateral denudations for anterior colpocele and cystocele; subcutaneous perinæotomy, etc. He has also brought to its present state of perfection the operations called vaginal oöphorectomy and vaginal ovariectomy, having reported, in 1890, eighteen operations without a death. We have further evidence of his originality and ingenuity as an inventor in a multitude of instruments devised by him, the most important of which are his broad ligament forceps for the removal of the uterus through the vagina, his hysterotomy clamp forceps, trocar for vaginal ovariectomy, probe-pointed fascia scissors, perinæotomy tenetome, uterine elevator, improved needle forceps, retroversion pessary, uterine hook, uterine curettes, various forms of hæmostatic forceps for use in vaginal section, etc., etc. "He possesses" (quoting the words of one eminently qualified to speak with authority on the subject), "a degree of mechanical ability not often found among those who have chosen to follow the practice of medicine as a profession. He may justly be proud as the author of a large list of surgical instruments that have not only been an assistance to his fellow-practitioners, but a great benefit to the public as well." And further: "We feel safe in saying

that but few men engaged in the practice of any trade or profession, in this or any other age, have obeyed the dictates of conscience or felt the weight of their duties and responsibilities more fully than has Dr. Henry T. Byford."

He is a Republican, though not a politician, subordinating everything to his chosen work. He is a member of the Methodist church, and has, throughout his life, been strongly influenced by the teachings of his mother, a woman of deep religious sensibilities.

Dr. Byford is a man of fine physical proportions, a thorough athlete and a great pedestrian. He has explored on foot the Hartz Mountains, the English lake country, Northern Wales, the Black Forest of Germany and the mountains of Switzerland, as well as the mountain regions of his own country.

From early youth Dr. Byford has evinced great artistic ability. He spent some time, during his residence at Paris, in the famous Julien studio, doing good work in drawing and crayon. It is, however, as a water-color artist that he excels.

Blessed in so many ways, it only needs the

addition of a happy home to make his life complete, and this is not denied him. Mrs. Byford, whose maiden name was Miss Lucy Larned, is the daughter of Frederick Sylvester Larned, who was Assistant Paymaster-General of the United States Army during the late civil war. Colonel Larned, who was a graduate of West Point, is an accomplished linguist, a man of superior education, and has traveled twice around the world. Mrs. Byford is a lady of most admirable and pleasing qualities. She is domestic in her tastes, a devoted mother, and to her husband a great source of cheer and inspiration in his work. Amiable, talented and exceedingly winning and gracious in her manner, she is very popular in social circles, and is the ruling spirit in the cordial influence that pervades her home. Their four children are: Miss Genevieve Larned Byford, a very graceful and attractive girl and a musician of rare gifts; Mary Lina Byford, aged six years, Heath, a little boy, aged four, who bears a marked resemblance to his distinguished grandfather, the late Dr. William H. Byford, and William Holland Byford, born March 5, 1891, at Chicago.

REV. JEREMIAH PORTER, D.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE distinguished honor of laying the foundations, in Chicago, of the great work of the Presbyterian Church, belongs to the subject of this sketch. As a missionary of the American Home Missionary Society (now Congregational), he was sent in 1831 to Fort Brady, at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Thence with the troops under Major John Fowle he reached old Fort Dearborn May 13, 1833. The next Sabbath (19th), he preached in the carpenter's shop at the Fort, from John xv, 8. In the afternoon, at "Father Walker's" log house, west side, near the forks of the river. In the evening (six o'clock), held a prayer meeting in the Fort. Of that day's early morning experience, his journal says: "The first dreadful spectacle that met my eyes on going to church was a group of Indians sitting on the ground before a miserable French dramhouse playing cards, and as many trifling white men standing around to witness the game."

June 26, 1833, Mr. Porter organized the First Presbyterian Church, with twenty-seven members. Seventeen of them had come with him from his Fort Brady church and nine were citizens of the little village of Chicago. Most remarkable is the fact that all of these charter members were Congregationalists, except Philo Carpenter, and subsequently he became a leading Congregationalist, whose devotion and beneficence are honored in Carpenter Hall and Chapel of the Congregational Seminary, Union Park. Among the Congregational successors to Dr. Porter in the First Presbyterian pastorate were the sainted Flavel Bascom, D. D., for ten years, and the present gifted pastor, Rev. J. H. Barrows, D. D., whose biography appears in this volume.

Rev. Dr. Porter was born in 1804, in Hadley, Mass. Samuel Porter had settled in Hadley in 1639, and the house he built is still owned by his descendants. Samuel Porter of a subsequent



Jeremiah Porter

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generation and grandfather of Jeremiah, married Susanna Edwards, daughter of the eminent theologian, President Jonathan Edwards. Jeremiah's father was Dr. William Porter, who served in the army of the United States as surgeon during the war of 1812, and died in Hadley at the age of eighty-four. The mother of Jeremiah was Charlotte, daughter of the Hon. William Williams, of Hatfield, Mass. Of twelve children, Jeremiah was the youngest of the six who reached their majority. His preparatory education was at Hopkins Academy under Rev. Dr. Dan. Huntington, father of Bishop F. D. Huntington (N. Y.), and in the family of Rev. Alvan Hyde, D. D., at Lee, Mass. At seventeen he entered Williams College (Mass.), and graduated at the age of twenty-one. The same year, 1825, he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass. Though undecided as to his future calling, he completed two years of study, then remained with his father until the spring of 1828, when, through the advice of President Griffin, of Williams College, he became principal of the Monitorial High School in Troy, N. Y. After two successful years he accompanied the late Henry A. Boardman, D. D., of Philadelphia, to Princeton Theological Seminary and graduated in 1831. During the previous spring he had been licensed to preach by the Hampshire (Mass.) Congregational Association, and was ordained after his graduation by the same body. By direction of Rev. Dr. Absalom Peters, Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society (N. Y.), he left at once for Sault Ste. Marie. By stage to Albany, thence by the new New York & Erie Canal—stopping over for the Sabbath with a brother at Auburn—he reached Buffalo, having 3,000 people. By steamer to Cleveland and Detroit, he found passage from the latter to Mackinac on the last schooner which made the trip that fall.

At Mackinac he was welcomed to hospitable entertainment in the Christian family of Robert Stuart, of the Astor Fur Co. He preached one evening at Rev. Wm. M. Ferry's church. November 24, Thanksgiving Day, a small bark canoe arrived from the Sault with orders "not to return without Mr. Porter." Three French voyagers manned it. With the United States mail, last for the season, a mess basket from his hostess, and a negro bound for Fort Brady, they set out at once. Forty-five miles along the lake shore and forty-five

up St. Mary's river, camping by night on shore, once in snow, were accomplished on the fourth day, breaking the ice to land. Mr. Porter was welcomed to the beautiful home of Mr. Schoolcraft, the United States Indian Agent. Sunday, December 4, 1831, Mr. Porter preached in the school-room of Rev. Mr. Bingham's Baptist Mission to the Indians. Soon a store was fitted up for services, and a Presbyterian Church formed with seven members—three men. The two ministers heartily co-operated. A revival followed, and all the officers and their wives, except a lieutenant and wife, expressed conversion to Christ before spring, and the membership of the new church was increased to thirty-three. The next year, 1833, these troops were ordered to Fort Dearborn, and Mr. Schoolcraft transferred to Mackinac. Finding his church broken up, the shepherd would not leave his flock; and so May 4, 1833, embarked with Major Fowle and his command. Passing a day at Mackinac, they proceeded along the west shore of Lake Michigan. No sign of human habitation was seen except the Indian trader's, Juneau, with his squaw wife, at Milwaukee River. May 11, the schooner anchored near the mouth of the Chicago River—nearly a mile south of the present channel. Being too rough to land, it was May 13 when the ship's longboat was rowed into and up the river and around to the junction of the North and South branches. At Wattles tavern Mr. Porter met leading men of the 300 people in the village, and was invited by P. F. W. Peck to take quarters in the unfinished loft of his two-story store, southwest corner of La Salle and South Water streets.

His organization of the First Presbyterian Church has been stated. He remained pastor until the autumn of 1835, when the membership was 109. The previous spring he was the first delegate from the Ottawa Presbytery to the General Assembly. At the close of its sessions, in Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. Porter went to Rochester, N. Y., and married Miss Eliza Chappel, late from Fort Dearborn. They visited his parents in Massachusetts, then went to Chicago, and in September removed to the Main-Street Church in Peoria. Two years later, Mr. Porter preached the opening sermon—Anti-Slavery—before the Synod of Illinois, at Springfield. Though threatened by a pro-slavery mob, he and others rode horseback to

Alton and held a convention in support of the famous Lovejoy, for the freedom of the slave and of the press. A few days after they left, Lovejoy was murdered.

From Peoria to Farmington, early in 1838, thence to Green Bay, Wis., in 1840, he continued in happy and successful pastorates until 1858. That year he attended the General Assembly at Chicago, and accepted the pastorate of the Edwards Congregational Church—returning to his own denomination after 27 years of frontier service with Presbyterian Churches. In 1859 he depicted the “First twenty-five years of Chicago,” in a lecture before the Historical Society.

In March, 1861, Mr. Porter began his most memorable, self-denying, laborious and fruitful army chaplaincy—its hardships and loving labors shared largely by his heroic and efficient wife. He was chaplain of the “First Illinois Light Artillery,” in which his son, James W., and a nephew had enlisted. At Cairo, Mrs. Porter joined her husband in administering to the sick and wounded from the battles of Forts Donelson and Henry, Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh. Thence followed to Paducah, Corinth and Memphis. A “convalescent camp” at Memphis was fruitful in desired religious interest in winter and spring of 1863. The first school for freedmen was established there by them. Dr. Edmund Andrews, surgeon of the “First Illinois Light Artillery,” endorsed the effort. At Vicksburg, Mr. Porter was installed chaplain in the city hospital and preached in the Presbyterian Church until the spring of 1864. Thence he followed Gen. Sherman toward Atlanta. Mrs. Porter had preceded him with sanitary stores. From Kennesaw Mountain, both went with the wounded to Marietta, Ga., remaining until after the fall of Atlanta, where his own son, James W., now in Chicago, did valiant service. After returning to Chicago for a respite, Chaplain and Mrs. Porter went to Washington in the winter of 1864-5, and interceded with President Lincoln for the return North of the sick and wounded soldiers in Southern hospitals. They bore testimonials from “Confederates” of their kindness to the enemy. Sailing from New York, they reached Savannah ten days after its capture by Gen. Sherman. Thence, by water, with their colonel, now Gen. J. D. Webster, to Wilmington, N. C., and joined

Gen. Sherman's army at Goldsborough. At the surrender of Lee they were both attending the sick in a hospital at Newbern. Returning via Norfolk, Alexandria and Washington, they followed Gen. Logan's corps to Louisville, Ky. Thence the chaplain was honorably mustered out at Springfield, July 31, 1865.

In the autumn they were both sent by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions with stores to three regiments on the Rio Grande, watching the French movements under Maximilian. After perils by sea, the ladies being carried ashore on the backs of sailors at Bagdad, Mexico, they finally reached Brownsville, Texas. They went into camp at the “Soldiers' hospital.” Besides their sanitary work, Mr. Porter preached, and Mrs. Porter, with Miss Lizzie Garey, of Galesburg, taught the colored soldiers and opened the “Rio Grande Seminary” for boys and girls. The spring of 1866 closed the field work of the Commissions, and so brought Mr. and Mrs. Porter back to Chicago, and a reception was given them at the Sherman House.

After visits and labors at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, Mr. Porter accepted an invitation to return to Brownsville, Texas, in 1868, to succeed Rev. Hiram Chamberlain, deceased, in 1867, and rebuild the church demolished by a tornado. The new brick church was dedicated in 1869. In 1870 he was appointed Post Chaplain, U. S. A., and assigned to Fort Brown. He also organized a church of colored people and preached to them. Mrs. Porter resumed her teaching until Texas public schools were organized. Chaplain Porter was changed to Fort Sill, I. T., in 1873, and to Fort D. A. Russell, Wy., in 1876. After four years more of active service he was given leave of absence until retired, June 30, 1882. Fourteen months of this time were spent in California to see their son, Rev. Henry D. Porter, M. D., depart as a missionary to China, and in doing good Christian work at Santa Barbara and Sonoma. They were present at the semi-centennial anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church, Chicago, which they both helped to organize in 1833. They have since resided with their children in Detroit and Beloit.

After much suffering, in great patience, Mrs. Porter died in Santa Barbara, January 1, 1888. Dr. Porter still enjoys a good old age at Beloit,

Wis., with his daughter, Mary H. Porter, who was for eighteen years a missionary in China. Universally esteemed, he is held in high honor for his spotless character, Christian works and faithful stewardship. None deserve higher reward. In acknowledgement of his wisdom and worth

he received the degree of D. D. from Williams College, Mass.

Of nine children, four survive—James W., of Chicago; Edwards W., of Detroit, Mich.; Rev. Henry D., M. D. and D. D., N. China; and Miss Mary H. Porter, Beloit, Wis.

MARK KIMBALL,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THERE are perhaps few among those who were at one time prominent and respected citizens of Chicago whose memory is more respected, and whose genuine worth more widely recognized, than that of the late Mark Kimball. He was born at Pembroke (now Darien), Genesee county, New York, May 5, 1821, the son of John and Ruth (Buckman) Kimball. Reared on his father's homestead, his early life was occupied by attendance at the district schools and farm work.

When he was thirteen years old, in June, 1834, the family started for the West, overland, with two teams and covered wagons. At Buffalo they placed all on board a boat for Detroit, whence they proceeded again overland, camping at night on the prairie, and soon reached Door Prairie, Indiana, where they remained six weeks. Resuming their journey, they crossed the deep river to Yankee Settlement and Joliet, and thence to Bristol, on the Fox River. Remaining there a week, they returned to Naperville—then in Cook county—and here Mr. Kimball's father bought the farm where the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad now crosses Du Page River. Here young Kimball attended school and worked on the farm. In 1836 he engaged in the grocery business with his brother, John J. Kimball, and subsequently went into business at Naperville, and made several investments in real estate.

In 1839 he became a clerk at the Illinois Exchange hotel, Chicago. A year later he entered the employ of Botsford & Beers, hardware merchants. In 1847 he established a general store at Naperville, placing his brother John J. in charge of it, but disposed of it two years later. In 1852 he became financially interested in the wholesale hardware business of Mr. Botsford, before referred to, the firm being known as J. K. Botsford & Co.

In 1863 Mr. Kimball was elected one of the directors of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, and afterward became its secretary.

In 1865 he retired from the firm, then known as Botsford, Kimball & Co. In February of that year he became one of the incorporators of the Old Ladies' (now known as the Old People's) Home of Chicago. One of the original members of the Calumet Club, he remained a member up to the time of his death, although not a club man in any sense of the word.

In 1866 he organized and became president of the Citizens' Insurance Company, of Chicago, of which he was manager one year, but finding that it did not pay over ten per cent on the capital invested he closed out the company and repaid the stockholders the amount of their stock with a dividend of ten per cent thereon.

In 1867, Mr. Kimball with A. G. Burley and Samuel Brown were appointed trustees of Oriental Lodge No. 33, A. F. & A. M., which office he retained until 1872.

After the fire of 1871 he was elected assignee in bankruptcy of the Mutual Security Insurance Company. Subsequently he settled the affairs of a number of mercantile and banking institutions.

In July, 1876, Mr. Kimball was a candidate for the mayoralty of Chicago, but was defeated by a small majority by the Honorable Monroe Heath. His modesty was such that he repeatedly refused to allow himself to become a candidate for any political office, and it was wholly against his wishes that he was nominated for the mayoralty.

About that time he served two terms as collector of the town of South Chicago. His bond for the second term was for nearly \$14,000,000, and was signed by all the then leading capitalists and merchants of Chicago. He, with Mr.

Robert T. Lincoln and others, were the first to insist that the law requiring town collectors to turn the surplus of the two-per-cent commission on collections above \$1,500 over to the town board should be enforced.

In 1879, he, with Messrs. Enos Ayres and John G. Shortall were appointed appraisers of school lands. He was a shrewd business man, and his investments, especially those in real estate, were successful. He held on to those which were good and made an early disposal of those which were of questionable soundness. Thus he sustained but few losses and acquired considerable wealth.

On February 20, 1848, he married Miss Elizabeth Judson, daughter of the Rev. Philo Judson (who performed the marriage ceremony in the Clark Street Methodist Episcopal Church). Mrs. Kimball, his son, Eugene S. Kimball, and his daughter, Mrs. Helen M. Galloway, survive him.

In matters of religion Mr. Kimball held liberal views, and was a regular attendant upon the serv-

ices at the Central Church under the charge of Prof. David Swing.

In politics he was a Democrat, though in no sense a politician.

His death occurred in this city on the 29th day of May, 1891. At the funeral, attended as it was by a large circle of his friends and acquaintances, members of his family—as had always been a family custom—acted as pall-bearers, while Prof. Swing officiated.

His life was an example of the power of patient purpose, resolute working and steadfast integrity. His success in life was the natural result of his own persevering energy, indomitable courage and genuine worth. In his character he combined qualities of mind and heart that rendered him deservedly popular, and secured to him the warm friendship of all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

By his death the city of Chicago lost one of its most prominent and respected citizens, a man beloved and esteemed by all who knew him.

CALVIN DE WOLF,

CHICAGO, ILL.

CALVIN DE WOLF was born February 18, 1815, at Braintrim, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, being the oldest son, who survived infancy, of a family of thirteen children. His father, Giles M. De Wolf, was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, in 1782. His grandfather was also a native of the same town. The ancestors of this family of De Wolfs came from Holland and settled in Lyme, Connecticut, about 1650, but were originally Huguenots from France, and were driven to Holland by religious persecution. His mother, Anna Spaulding, was born in Cavendish, Vermont, in 1786, and was a descendant of Edward Spaulding, who settled in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, about the year 1633. The De Wolf family removed to Vermont in 1817, but returned after a few years to Braintrim, in 1821, and in 1824 settled in Pike, Bradford County, Pennsylvania. Here a home was "cleared" in the "beech woods," and support secured. Calvin worked on the farm, and made muscle, if not money, in removing the timber from the soil. He improved such opportunities for study as he

had, with three months of winter school each year during his minority. His father and a private tutor had aided him to considerable proficiency in Latin, the higher mathematics and surveying. He had taught school previous to 1836, when he went to the Grand River Institute, a manual labor school in Ashtabula county, Ohio. For one and a half years he sustained himself well in his studies, and in securing a livelihood. Then, by taking charge of a shipment of fruit, he "worked his way" to his future home.

On the 31st of October, 1837, he reached Chicago, with no capital except his own brain and brawn, and no friend in the city. After unsuccessful efforts, traveling as far as the Fox River on foot, he finally secured employment as teacher at Hadley, Will county, Illinois, having only a "York shilling" left for pressing needs. He returned to Chicago in the spring of 1838, and took a hand at various occupations before getting an opening to study law with Messrs. Spring & Goodrich. Two years more were spent in teaching during his law studies before



Calvin DeMolf

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his admission to the bar in 1843. His close attention to duties for eleven years gave him a successful practice and plenty of friends.

In 1854 Mr. De Wolf was elected justice of the peace, and for a quarter of a century, by re-elections and appointment, administered that office with marked ability. Over ninety thousand cases came before him for decision. Some of these became of great interest and importance through appeal to the higher courts. One became of national repute, being carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. "Judge" De Wolf's warrant took into custody a slave-hunter, S. F. Nuckolls, and meanwhile "Eliza" escaped. In 1856 he was elected alderman and made chairman of the committee which revised the city ordinances. He was alderman also from 1866 to 1868, and had a large share in improving the city government. He was twice a member of the Board of Supervisors of Cook county. From early manhood he was a zealous and consistent Abolitionist; was secretary of the first society formed in Chicago by that body of philanthropists. The Rev. Flavel Bascom, D. D., of halloved memory, was president. He was also one of the founders of the *Western Citizen*, established by the State society as an anti-slavery organ.

In 1860 Mr. De Wolf, for his action as magistrate already noted, was indicted by the United States District Court for "aiding a negro slave, called Eliza, to escape from her master, one Stephen S. Nuckolls, of Nebraska." A part of one of the counts of the indictment is inserted here, as a relic of Charles Sumner's "barbarism" inflicted on young Chicago, to wit:

The grand jurors of the United States of America chosen, selected and sworn, and charged to enquire of crimes and offenses within and for the Northern District of Illinois, upon their oaths present: That heretofore, to wit, on the first day of September, A. D. 1858, a certain negro female slave called Eliza, a person lawfully held to service or labor in the Territory of Nebraska, being the property of one Stephen F. Nuckolls, of the said Territory of Nebraska, the person to whom such service or labor was then due, did escape into Illinois, and was pursued, claimed, seized and arrested by the said Nuckolls, and said slave was lawfully under the control of said Nuckolls, etc., and that one Calvin De Wolf, late of said district, together with divers; to wit, one hundred other persons to the jurors aforesaid as yet unknown and with force and arms unlawfully, knowingly and willingly did rescue the said negro slave Eliza, etc., he, the said Calvin De Wolf then and there well knowing, etc. (the alleged facts as set forth),

and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America and of the people thereof.

(Signed) H. S. FITCH,

U. S. District Attorney.

(Endorsed) "A TRUE BILL."

(Signed) W. L. NEWBERRY, Foreman.

Filed November 19th, 1860.

(Signed) W. H. BRADLEY, Clerk.

As a matter of fact, Mr. De Wolf states that he was not present at the time Eliza was rescued; but the grand jury, knowing his sentiments, found the indictment on general principles. They knew that he was an uncompromising Abolitionist and had the will to do the act. He was held to bail with five or six others in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars each. He filed a motion to quash the indictment, on the ground that slavery did not exist in Nebraska. The South, and pro-slavery Northerners, claimed that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise carried slavery into all the Territories by virtue of the Federal Constitution. The motion never reached a hearing. The case never reached a trial, but was dismissed in December, 1861, by E. C. Larned, U. S. District Attorney.

When Eliza was taken from her master, the police interfered and took both to the "lock-up" for disturbance of the peace. While Nuckolls was in the "lock-up" Mr. De Wolf issued a warrant, on the affidavit of George Anderson, against Nuckolls for an attempt to kidnap. The warrant was never served, and Mr. De Wolf never saw Nuckolls or Eliza.

In 1879, after closing his long service as justice of the peace, Mr. De Wolf resumed the practice of law, and has continued in professional work, but spends most of his time in the management of his private business.

In June, 1841, he married Frances Kimball, of Chicago, a native of Preston, Connecticut. Five children were born to them—Ellen L., now Mrs. R. B. Bell, of Normalville, Cook county, Illinois; Anna Spaulding, who went in 1877 to New Orleans as a missionary teacher of the colored children, and died at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, in September, 1878; Mary Frances, now Mrs. Milo G. Kellogg, of Chicago; Wallace L., now secretary of the Metropolitan Investment Company of Chicago, and dealing in real estate, and Alice, who married Mr. L. D. Kneeland, and died in March, 1882, at Kokomo, Colorado.

Mr. De Wolf and wife are members of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of Chicago. For some years, as an elder, he has nobly rounded out a Christian life, beginning actively with his

early years. Now in the ripeness of his wisdom, and in affluence, he enjoys the confidence and high regard of all with whom he has business or social relations.

GEORGE WILLARD,

CHICAGO, ILL.

MR. WILLARD graduated from the Union College of Law in 1865; was soon after admitted to the bar and is now in the twenty-sixth year of a continuous practice in Chicago. At the present time he is attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its two Chicago connections known as the "Fort Wayne" and "Pan Handle" lines. Also for the New York, Lake Erie and Western and the Northern Pacific Railroad companies and the American and Red Star steamship lines. In 1870 he was appointed attorney for the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company, and local attorney for the Chicago and North-Western Railway Company, holding the latter until 1875, and the former until 1889. He served one term as attorney and two terms as treasurer of the village of Hyde Park; was six years master in chancery of the Circuit Court of Cook county, and five years secretary and treasurer of the Western Railroad Association.

Mr. Willard is known as a modest, kind-hearted, charitable gentleman, but firm of purpose and conviction. His capacity for hard, continuous work is very great, as is his zeal and ambition for success. Few lawyers now at the Chicago bar have tried, unaided, a greater number of cases than Mr. Willard.

Mr. Willard in 1864 enlisted as a private in the ninety-day service and served as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, for a period of about six months, and until the regiment was mustered out of the service in the fall of that year.

Mr. Willard is a native of the village of Natural Bridge, Jefferson county, New York, and a direct descendant of Major Simon Willard, who was born in Horsmonden, Kent county, England, and emigrated therefrom to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1634.

COL. LOREN H. WHITNEY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE gentleman whose name heads this article is widely known as an able lawyer, a brave and gallant soldier, and an author of considerable repute. He is a native of Ohio, and is a fair type of the men who have so ably and honorably represented that great commonwealth wherever men of learning, eloquence and scientific attainments were needed, or the tented field required them. He was born in Berlin, Erie County, Ohio, September 12, 1839, the eldest son of James W. Whitney, who came from Yates County, New York, and settled in Berlin in 1825, and married Miss Betsey Harper, a young lady of fine natural abilities, a relative of the famous Harper Broth-

ers, New York. In 1848 the family moved to DeKalb County, Illinois, where Loren attended school until he was about sixteen years old, when, lured by the glowing accounts of Mississippi, he joined a number of young men of his neighborhood in a resolution to go to that State and seek a fortune; but when the time came to go all changed their purpose, excepting young Whitney, who started on foot, with staff in hand and carpet-bag, alone, and with but one dollar and seventy-five cents in his pocket. His father refused him assistance, hoping to deter him from going, but he was not made of the stuff that yields. In two and a half days he walked to Peru, seventy



Willard Scott

Banker, Naperville, Ill.

Settled at Gross Point, Cook Co. in 1826.

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miles from home, and after paying for a meal he balanced his cash account, and found but ten cents in his favor. Something had to be done. He offered his services to the engineer of a little steamer lying at the wharf, and about to move out. He represented that he could do anything and everything, and was engaged as boy of all work, with the stipulation that he would be paid whatever his services were considered worth. He continued in this employment five weeks, and was paid twenty-eight dollars, and promised fifty dollars per month to continue, but declined the offer and went to Bolivar county, Mississippi, where he passed the winter. He contracted with a planter to throw up a levee on the banks of the Mississippi and made a handsome profit on his contract. He went across the plains to California in 1855, with a company of gold-hunters, and there worked a gold mine and made money enough to enable him to return and gratify his young ambition to pursue a college course of study, completing a four-years' course in two years. He was a bright and apt student, always among the foremost in his class. He then entered the law office of the late Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, at Belvidere, Illinois, and subsequently attended Asbury University, Indiana, and still later was admitted to the bar, the committee that examined him complimenting him highly on his proficiency, though he had read law but one year. When the war broke out he was practicing his profession, but entered the army as captain in the Eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, one of the best regiments in the Army of the Potomac. When Gen. McClellan advanced on Manassas Gap, Capt. Whitney, at the head of Sumner's Cavalry, led the way. While sitting on a "Quaker cannon" at Manassas he conceived the idea of writing for the press, but before an hour's thought concluded to write a full history of the war, and carried that purpose into execution, and his first volume was published in 1863. He served with valor in the Peninsula campaign, and in the battles around Richmond, and was offered the position of major on Gen. Sumner's staff, but declined it to accept a colonelcy, as he supposed, of one of the new regiments from his state; but when he returned it proved to be a lieutenant-colonelcy that was intended, and he declined it, but was instrumental afterward in organizing two more regiments which

went to the field. During this time he wrote and published the first volume of his history of the War of the Rebellion, a work which will compare favorably with the best of the many histories of that great conflict. It is a clear setting-forth of the inciting causes and philosophy of the Rebellion, and an accurate and full history of the facts and incidents attending its prosecution and culmination.

Governor Yates requested him to organize another regiment of infantry, which he did in three weeks' time, and being made its colonel, led it to the front in Mississippi. In 1864 he was put in command of a force sent out to intercept and drive away Gen. Forrest, who, at the head of a large force of cavalry, was committing depredations on our railroad and telegraph lines and destroying our communications, and Col. Whitney was not defeated in a single contest with that noted rebel leader, though he had many fights and skirmishes, and succeeded in driving him away. Thence he went to Missouri with his command and was engaged against Gen. Price in 1864. During his service he participated in twelve great battles and forty skirmishes, and was wounded twice. As an evidence of the appreciation of his bravery, and of the esteem in which he was held as an officer and man, his officers and men presented him with an elegant sword, case of pistols and a field glass. The sword, blood-stained, is still retained as a reminder of the great conflict.

In 1866, when returning from Washington, where he had been to settle his accounts, he became acquainted with Miss Mary Munson, who was on her way home from college, and a year later married her.

After leaving the service he settled at Chicago in the practice of his profession, and has been successful, standing well at the bar as an honorable and faithful attorney and counselor.

In 1875 he went to Topeka, Kansas, and while there wrote a compendium of Kansas Reports, making an octavo volume of nine hundred pages, which added to his reputation as an able and thorough lawyer. He was solicited to run for congress while there, but declined, and returned to Chicago in 1877, and renewed the practice of the law, and is now (1892) so engaged.

Of Col. Whitney the *Bench and Bar of Chicago*

says: "He is a stalwart Republican, a fluent, ready, graceful speaker, and his voice is heard in advocacy of the principles and platform of that party in all important campaigns. He has a commanding presence, is six feet two inches in height, the regulation height of a genuine Buckeye, and is one who, even on first sight, leaves the impression of being more than an ordinary man in all respects. He stands well in the community and has the confidence and esteem of all who know him intimately. He is yet a young man, but his

life work up to the present time, in so far as it is known and read of men, is to his credit."

In July, 1882, he presided at the Cook County Convention which elected delegates to the Republican State Convention, and in the following fall was nominated for the legislature from the Twelfth Ward, but declined to be a candidate, although he received the largest majority of anyone ever nominated in that ward.

Col. Whitney is prominent in Grand Army circles, and is a true friend of every worthy cause.

JAMES H. WALKER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch, James H. Walker, was born in New York City, March 23, 1844. His father was the son of a British officer, his mother the daughter of an Irish squire. His brothers all had liberal educations. The oldest is the Episcopal bishop of North Dakota, and the other two are lawyers in the city of New York. His sisters graduated with high honors at the Packer Institute, Brooklyn.

At the age of fourteen, Mr. Walker left Trinity school, after having qualified for Columbia College, and entered the employ of A. T. Stewart & Co., New York, at a salary of \$50 per annum. That great house was then the foremost mercantile institution of the land, and was distinguished by the high integrity of its founder, and the strict business methods of its organization. To be in its employ was considered an honor, and to have been educated in its methods was considered a guarantee of correct and thorough business principles. On entering that house, James H. Walker, the boy, found himself in the lowest and poorest position, and at the "beck and call" of all above him. His duties commenced at half-past seven in the morning, and continued with but half an hour's intermission for dinner, till the close of business, which was from six to twelve o'clock at night, according to the necessities of the season; for in those days the busy seasons were short, and the rush of business, of necessity, compelled very long hours while it lasted. Besides, the facilities which render business so easy now were then wanting. There were no elevators, no tele-

phones, and the telegraph was but little used. By tireless energy and attention to his duties, the boy soon became noticed as reliable and always on hand. He adopted the habit of taking his lunch with him to the store and eating it in his department, so as to be available when needed.

In the fall of that year the panic of 1857 swept over the country and destroyed a large number of the commercial houses in New York. Economy became the order of the day among those which stood. Mr. Stewart thinned out his force as largely and as expeditiously as possible, but Jas. H. Walker was retained, under the impression that his services would be useful even at such a time as that. The boy worked his way up gradually to be stock clerk, assistant salesman, salesman on the road, and finally, in 1863, he became a general salesman. He speedily became the largest salesman in the house, and, in 1865 was placed in charge of a department. This department was managed so satisfactorily that in 1868 another department was added, and he went abroad as European buyer for the house. He conducted his departments with conspicuous profit and success, and in 1874 Mr. Stewart, acknowledging his large and critical experience in all the European markets, desired him to take charge of his Manchester house, under power of attorney, on the retirement of one of his partners.

In September, 1876, A. T. Stewart & Co. having decided to open a large wholesale house in Chicago, Mr. Walker was selected to take charge of that house, acting under their full power of at-



Very Truly Yours
J. A. Walker

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torney. This business he conducted for them for four and one-half years, successfully and satisfactorily, and then foreseeing the retirement of A. T. Stewart & Co. (Mr. Stewart having died), Mr. Walker decided to go into business for himself, starting his present house January 1, 1882. The firm of James H. Walker & Co. has been a success from the start, and is the first instance on record in this country of a house starting new and fresh, on a large scale, and doing a business the first year of over five million dollars. The history of all other houses has been that of a small beginning and gradual growth. This house started on a large and broad scale from the first, and has steadily grown year by year. Besides the very large wholesale house, it has a retail house doing a business of millions of dollars per annum. Its employes number altogether over twelve hundred. It has offices in New York,

Manchester and Paris, and connections with all parts of the world.

Mr. James H. Walker is an active member of many clubs and other organizations; among others, the Chicago Commercial Club, the Chicago Club, the Chicago Athletic Club, the Union Club the Twentieth Century Club, the Reform Club of New York, governing member of the Art Institute, and several others. He has long had a large collection of paintings, which is of high merit, and his library is rich in historical works and books of literature and the fine arts.

In 1865 he was married to Miss Emeline Tate, of New London, Conn., the descendant of an old colonial family, prominent in the Revolutionary War. The homestead in New London has been the residence of her family for over one hundred and fifty years. Mr. and Mrs. James H. Walker have three children, two sons and a daughter.

GEORGE SAWIN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this biography is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and was born April 14, 1834. He is the fourth son of John and Charlotte (Lash) Sawin, and is of Scotch ancestry upon his father's and of Welsh upon his mother's side.

From his father he inherited a sturdy physique, and the industry and integrity of the Scotch, and from his mother the fine conscientiousness and uprightness of spirit for which the Welch are noted.

During his boyhood George attended school in the little town of Chelsea, Massachusetts, where his parents resided for many years. After leaving this school, he attended an institution under the charge of one William D. Swan, and was graduated therefrom. With a predilection for study and books, he was not long in making the choice of a profession, deciding upon the law as being most congenial to his tastes. Accordingly, when about eighteen years old, he entered the office of Mr. Samuel E. Guild and Hon. Geo. S. Hilliard, both prominent lawyers at the Boston bar. He studied under their preceptorship about two years, but just before finishing his course he was compelled by failing health to relinquish his studies. He thereupon made an extensive trip through the

Southern and Western States. In 1854 he settled in Chicago.

In 1855 he took a position in the mercantile house of Messrs. W. and S. L. Mills, as credit-man for the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

In 1856 he associated himself with Adam Carlyle in a real estate enterprise, and laid out the town of De Soto, on the Mississippi river, in Bad-axe county, Wisconsin, where he invested all his possessions in a sawmill, warehouse, icehouse and other improvements. All was lost during the financial panic that swept over the country in 1857, and Mr. Sawin found himself penniless. Returning to Chicago, he took employment in the dry goods house of Messrs. Stacy & Thomas, with whom he remained until 1859, when they went into liquidation. He then became a clerk in the postoffice under Hon. Isaac Cook, postmaster, and being on the night service, he had some time each day for study, which he improved in the law office of Hon. James P. Root, and by indomitable energy and close application, fitted himself for examination and was admitted to practice in both the State and Federal courts.

He first formed a partnership with Gilbert C.

Walker, who was the first governor of Virginia after the war, and the Hon James P. Root, under the firm name of Root, Walker & Sawin. He was afterwards successively in the firms of Sawin & Mattocks, Storrs, Kellogg & Sawin, and Chase, Munson & Sawin.

At the opening of the civil war he enlisted in the Fifty-eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and in December, 1861, left Chicago for Fort Henry as quartermaster of that regiment. Except a short time spent in Springfield, upon the reorganization of his regiment, after being liberated from Libby prison, he was constantly in the field, serving a great portion of the time on the staffs of Generals Smith, Morrow, Dodge and Sweeney. He was in the Sixteenth Corps of the Army of the Tennessee, and was in the Red River expedition as acting Major on the staff of Gen-

eral Morrow. In the bloody battle of Pleasant Hill he led a brigade and had two horses killed under him. He was with Gen. Sherman in the celebrated "Meridian Raid." During his whole service Mr. Sawin was noted for his bravery, and received the sobriquet of "The Fighting Quartermaster." After the war he resumed his profession at Chicago, and has since continued it uninterruptedly and achieved satisfactory success.

Mr. Sawin married, in 1855, a most estimable lady, Miss Caroline L. Rust, daughter of Elijah C. Rust, of Jamesville, Onondaga county, N. Y.

In politics he has always been a Democrat. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian. He is a Past Eminent Commander of Knights Templar.

As a business man he enjoys the confidence of all with whom he has to do, and for honest and manly dealing bears a character above reproach.

AARON BENEDICT MEAD,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AARON BENEDICT MEAD was born November 7, 1838, in Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, New York, the son of Merlin and Polly (Clark) Mead. His father, an enterprising farmer, was an elder for fifty years in the Presbyterian Church, being one of the original members, and prominent in all the affairs of the town. A "true blue" Abolitionist, his house was one of the stations of the famous "Underground Railway." Mr. Mead was brought up on the farm, received his early education in the district schools and local academy until seventeen years of age, when, by invitation of an uncle, he went to Waterbury, Conn., and entered its high school, standing No. 1 in his class.

Upon leaving school he became a clerk in a dry goods store in Waterbury, receiving a salary of one hundred and seventy-six dollars per year. Determined to succeed, however, young Mead, by being economical in his habits, managed to save out of his salary twenty-five dollars the first year. But the firm failed. He next became a clerk in a crockery store in Hartford, Conn., at which place he remained until the breaking out of the late civil war.

In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company A,

Fourth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, infantry, which afterwards was changed to the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery. The original enlistment for three months was changed to three years' service, the Government having all the three-months men it required.

This regiment was the first one filled, equipped and accepted for three years' service. Mr. Mead was with the regiment stationed around Washington one year, when discharged on account of pneumonia, the discharge taking place at Coal Harbor. After recovering from his illness sufficiently to allow of his engaging in business again, he entered the real estate office of his uncle, Abner L. Ely, who at that time had, probably, the largest real estate agency in the city of New York. There Mr. Mead gained a thorough knowledge of the various details connected with the transfer and sale of real estate. In January, 1867, he removed to Chicago, which then gave considerable promise of a bright future, and opened a real estate office upon his arrival. His first fee was two dollars, which he received for drawing a contract for the sale of a farm, and this fee he donated to Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.



Yours Truly
A. S. Mead

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In January, 1868, Mr. Mead formed a partnership with Albert L. Coe under the firm name of Mead & Coe, which partnership has continued to the present day (1892), being the oldest real estate firm in the city, and their business is one of the most successful and flourishing in this particular line in Chicago. Carefully built up and under judicious management, it has grown rapidly from the commencement. Their clientage is of an extensive and substantial nature, no firm having a higher reputation than that of Mead & Coe.

Mr. Mead was married in September, 1868, to Miss Mary E. Packard, daughter of James B. and Sarah C. Packard. They have four children.

Mr. Mead is a member and deacon of the First

Congregational Church. Also treasurer of the Illinois Home Missionary Society, and a trustee of Illinois College at Jacksonville. In politics he is an ardent Republican. In the days of the war he was an Abolitionist, as was his father before him. Mr. Mead is a member of Geo. H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R.

He is a man of medium height, dark complexion and full beard, and in manner is genial and extremely affable and of a generous disposition. An energetic and enterprising business man, he is another of those who have contributed so largely to the building up the reputation which the City of Chicago to-day so ably sustains. As a public-spirited citizen, he is well known and esteemed.

MARTIN HOWARD,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE career of Martin Howard fairly illustrates what one may accomplish who is actuated by an honest, manly purpose and a determination to make the most of his opportunities and abilities. Mr. Howard has made his business life successful because he has been willing to pay the price of success in whatever position he has been placed. He has, by earnest, honest effort, earned the favorable result that has come as his reward, and whenever special trusts have been imposed on him, he has proved true to them. When difficulties have arisen, he has stood steadfast, and with firm confidence in the right, worked till he has mastered them. Through the many difficult business problems that have come to his professional and business life, he has pressed steadily on, and by his straightforward course has won the respect and confidence of his associates and acquaintances. Added to his high social and moral qualities is an energy and force of character indispensable to him who would make for himself an honored name, and of him may truthfully be said, "he is the architect of his own fortunes."

Mr. Howard was born in 1840, at Rochester, New York, and when eleven years old removed, with his parents, Josiah and Eunice Howard, to Rock county, Wisconsin. Having early formed studious and industrious habits, he soon mastered

the lower branches of learning, and entered on a course of study in Wayland University, graduating therefrom with honor in 1858, after which he began the study of law. Before he had completed his law course, the war of the Rebellion began, and in 1863 he laid aside his books and enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and went to the front to take part in the great struggle for liberty. He was captured near Holly Springs, Mississippi, in the summer of 1864, and remained a prisoner until nearly the close of the war, when he was exchanged at Black River. Returning to Iowa, he was mustered out and honorably discharged, after which he went back to his old home in Wisconsin, and resumed his legal studies, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar. He continued his practice with success until 1873, when he removed to Chicago.

His practice in Chicago was very satisfactory, and he soon attracted to himself a good clientage and became attorney for several wholesale firms. As a lawyer he was careful, prompt and reliable, deliberate in his judgment and true to the interests of his clients, proving himself a good student of human nature as well as of legal lore. It was these and kindred characteristics that brought him prominently to the attention of those whose legal business he managed, among whom was the firm of Messrs. C. M. Henderson and Co., and

when, in 1881, Mr. Edmund Burke (who had been the financial manager of the firm) associated himself with Mr. James H. Walker, under the firm name of Burke, Walker and Co., Mr. Howard was tendered and accepted the position in the house of Messrs. C. M. Henderson and Co. made vacant by the withdrawal of Mr. Burke.

The position is one for which his qualifications eminently fit him, and during the eleven years that he has filled it his services have been of the highest order, and he ranks among the ablest commercial financiers of Chicago.

Mr. Howard is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, having become a member of that order in 1874. For two successive terms he was Illustrious Grand Potentate of Medinah Temple, Ancient Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of Home Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Chevalier Bayard Commandery and Oriental

Consistory, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Some twelve years ago he was quite prominent in politics. Has been a member of the township, city, county and State Central Committees (Republican), and was a member of the State Executive Committee during the campaign wherein President Hayes was elected. He has always been a devoted worker for what he believed to be right in politics, but business and its cares has made it impossible for him to be as actively engaged in such matters as heretofore.

Mr. Howard has always a kindly word of encouragement for those who are ambitious and worthy, and many a young man will testify that the encouragement and material aid given him by Mr. Howard has added much to his own development and success. He is a man of good executive attainments, a forcible speaker, a genial companion and a faithful friend.

ALBERT LYMAN COE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

ALBERT L. COE is a member of the well-known firm of Mead & Coe, one of the oldest established real estate firms in the city of Chicago. Their business was organized as early as 1868, since which time it has grown and developed immensely, being to-day one of the most prominent and favorably known houses in its line in Chicago.

Mr. Coe was born at Talmage, Ohio, about thirty-five miles south east of the city of Cleveland, and is the son of the Rev. David Lyman Coe, who came to the Western Reserve in 1818, soon after graduating from Williams College, Massachusetts, and Polly (Hayes) Coe, the daughter of Colonel Richard Hayes, who, with his family, left Hartland, Connecticut, in the spring of 1804. Colonel Hayes led a colony of some twelve families, who located in Hartford, Trumbull county, Ohio, which town, together with a number of surrounding ones, they named after the various New England towns from which they came. The Colonel recruited a regiment of infantry from the very sparsely settled country of Northern Ohio, and took part in the War of 1812; afterward became a prosperous merchant, owned

a large store, mills, stage line and other industries. He died about 1840, leaving quite a large fortune for those days. His family and that of President Hayes were distantly related, being, in fact, of the same blood. In 1836 occurred the death of Rev. David L. Coe, and in 1838 Mrs. Coe was married to Dr. Oresty K. Hawley.

Receiving his early education in the district school, young Coe subsequently attended the academy at Painesville, Ohio, for some two years, and at Grand River Institution, in Austinburg, Ashtabula county, Ohio, leaving here at the age of seventeen to engage in the business of life.

Our subject's stepfather was a noted Abolitionist, and his house was one of the stations along the celebrated "Underground Railway," and young Coe drove many a load of runaway slaves up to the different points on Lake Erie, at and near Ashtabula, securing passage for them to the Canadian shore, the trips being oftentimes made at night. His selection for this position was owing to the good qualities he possessed as a horseman, and on account of his well-known fearlessness and bravery, unusual for a boy of his age, as in those days threats of personal violence were



Yours Truly
Albert L. Love

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freely made by the pro-slavery element under protection of the infamous "Fugitive-Slave Law." This service continued from his ninth to his fourteenth year. Joshua R. Giddings and Benjamin F. Wade, both of abolition fame, were residents of the same county, and in the same circle of friends. It is therefore not surprising that young Coe took delight in visiting them, and naturally derived much patriotic inspiration therefrom.

When about eighteen years old he decided to seek a wider field for his energies, and eventually settled in Chicago in 1853. In February, 1854, he entered into the coal business, under the firm name of T. R. Clarke and Co., the firm consisting of Thos. R. Clarke, Benjamin Carpenter and Albert L. Coe. Three years later Mr. Clarke retired, and the firm name was then changed to that of Coe & Carpenter, which firm was continued until the beginning of the War of the Rebellion.

In September, 1861, Mr. Coe, aroused by that patriotism which has characterized even his early boyhood, enlisted in the Fifty-first Illinois Infantry (raised in Chicago) as a private, serving over four years, or during the war. But before leaving camp he was commissioned second lieutenant, serving most of the time with the Army of the Cumberland. He was under Generals Pope, Rosecrans, Sheridan, Thomas, Grant and Sherman, and did detachment service at the headquarters of the First Brigade, Fourteenth Army Corps, and also of the second division of the Fourteenth Army Corps; participated in the capture of Island No. 10, was at Pittsburg Landing, the Siege of Corinth, the campaigns from Nashville to Chattanooga, battle of Mission Ridge, taking part in the Atlanta campaign, and was one of those who marched with Sherman to the sea; also on the march from Savannah, through the Carolinas, to Washington, and was in the grand review at the close of the war. He received a captain's commission, but was never regularly mustered in that rank owing to the continued active operations in the field of the 14th Corps. He was mustered out of service in November, 1865, at Springfield, Illinois. Subsequently he became a member of and helped to organize the Illinois National Guards, and from 1875 to 1880 served as major and quartermaster on Gen. A. C. Ducat's staff, and was on duty during the riots in this city in 1877.

Upon returning to civil life Mr. Coe decided to engage in the real estate business. He had previously, and while in the coal business, become considerably interested in real estate matters, having received numerous commissions to execute in real estate from friends in the East. In January, 1868, he formed a partnership with Mr. A. B. Mead, under the firm name of Mead & Coe, which firm continues one of the most enterprising and best known, and one of the oldest firms engaged in the business in Chicago. They possess an extensive clientage, and, in fact, do an amount of business equaled by few firms.

He was married in March, 1864, to Miss Charlotte E. Woodward, a daughter of Joseph Woodward, a prominent merchant of Mansfield, Connecticut.

One of the organizers of the Union League Club, he has been one of its most active and efficient members, serving as director or officer for a number of years, and previous to 1891 he was its vice-president for three years. A member of the Loyal Legion and George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., he is also an active member of the Citizens' League, and has been a director of the Auditorium Association since the first year of its establishment. He has been for five years treasurer of the City Missionary Society, and is still a member of its directorate. He is president and one of the incorporators of the Royal Trust Company, one of the substantial financial institutions of Chicago. He has also been for a number of years a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, and at the last election was elected vice-president of its Board of Trustees.

In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the New England Congregational Church, having been identified with it since the first month of its organization, and has attended same since July, 1853.

Personally, Mr. Coe is of medium height and of commanding address, extremely genial and affable in manner. He is of a generous disposition and very popular. It would, perhaps, be difficult to name anyone who has a more just claim to the honor of being considered one of Chicago's representative business men than Albert Lyman Coe, for he has always been identified with the best interests of the city, and has always

taken an active part in the general welfare thereof, and there are, perhaps, few more esteemed or more highly respected citizens of Chicago than he.

NICHOLAS SENN, M.D., PH.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

NICHOLAS SENN was born in Buchs, in the Canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, on October 31, 1844. His parents were industrious farmers, whose thrift and respectability were the cardinal gifts they bestowed upon their children.

Nicholas was the second youngest member of a family of three sons and one daughter; one of his brothers died while serving in the Second Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. In his native canton he had but the meager advantages of the district schools, which he attended until nine years of age, when his parents immigrated to America, and soon after settled at Ashford, Fond du Lac Co., Wisconsin.

Entering the grammar school of the city of Fond du Lac, he pursued his studies with marked ability, and was graduated at the age of eighteen years. Even at that early age he displayed unusual mental power, which later became genius and earned the applause of the medical and surgical world. Having determined upon his vocation, and completed his studies in the public schools, he became a student under Dr. Munk, and pursued with keen relish the study of Latin, botany, pharmacy and the natural sciences, and then entered the Chicago Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1868. He was awarded the first prize for a thesis on the *modus operandi* and therapeutic uses of *Digitalis purpurea*. His original investigation of the action of this drug was most unique, and to the astonishment of the profession, he proved that instead of a cardiac sedative, as *Digitalis* had been previously regarded, it was a cardiac stimulant, and this latter opinion has since universally obtained. After receiving his degree of M. D., Dr. Senn was appointed house surgeon in the Cook County Hospital at Chicago, where he remained a year and a half.

Returning to Fond du Lac county, he began the practice of his profession at Ashford, and was married the following year to Miss Aurelia S.

Millhouser. He went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in the spring of 1874, and enjoyed a practice that returned him ten thousand dollars the first year. In 1878 he attended a course of lectures at the University of Munich, Germany, and was graduated *Magna Cum Laude*, presenting a thesis on the surgical treatment of varicocele by subcutaneous ligation. He was appointed attending surgeon at the Milwaukee Hospital before going abroad, and was also elected president of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and delivered before that body an address on medical legislation, which attracted widespread and favorable comment. At that time surgical pathology was the subject of universal attention, and became infused with new life, due to the investigations of eminent European pathologists, and Dr. Senn pursued a special course in pathological and microscopic anatomy under Professor Heitzmann, an eminent pathologist of New York, attending also the surgical lectures and clinics at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City.

Returning to Milwaukee, he resumed his practice, which had grown to immense proportions, attracting patients from all parts of Wisconsin and many of the neighboring States. He perfected the hospital facilities of Milwaukee, and, continuing his original investigations and operations in surgery, astonished two continents by his bold and successful surgical achievements. When Professor Von Esmarch, the celebrated German surgeon, visited this country, he made a special journey to Milwaukee to personally greet Dr. Senn, whose fame had crossed the Atlantic.

In all the details of intestinal surgery, Dr. Senn became the recognized authority of the modern surgical world, and his methods of diagnosis and treatment in this specialty were both original and scientific. In gunshot wounds of the abdomen, he introduced the use of hydrogen gas per rectum as the only reliable means of determining a perforation of the bowel. If the intes-

tines were perforated, the gas escaped through a small glass tube inserted in the wound, and would burn brightly on applying a lighted match. The same test was also available in wounds of the stomach. He was tendered fellowship in the most distinguished foreign societies. Among other distinctions he was elected a member of the Société Chevalier Sauveteur. In 1885 he was appointed Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago. He, however, continued his residence and labors in Milwaukee. Three years later, on the death of Professor Gunn, of Rush Medical College, Chicago, Dr. Senn resigned from the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and accepted the chair of the Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology in the Rush Medical College.

Soon after the death of Dr. Parkes, the distinguished surgeon of Rush Medical College, Dr. Senn was chosen to fill his place. He removed to Chicago in the spring of 1891, to the great grief of his hosts of friends and patients in Milwaukee, where his practice had been all that the highest ambition could desire. Gov. Peck had appointed him Surgeon General of Wisconsin, and he had begun a thorough organization of the surgical corps of the State. So great was his enthusiasm in this work, that he decided to retain his commission on the Governor's staff and perfect the work which he had undertaken. He organized the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of Wisconsin and the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States, and is president of both of these associations. During the early part of the present year (1892) Dr. Senn has been a tireless contributor to surgical literature, and his capacity for work has always been a source of amazement to his confrères.

During his last visit to the old world he was asked by a celebrated Swiss surgeon how he found time for so much work, and if the days were not longer in America than in Europe. "No," he replied with a sly twinkle in his eye, "our days are not longer, Doctor, but our nights are." And this is the secret of his prolific pen. His library is his evening workshop, and here he labors long into the small hours. One is fairly bewildered with the extent of his library. Books

from the floor to the ceiling, filling two spacious rooms, and manuscript that must be compiled and made ready for the publisher, till one fairly shudders at the thoughts of attempting such a task. His is the largest and most select private medical library in the world, and it is amid such environments that Dr. Senn has produced his most valuable surgical monographs and supplied the surgical conventions of the world with brilliant flashes from his cunning scalpel. For the past five years he has received an annual invitation to present an original paper on surgery before the International Medical Congress, and at the convention held in Washington, D. C., in 1887, he contributed his remarkable monograph on the diagnosis and treatment of gunshot wounds of the stomach and intestines. It marked the dawn of a new era upon the subject of gunshot wounds of the abdomen.

Dr. Senn is constantly importuned by publishers for manuscript long in advance of its preparation, since all his works are unique and find a ready market.

Among his published works are "The Principles of Surgery," now in its first edition; "Experimental Surgery," and "Surgical Bacteriology," which have reached their second edition and are now being translated into the French, Italian and Polish languages; "Intestinal Surgery," which has been translated into the German language. All these works are original, and are the standard text books on their respective subjects. Endless papers, before international, national, state and local societies; monographs and contributions to surgical and medical journals, constitute an amount of labor that seems almost impossible, when one recalls the duties of instructor, operator and private surgeon. Dr. Senn has been invited to co-operate with twelve of the most eminent surgeons of this country in the production of the "American Text-Book of Surgery," and he will contribute all of that portion relating to abdominal surgery. This work, from the prominence of the collaborators, promises to be the most authentic surgical work of the present century.

In 1887 Dr. Senn visited all the European hospitals, and wrote a book entitled "Four Months Among the Surgeons of Europe," which was well received by the profession. In 1890 he was invited to represent America at the International

Medical Congress, held in Berlin, and his demonstration of original methods in gunshot wounds of the abdomen before this convention produced a sensation and won honors and decorations for him.

Dr. Senn received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Wisconsin on returning from his second trip to Europe. He is professor of surgery in Rush Medical College and attending surgeon to the Presbyterian and St. Joseph's Hospitals; professor of surgery in the Chicago Polyclinic; fellow of the American Surgical Association; honorary fellow of the College of Physicians of Pennsylvania; permanent member of the German Congress of Surgeons; honorary member of La Academia de Medicina de México, of the D. Hayes Agnew Surgical Society of Philadelphia; corresponding member of the Harveian Society of London, England; member of the Ohio State Medical Society and the Minnesota State Medical Society; member of the American Medical Association, the British Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the Brainard Medical Society, etc., etc., etc.

One could narrate endless incidents in the social and humanitarian life of Dr. Senn that would prove most entertaining, but a biographical record of this nature deals only with cold facts, and forbids the use of a narrator's paintbrush. Courteous and affable, Dr. Senn greets one with a manner that is full of cheerful interest, and before one is able to swallow the diffidence one naturally feels on entering his sanctum, he has one puffing at a good cigar and chatting with all the "esprit de corps" of old classmates. His home life is extremely domestic, and, although of a social disposition, he finds but few moments for the exchange of social amenities. His family consists of his estimable wife and two sons, aged fourteen and twenty-one years respectively. The elder boy is a student in the Rush Medical College, and if he but realize the fond hopes of his devoted parents, all these years of accumulated fame, honor and material possessions will have been indeed "a labor of love," when the mantle of an illustrious father is reverently laid upon the shoulders of a worthy son.

EGBERT W. GILLETT,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE successful man is he who chooses his vocation with reference to his natural abilities and inclinations, and adheres strictly to the business of his choice. Among the successful and representative business men of Chicago must be numbered the subject of this sketch, Egbert W. Gillett, born in Dexter, Jefferson county, N. Y.

He is the son of Paul W. and Caroline H. Gillett, both natives of the Empire State. His father died at the age of sixty-three and his mother in her fifty-eighth year, the decease of both occurring in this city, where they had removed in 1852 from New York State. Much interested in the cause of temperance, his father often lectured on the subject.

The business in Chicago, of which Mr. Gillett is the owner (manufacturing and importing of grocers' specialties), was established by his father many years ago.

Arriving in this city with his parents when but three years of age, young Gillett received his

early education in the public schools of Chicago and finished at Wheaton College. Having completed his education, he entered business with his father at 257 South Clark street. They were located at 61 Michigan avenue at the time of the great fire (October 8, 1871), and their entire plant was swept away. On October 9 they resumed business at 51 West Lake street, and remained there until the South Side was partially rebuilt, when they removed to Nos. 38 to 44 Michigan avenue, remaining there eleven years. During that time, in the year 1882, E. W. Gillett became sole proprietor of the business, and in 1887 (requiring more room and enlarged facilities) he erected his present store at Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 15 River street, 67x100 feet, six stories and basement, which he now occupies; thus making one of the finest wholesale buildings in that vicinity. He employs in this business about two hundred and fifty hands, and his trade extends all over the United States. In 1887 Mr. Gillett established a factory in Toronto, Ont.,



Edw. Gillett

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located at 32 and 34 West Front street, to supply his Canadian trade, where he employs a large number of operatives. He also founded the Champion Chemical Works in 1885, located at 38 and 40 Michigan avenue, Chicago, and is president of the company, which does a large and prosperous chemical business.

He was one of the founders of the Lincoln National Bank and for several years a director. At present a director of the American Exchange National Bank and the Chicago Opera House Company; a member of the Union League Club,

Illinois Club, Washington Park Club, and other prominent clubs, corporations and associations. He has large real estate interests in Chicago and subdivisions in Ohio to which he gives some attention. His handsome large brownstone residence is in the finest part of the city, 3334 Michigan avenue. In his stables are complete turnouts.

He is an attendant and trustee of Plymouth Congregational Church. Also a trustee of the Illinois College, located at Jacksonville, Ill. He was married July 25, 1868. Their children are Lillian May and Charley W. Gillett.

WILLIAM PARKER KETCHAM,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch was born April 16, 1844, in the City of Brotherly Love. His father, Samuel Ketcham, and his mother, Roseanne, *née* Pyott, were both natives of Philadelphia. The father was a shoe manufacturer in that city.

In 1852 the family removed to Muscatine, Iowa, and there our subject attended the public schools until he was fourteen years old, after which he attended Stone's Academy for about two years.

In 1860 he went to Marengo, Iowa, and engaged with his brother, J. P. Ketcham, in the lumber, grain and agricultural-implement business.

In April, 1861, he returned to Muscatine, and took charge of the furniture establishment of Messrs. Densmore & Chambers, being but seventeen years old.

At the opening of the war of the Rebellion, filled with patriotism and love for the Union, he at once enlisted in Company A, Seventh Regiment, Iowa Volunteers, infantry, and went to the front.

During the year that he was with this regiment he participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donaldson, Shiloh and Corinth. His regiment was a part of Tuttle's Brigade, Wallace's division, and it was this brigade which held the dangerous position of the Hornet's Nest on that memorable 6th of April, 1862. Mr. Ketcham was in the battle of Holly Springs, when the Confeder-

ate General, Van Dorn, captured that place. Of twenty-five infantrymen who escaped, he was one; all the other Union soldiers, with the exception of the Second Regiment Illinois cavalry, were captured.

He next served as a clerk at Gen. Grant's headquarters until the commander was placed in charge of the Army of the Potomac, when he was transferred to General Sherman's headquarters at Nashville. There he served the remainder of his term of enlistment and was honorably discharged August 17, 1864. He was noted for devotion to duty wherever duties called him, and earned the respect and love of his superiors by his conduct at headquarters.

Returning to Marengo, Iowa, he formed a partnership with his brother in the lumber and grain business. He remained there until 1885, when, leaving the business in charge of a manager, he removed to Chicago, whither his brother had preceded him a number of years, and the present firm of J. P. Ketcham & Brother was formed. They located on the corner of Blue Island and Hoyne avenues, in the lumber district of Chicago. They have extensive yards and works, and do an immense wholesale business, employing over one hundred and twenty-five men. Owing to the death of J. P. Ketcham on February 15, 1892, the business was incorporated May 1, 1892, as the Ketcham Lumber Company—W. P. Ketcham, president; and F. D. Ketcham, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Ketcham was married at State Line, Illinois, on the 25th of December, 1866, to Miss Mary J. Parry, daughter of Mr. William A. Parry, a well-known hotel proprietor and railroad contractor.

Mr. Ketcham was president of the Builders and Traders' Exchange, during 1890, and is a member of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., and also of Montjoie Commandery of Knights Templar.

He is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church.

In April, 1891, he was elected a director of the World's Columbian Exposition, and is a member of the Grounds and Building Committee, and also the Committee on Agriculture. He is one of the most influential members of the board, representing especially the building and lumber interests.

Mr. Ketcham is of light complexion, medium height, but of a robust stature and commanding presence. He is courteous, genial and self-reliant, and commands the respect of all who are acquainted with him.

JULIUS WALES BUTLER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THERE is, in the laborious and honorable career of the busy business man, fighting the every-day battle of life, but little to attract the idle reader in search of a sensational chapter; but for the mind fully awake to the importance and real meaning of human existence, there are immortal lessons in the life of the man who, without other means than a clear head and a true heart, begins life with a high purpose, and who, ever adhering to that purpose, conquers adversity and presses on through the ranks of the many, and becomes one of the few: whose toil through the work-a-day years of a long and arduous career unfolds an evening of rest, blessed with a solid and honorable competence and a good name. Such a man is the subject of this biographical sketch.

J. W. Butler was born at Essex, Chittenden county, Vermont, May 7th, 1828. His father was Zebediah Butler, and his mother was Betty (Morris) Butler, both natives of Vermont. Zebediah Butler was one of the leading men of his time at Roxbury, Vermont, being engaged in the milling business and also for a long period postmaster of that place. Exemplary parents, rigid in their understanding of the importance of frugality and industry, deemed it not only possible, but proper and necessary that a boy should be taught the virtues of labor, and that his "recess" and vacation should be supplemented by work. It was thus that the subject of this sketch divided his school days with a system of the hardest kind

of work, to the end that the earnings therefrom would add that much more to his education. His schooling was limited to from three to four months of each year, at the academy of Hinesburgh, Vermont, and some additional study in the district schools.

Mr. Butler's first employment, and which was during his scholastic years, was in the post-office at Hinesburgh. His next venture was in a saddler's shop, but this work did not meet his ideas of a future, and he gave it up, and in the fall of 1848, at the age of twenty, he packed up his portable property and removed to Chicago. The outlook in the Chicago of that time was not very pleasing to an eastern-bred youth, so he moved on to St. Charles, Illinois, and went into the mercantile trade at that place, and after eight years residence and business there he removed to Chicago, and in 1856 joined his brother, O. M. Butler, who had established, in 1844, a paper warehouse and paper store, the new firm being J. W. Butler & Co., their business being located at 48 State street. Thus came into existence a great house, that has stood up against war and two disastrous fires, and is to-day the leading paper house in the West.

In 1862 the firm of J. W. Butler & Co. consolidated with the G. H. & L. Laffin paper concern, the new firm name being Laffin, Butler & Co., and continued as such until 1868, when J. W. Butler and his brother, O. M., bought out the Laffin interest, when the firm name changed back



J. W. Butler

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to its original style. In 1867 the firm were at 114 and 116 Wabash avenue—the Drate block—and was burned out there in August of that year with a loss of fifty thousand dollars. This was a hard blow to the brothers, but they were of determined metal, and as soon as the building could be prepared for them they reopened their business at 12 and 14 Market street, and later removed into larger and better quarters at 144 and 146 Monroe street, where, in 1871, the great fire found them, and their business was added to the list of "totally destroyed." At this time their business amounted to over one million annually, and the loss consequent upon carrying a stock to handle such a trade was very heavy, and almost crushed them; in fact, the great loss in this fire, supplemented by the burning of their paper mills at St. Charles, so prostrated Mr. J. W. Butler's brother that he soon after gave up the business. While the walls were still smoking, Mr. J. W. Butler secured and moved into a building on the West side, that had been used for a church and mission school, and here again opened up business for the temporary accommodation of his trade. A new building being built for him, he removed back to the South side, on Monroe street, where, in 1876, the business was incorporated as the J. W. Butler Paper Company, with J. W. Butler as its treasurer. In 1884 Mr. Butler was elected president of the company, and has filled that office ever since.

The business has seen many struggles in its early days, but it was favored with a man of brains at its head, who knew no such word as fail, and he has worked and lived to see every hope, every ambition realized for the business; and while it has competitors in its line, has none, absolutely none, in its class in the West, and none superior in the United States.

Few wholesale commercial houses anywhere can show a proud list of over six thousand selected customers, many of them more than a quarter of a century old, and some approaching nearly the half-century line. Their business covers the entire forty-eight States and a large portion of Mexico. It is indeed a typical American institution, honored and trusted.

In politics, Mr. Butler is a Republican, but has never been in office, nor sought one; he has, however, been requested to permit his name to stand

for this and that office in the city municipal government, but has steadfastly refused. He is a director in the Royal Trust Savings Bank, and has been a director in numerous financial institutions. He is an officer in the Union Park Congregational Church, and is deeply interested in the building up and sustaining of the mission schools.

Mr. Butler was married, May 28th, 1856, to Miss Julia A. Osgood, of Bellows Falls, Vt., to whose gentleness, good judgment and ready sympathy Mr. Butler ascribes the courage and inspiration of his dark days, and the true and highest enjoyment of his days of sunshine and plenty. Of the four children born unto this good father and mother, two sons, Frank O. and J. Fred., are the survivors, the former being first vice-president and the latter second vice-president of the J. W. Butler Company.

Mr. Butler takes great interest in all efforts tending to bring the trades together, believing that all such efforts result in general good. He was instrumental in organizing, in 1881, the Chicago Paper Dealers' and Manufacturers' Association, and was its first president. Mr. Butler is five feet five inches in height, and weighs one hundred and thirty pounds.

This brief view of his business career and interests show him to be eminently fitted for the pages of a history of men whose lives are presented to the world as examples of high regard and excellence, typical of that intensified energy and honorable characteristic of representative American progress that has made the United States in general, and Chicago in particular, the wonder and admiration of the whole civilized world.

Mr. Butler's personal history exhibits the noblest attributes of character; his life has been one continuous scene of activity and almost uninterrupted success. His achievements justify a study of the man, his character, his qualities, his methods of action and acknowledged ability to grapple with the higher forces of life around him, and to govern the agencies of nature and humanity that are so essential to the attainment of eminence and success.

He is strong in his friendship, never willingly abandoning one in whom he has trusted, always willing to help the worthy, but sometimes turning

a deaf ear to an applicant for his bounty who has not learned the pathway to competency by industry and economy; strong in his dislikes of men whom he does not believe in as honest and worthy; strong in his convictions of right and hatred of the tricks of business of which some even boast. His sterling integrity is an unquestioned fact in his history.

Naturally modest and diffident, he is independent in thought, but does not reach a conclusion without due consideration, and when once a conclusion is reached, he is firm but not arrogant. He is a proud man, but his pride is a worthy and honest consciousness in, and appreciation of, the

love of his family and friends, and the profound respect of all with whom he has business or social relations.

He stands to-day in his mature years the pioneer of a great industry and trade in the West. For nearly half a hundred years his honored name has been synonymous with that industry, and such has been the consonance of the connection that it will continue for all time in American social records and business heraldry an example for young men to pattern after, as illustrative of the fruits of probity, manliness and of the association of the higher elements of Christian fellowship with business dealing.

HENRY STEVENS TUCKER, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

HENRY S. TUCKER inherits from his father the clear brain and practical ingenuity of the sturdy sons of Vermont, and from his mother the warm heart and gracious manner of the old Virginian. Early in the present century, his father, John R. Tucker, left his native home in Vermont, and after a few years' sojourn in Virginia, settled in Kane county, Illinois, where the subject of this sketch was born on the 1st of May, 1853. Henry was sent to the common schools, passed successfully through the different grades, and was graduated from the high school, and then spent two very profitable years at Wheaton College, Illinois.

He early developed a fondness for anatomical studies, and became interested in all mechanical contrivances for operating upon the human body, and when the time came to choose a profession, he naturally selected surgery. He pursued a course of study at Bennet Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1879. With a choice which has proved a very wise one, he located in Chicago, and the same year was elected demonstrator of anatomy by his *alma mater*. He retained this position until 1883, when he was elected professor of general and descriptive anatomy. In this capacity he served until 1889, when he was elected professor of surgery in Bennet Medical College and attending and consulting physician in the college hospital, at the same time being ex-

amining physician in several mutual benefit associations.

In 1883 Dr. Tucker was made a Mason at Clintonville Lodge, No. 511, A. F. & A. M., from which he has since transferred his membership to Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, of Chicago. He was exalted to the Royal Arch degree, R. A. M., Lafayette Chapter, in 1889.

Well known in social and literary circles, Dr. Tucker is a member of the Grand Boulevard Club and also of the Evolution Club of this city. He is Republican in political sympathies, though prevented by professional duties from taking an active part in politics. In his religious belief he is a Methodist.

Dr. Tucker is a very successful physician, and it is interesting to note the traits of character which have contributed to his advancement. Calm and cool in demeanor, he impresses one as non-visionary and conservative, while at the same time is felt the underlying strength and positiveness of his character. One of his most admirable qualities is the ability to judge and to speak without exaggeration of the faults and virtues of another.

In 1884 Dr. Tucker married Miss Emma Kronenberg, a daughter of Mr. Joseph Kronenberg, an old and prominent hardware merchant of Hamburg, New York. Mrs. Tucker is a lady of much artistic culture, and delights in beautify-

ing her comfortable home, whose happiness is heightened by the presence of the little three-

year-old daughter, Inez, a bright, attractive child of unusual intelligence.

HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE true measure of one's success is what one has accomplished, and he best fulfills his mission in life who best uses his abilities and opportunities. When measured by these standards, Hempstead Washburne, though he has scarce reached the meridian of life, must be classed with those successful men who have made the most and best of themselves. He is a native of Illinois, and was born at Galena, on November 11, 1852.

His father, the Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, was a man of extraordinary ability, whose name is enrolled with those of Illinois' ablest statesmen and most honored citizens. He was a lineal descendant of John Washburne, who was secretary of the Colony of Plymouth. He was for eighteen years a member of Congress from Illinois; Secretary of State during the administration of President Grant, and for eight years Minister to France. In this last-named capacity he rendered most praiseworthy services during the Franco-Prussian War of 1871-1872.

The mother of our subject was, before her marriage, Miss Adele Gratiot, whose immediate ancestors were among the early settlers of St. Louis, Missouri. Her father, Col. Henry Gratiot, moved to Galena, Illinois, when it was first opened up as a mining settlement. Her mother—our subject's maternal grandmother—was, before her marriage, a Miss Hempstead, whose father was a revolutionary soldier and a companion of Capt. Nathan Hale, on his ill-fated excursion to the British lines, when he (Hale) was captured by the British and hanged as a spy.

Hempstead attended the public schools during his boyhood, and prepared for college at Kent's Hill, Maine, where he was graduated in 1871. In the summer of that year he visited Europe and pursued a two years' course of study in the University of Bonn, Germany. Upon his return to this country in 1873, he became a student in the law department of University of Wisconsin at Madi-

son, and was graduated therefrom in one year, after which he pursued a supplementary law course in the Union College of Law at Chicago, and was graduated in 1875. He began the practice of his profession at once, opening an office with Mr. Henry S. Robins, under the firm name of Washburne & Robins. This firm afterwards became associated with the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, the firm name changing to Trumbull, Washburne & Robins, and so continued until 1885. During that time Mr. Washburne came to be recognized as a young lawyer of fine abilities, for which, with his manly, personal qualities, he was greatly esteemed. He was appointed a Master in Chancery for the Superior Court in 1880, and held that office until he was elected City Attorney in 1885, whereupon he resigned and also withdrew from his law firm. He was re-elected City Attorney in 1887, and at the end of his second term declined to stand for a third nomination in order that he might resume his private practice, which he did in connection with Mr. Theodore Brentano—now a Judge of the Superior Court—under the firm name of Washburne & Brentano. In 1888 he was candidate for Congressional nomination, but was defeated at the primary election by an almost tie vote, Hon. George E. Adams being his successful competitor. In March, 1891, Mr. Washburne was nominated by acclamation for the office of Mayor of Chicago, and in April following, after a most exciting campaign, was elected. His term of office will expire in the spring of 1893.

As a lawyer Mr. Washburne maintained a high standing among his associates at the bar, and was esteemed by them, not only as an able lawyer, but also as a high-minded gentleman. His success as City Attorney is sufficiently attested by the fact that he voluntarily declined a third nomination for that office. In his present high and responsible office he has shown executive ability beyond the expectation of his warmest

supporters. He has called about himself, as heads of the various departments of the city government, men of well-known high standing, and instituted and put into operation many needed reforms; and under his administration the affairs of the city have been conducted in a business-like manner, that challenges the admiration of all fair-minded men. In all his varied relations, Mr. Washburne has maintained a manly independence. He is a man of strong convictions, firm in his determinations, and seldom retreats from a position once taken. He thinks for himself and acts in accordance with what he believes to be right and best. Under all circumstances he has the courage of his convictions, and is frank and outspoken in his beliefs. He has a vigorous, active mind, and his public utterances are terse, forceful and practical. He has much oratorical ability, and in his address at the unveiling of the Grant monument in 1891, surprised even his friends in this

particular. He is a staunch Republican, and has been ever since he was old enough to vote. In religious matters he is thoroughly independent; he is a member of no church or religious denomination.

In June, 1883, Mr. Washburne married Miss Annie M. Clarke, daughter of Mr. J. V. Clarke, president of the Hibernian Bank, Chicago.

Mr. Washburne has a rugged physique, is of medium height and somewhat stout. For exercise he is much given to horseback riding in the early morning. He has black hair and moustache, a rather swarthy complexion, and bright, dark brown eyes. He has a courtly, pleasing manner, is a genial companion, loves good fellowship and is loyal to his friends. He belongs to several of Chicago's prominent clubs and social organizations; but withal is a man of domestic and literary tastes, and in his own home finds his highest enjoyment.

LYMAN EVERINGHAM,

CHICAGO, ILL.

LYMAN EVERINGHAM, president of the Columbia National Bank of Chicago, was born at Geneva, New York, September 9, 1831, and is the son of Rev. J. S. Everingham, a Baptist clergyman, widely known in Central and Western New York as one of the most progressive and strong-minded preachers of the day.

His early life was passed at various points in the Empire State, where his father was settled as pastor. He is the oldest of eight children, four brothers and four sisters, all of whom are still living. At the age of twenty he left school to take a clerkship in the general office of the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad. Feeling conscious of possessing ability, and eager to begin life for himself, he performed his duties with the same enthusiasm which has characterized his entire life. His unflinching perseverance and industry, together with iron-clad principle and sterling worth, were very soon recognized, and within two years he was promoted to the position of auditor of accounts and pay-master, which position he filled with great credit to himself for three years. Being anxious to come West and grow up with it,

he resigned his position in March, 1856, and accepted the position of freight agent of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, with his office at Milwaukee, where he remained for nine years, the line of road mentioned being embraced in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul system during the time. He was known as the "model agent," being courteous and gentlemanly under all circumstances to the patrons of the road; he was exceedingly popular with the public, and when he resigned, in 1865, he was urged by the directors to remain and to name his own salary. In 1865, he entered into partnership with E. P. Bacon, who resigned as general ticket agent of the same road, and at the same time to engage in a general commission business at Milwaukee, under the style of Bacon & Everingham, great success characterizing their business from the first. In 1874, Mr. Bacon retired from the firm, and Mr. Everingham has since continued the business under the name of L. Everingham and Company, moving to Chicago in 1880 to take charge of their rapidly increasing business in that city.



L. Erringham

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In February, 1891, Mr. Everingham was unanimously elected president of the Columbia National Bank of Chicago. His business record has been one that any man would be proud of possessing. Beginning at the very bottom round of the ladder, he has advanced steadily, step by step, until he is now occupying a position of prominence and trust reached by very few men. Through his entire business career he has been looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, never having met with setbacks or making any engagement that he has not performed, and he

stands to-day as a prominent example of what determination and force, combined with the highest degree of honor and integrity, can accomplish for a man of natural ability and force of character.

He is a man of cheerful countenance and benignant appearance, having a friendly word, a kindly smile, and a sympathetic heart for all. He is highly respected by the community at large, honored by his business associates, and admired for his innate honor and true Christian spirit.

JACOB ROSENBERG,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JACOB ROSENBERG was born at Altenmuhr, Bavaria, March 25, 1819, the son of Bernhard and Gidel Rosenberg. He received a common school education in his native town, and while good in general studies, was especially so in mathematics. He left school at the age of thirteen, when he was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade, which he followed in his native place five years, and in 1837 immigrated to the United States, landing in New York, August 18. The first six months he applied himself to his trade, but not finding it lucrative, he determined to try the fortunes of a peddler. Providing himself with a stock of merchandise he set out for the far Northwest, going first to Pittsburgh, thence by steamboat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to the various trading posts in the Northwest country. At that time only a military post occupied the site of the present St. Paul, and Minneapolis had not been thought of. The population of that section was composed mostly of Indians, trappers, traders and soldiers. Our enterprising trader made four or five trips between New York and the Northwest between 1837 and 1842, meeting with numerous adventures incident to frontier life. Having accumulated some capital and desiring a more settled life and occupation, in 1843 he went to Chicago, then a small frontier town, which was attracting some attention, and embarked in the dry goods business on Lake street, in company with Mr. Levi Rosenfeld under the style of Rosenfeld and Rosenberg. He remained in this

business uninterruptedly and with success until 1869, when he sold out.

Mr. Rosenberg has since given his entire personal attention to his large and increasing property interests, which have been so carefully and judiciously managed as to place him now among the wealthiest citizens of Chicago. Since 1873 he has been a director, and a part of that time, vice-President of the Inter-State Exposition Company.

In 1876 he was elected alderman from the old second ward and made an exceptionally fine record. Mr. Rosenberg's politics have always been Republican. He has been connected with the Masonic fraternity since 1844, and was a member of Lafayette Lodge of Chicago, now disbanded, and a charter member of Chicago Lodge, 437, instituted in 1864, from which lodge he received a life-membership diploma, January 1, 1890, to which only members of twenty-five years' unbroken membership are entitled.

Since 1847 Mr. Rosenberg has been an active member of the Jewish congregation Kehilath Anshe Mayriv, whose beautiful temple stands at the corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-third street. He is a trustee and also the Vice-President of the congregation. He may be considered as belonging to the more conservative element of his people in matters relating to the church.

Mr. Rosenberg has also been active in benevolent affairs, being a director of the Michael Rees

Hospital at Twenty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue, founded by the generosity of the late Michael Rees; also a director of the United Hebrew Relief Association of Chicago. As an instance of his liberality it is said that Mr. Rosenberg purchased, a few years ago, at Dunning Station, in the town of Jefferson, twenty acres of land which he donated as a cemetery for the members of his congregation. Mr. Rosenberg gave much personal attention to the laying out and improving of the grounds, the total outlay for which was about fifty thousand dollars.

On the 10th of October, 1847, Mr. Rosenberg was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Rees, of Chicago, a sister of the late Michael Rees, of whom mention has been made. The fruit of this marriage was three sons and two daughters. This faithful companion in marriage, and the sharer of his joys and sorrows for so many years, was suddenly called from him by death, in January, 1890. She possessed especially vigorous

traits of character and her life was filled with good works.

Mr. Rosenberg has made various trips to Europe for recreation and pleasure. He has a luxurious home in a select portion of the South Division of Chicago, where he enjoys the filial ministrations of a daughter. His reputation is that of a sociable, generous, kindly-dispositioned man. His habits of life are simple and temperate to a high degree, and his character, viewed in any aspect, is admired by all who know him. He is tall and erect and of commanding figure even at his advanced age, and although the fingers of Time have chiseled a few lines upon his face, still they have not effaced the signs of character which mark it to the eye of the observer.

In the evening of a well-rounded, successful career, Mr. Rosenberg's history is well worthy the study of all who would profit by a noble example of success in life by perseverance, fidelity and strict adherence to right.

JAMES B. McFATRICH, M.D., M.S.

CHICAGO, ILL

DR. JAMES B. McFATRICH, who has achieved eminence as an oculist, aurist and surgeon, was born in Lena, Stephenson county, Illinois, on the fourth day of April, 1862. He attended the common and high schools of his native town, and afterwards entered the Upper Iowa University, from which he received the degree of Master of Science. He commenced the study of medicine in 1879, attending lectures in both the Hahnemann and Bennett Medical Colleges, graduating from the latter in 1884, and from the former in 1885. He also spent two years in the Cook County Hospital, regularly attending lectures all the time, and thus enjoyed superior advantages for perfecting his medical education and developing a well-defined natural talent for the practice of the science of medicine. Dr. McFatrigh commenced the practice of his profession in Chicago, and soon entered into a co-partnership with the late Dr. Henry Olin, one of the most distinguished oculists and aurists that this country has produced. Two years later the failing health of Dr. Olin compelled him to seek

rest and a change of climate, and the large practice was entirely assumed by Dr. McFatrigh. Since the death of Dr. Olin he has continued in the enjoyment of the confidence of those who prized the scientific attainments and skill of that noted physician, and has largely increased the immense business which Dr. Olin had created in his years of successful practice.

Dr. McFatrigh is a tireless student of the principles, progress and practice of his profession, and in the course of his investigations has visited all the principal hospitals of this country, and there closely observed all that was of interest and benefit to the oculist, aurist and surgeon. Few physicians have their time so thoroughly occupied by their practice and in matters pertaining to their profession. Besides caring for his large list of patients, he is president of the Eclectic Staff of Physicians in Cook County Hospital, in which institution he succeeded in securing official recognition of eclectic practice; surgeon-in-chief for Illinois of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, of London, England; surgeon-in-chief

of the Fidelity and Casualty Assurance Company, of New York; Professor of Ophthalmology, Otolggy and Clinical Surgery in Bennett Medical College; member of the board of trustees of the same institution, and is also one of the attending staff of surgeons in the Cook County Hospital.

In addition to all, he is a prominent, active Freemason, devoting much time to the work of the order, in which his fidelity, ability and powers of oratory are widely recognized. He was made a Mason in Ashlar Lodge, in February, 1886, and served as its Master for two terms. In March, 1886, he was raised to the august degree of the Holy Royal Arch, in Lafayette Chapter, R. A. M., No. 1, and has occupied the position of High Priest of that body. He received his degrees in Palestine Council, No. 66, and was knighted in Montjoie Commandery, No. 53, in October, 1884, and is now serving as its Eminent Commander. He received the degree of Grand-Elect, Perfect and Sublime Mason in Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection, fourteenth degree, February 3, 1887, and was elected its Thrice-Potent Grand Master, and is now filling that office for the fourth term. He received the grades, as conferred in Chicago Council, Princes of Jerusalem, sixteenth degree, in March, 1887, and the grades, as conferred in Gourgass Chapter, Rose Croix, eighteenth degree, March, 1887, in which he is serving as R. and P. K. Master of Ceremonies. He received the grades, as conferred in Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., thirty-second degree, April, 1887, and is now serving as its Master of Ceremonies. Dr. McFatrigh is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and a member of Medinah Temple Oasis, of Chicago.

A monument to Dr. McFatrigh's energy of character, love of Masonic progress and public spirit is the new and elegant Masonic Temple, in Chicago. He was one of the originators and is a director of this great enterprise, and his time and ability have been freely given to the completion of the most magnificent home of Masonry in the world, and one of the most substantial and ornamental pieces of architecture of which any city can boast. Noticeable as the subject of our sketch is for his prominence in his profession and nobility and strength of character, he is not less remarkable for his versatility and unflagging industry. Dr. McFatrigh's tribute to the memory

of his friend and brother, Norman T. Gassette, was tender, touching and eloquent, and will long be remembered by those who heard it. His address, as Thrice-Potent Grand Master of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection, February 5, 1891, was one of the most notable of its kind in the history of Masonry. He received letters of congratulation from all parts of the world where Masonry exists. Below will be found the address in full:

Have the achievements of the past two years, whose record closes to-night, been satisfactory? The answer to this question will depend upon what we, as individuals, think of the scope and meaning of Masonry. If the work of the lodge-room is a brother's conception of the full significance of the mission of this time-honored and time-tested craft; if the usual evidences of lodge prosperity are all that he wants, I suppose that the present conditions and achievements of this lodge would be worthy of commendation and a source of satisfaction. No other result than general international prosperity would be expected of an organization whose membership ranks as high as the membership of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection. But there is, I am sure, a unanimity of opinion among intelligent Masons that Masonry means far more and far better than anything and all things that are confined to the secrecy of its inner work, sublime as these things are in truth and eloquence of sentiment. We have been guided through the mysteries of this great fraternity, have drank at its exhaustless, sparkling fountains of truth, have been charmed by its splendors and knelt at its altars with open hearts and open souls to accept its obligations for the holy purpose of better fitting us as ministers of mercy and reflectors of light in the world, or we have been careless in the improvement of the best opportunities men will ever enjoy to make themselves felt in the uplifting of the human race.

A miser guarding his treasure, even from himself, while thousands starve and shiver, is a pitiable spectacle and a libel upon his race. But the most wretched miser, whose pinched face and starved, shrunken soul, whom greed and selfishness ever made an idolator, kneeling before his gold and clutching it to his heart, would be angelic in nature and generous in inclinations as compared to him whom the gods had led amidst the beauty of truth and glory and power of divine light, who should hoard the virtues that he had absorbed and the light which filled his heart and life. Masonry offers a grand opportunity and imposes a solemn responsibility. About its altars and at every step through its impressive teachings its influences are uplifting, and it seeks the development of man's nobler nature and the subordination of his selfishness to the generous impulses of his heart. It means that he shall be a light in the darkness, and inspiration to grander human achievements; a guide to the wandering and an exponent of the highest truth, the brightest hope of a faith that shall bid the soul be calm when the storms rage and man is helpless in the hands of God. Masonry points no man to himself except to reveal to him his need of light and virtue. It points him away from himself; it charms him out of himself, and lays the world at his feet for his pity and

ministration, cultivating in his heart the sentiment of brotherhood; it opens his ear to catch the cry of distress that comes so steadily from human hearts, and trains him to utter the word of sympathy that often cools the hottest tear that glistens and boils on the cheek. Teaching him his own dependence, it strives to make him a help to the helpless and a comfort to the sorrowing, and painting virtue and truth and God in all their splendor and power and inspiration above its portals and on its altars, it leaves him to carry them into the hearts and homes of mankind.

Genius has never given to the poet's pen or the artist's brush or to eloquence the power to portray the grandeur of Masonry and of the mission of Masonry, and the Mason who does not realize that fact, or the fact that do the best we may, we shall come far short of the ideal of Masonry, ought not to be satisfied either with himself or the record his lodge had made. The world is groping in darkness. The thunders peal even from the clear sky, and the lightnings in the midst of the sweetest calms, and the brightness in which hearts have delighted and bathed, fade into a starless gloom from which is ever coming the pathetic appeal for light. Sublime as are the probabilities of life, imperious as are the thoughts of manhood, and bright and majestic as are the exultations of nature, yet man becomes lost and helpless among the fogs, and despairing in the midst of deserts into which he has wandered. His Babylons, with their magnificent swinging gardens; his Romes, with their wealth of art and splendors; his elegant temples and varied charming creations, have at all times appeared to him like the child's toys which charm for a moment and then fail to please, and he has looked out from amidst the surrounding splendors, hither and thither, like a soul in the night longing for the dawning of day, for something brighter, something better, something really more substantial than wealth, or art, or genius could bestow. The soul of man cannot be filled and satisfied with the things that are perishable. The landscape, with its hills, and streams, and flowers, and fields of green, may charm the eye and fascinate the soul for a moment, and the meteor that flashes for an instant and goes out into darkness may fill us with admiration; but restless fancy goes beyond magnificence of the landscape and the fiery flash of the meteor, and a restless spirit of inquiry asks, What is beyond? It is light and truth, for which man is yearning, for which he is striving. And what minister of light and truth is so well equipped to lead man from the shadows of the night into the flush of the morning and into the realms of sacred truth as he who has knelt at the shrines of Masonry and beheld the panorama of truth as it has moved before his eyes and left its splendors crayoned upon his soul?

We cannot, is it true, open Heaven to the upturned eyes, straining to catch a glimpse of the source of truth, or lead man to a veritable stream of life, in its crystal beauty and with delightful melody, flowing from the throne of God, and laughing through the flowers and meadows and hills of earth. But we can reflect Heaven in our lives and sympathies, and by living our belief in the universal brotherhood of man, can cover the clouds with light, inferentially demonstrate the fatherhood of God, and thus tune the ear to catch the laughter, and the eye to fancy that it could see the rippling of the stream of life. Universal Masonry would make universal peace, universal contentment of soul, a universal belief in God and a universal anticipation of life eternal. Masonry is

the embodiment of all truth. It is ablaze with love to man and a love to God. It encircles the earth with a golden chain of brotherhood, and the incense that rises from its altars bears the aspirations of the heart of God. But Masonry, independent of human life and effort that it absorbs and directs, is dead and meaningless to the world. Our solemn, beautiful rites are nothing, and our professions are worse than nothing, if we fail to carry Masonry out into the world and gild the bleak places and revive the drooping flowers with its beauty and gentleness and warmth.

There are to-night tears boiling in the hearts that Masonry should cool; there are embers dying on the hearthstone that Masonry should rekindle; there are pillows beneath aching heads that Masonry should smooth; there are beds of the dying, and there are yawning graves, black as midnight and damp as the breath of death to bereaved hearts, that Masonry should fill with the light of sympathy and arch with the precious, whispering truth of immortality. The hungry plead eloquently for bread; the friendless are asking for friendship; the orphan holds up its feeble hands for protection; the despairing are gasping in the very agonies of death and looking into the impenetrable darkness for a single ray of hope, and the whole world is struggling, and surging, and throbbing in error and pain, while Masonry may be the ministering angel and the solution of the most perplexing and discouraging problem. Is it fulfilling its mission? Has this lodge done its duty outside of the lodgeroom during the two years that ended to-night? As a lodge it has, of course, attended to whatever has come in the regular line of duty. But every member must answer the question after an investigation of his own personal discharge of duty. The Mason has no right to wait for opportunity to force itself upon him; he has no right to fold his arms and slumber until informed through official channels that his kindly ministrations are needed. Human life is crowded with opportunities for the Mason to show the world that the brightest banner which casts a shadow among the living is the banner of Masonry, and that the Masonic fraternity is broad with sympathy and aglow with fraternal love. While the vigor of manhood is ours, fidelity to the principles of Masonry will burst the buds and bloom all along our pathway; and when at last we lie down to sleep with the millions who have lived and labored and died in the life and light of Masonic truth, our living and our dying will give emphasis to the words of our ancient brethren: "May we so live, that when we come to die we may lay down in our graves as one who composes himself to sleep, that we may be worthy of a remembrance in the memoria of man."

To the enjoyment of the splendors of such a picture as this, to a realization of the significance of this social, fraternal, moral fabric, nature, with the influences of the centuries, and to the responsibilities and ultimate reward of such a magnificent work among men, I bid you, who, during the past two years, have been admitted to these sacred, uplifting mysteries and to this temple of truth, a cordial welcome. Like a rainbow, with its blended beauties, arching the world with promise, Masonry will always be attractive to your vision and intellect, and will span and fill your souls with a bow of delightful promise for the future. As you delve into its truths and uncover its beauties, an eagerness to see more and know more will fill the heart and lead you to a kindly light, and mellowed by its influence, and with virtues devel-

oped and strengthened by its power, you will at last reap the Mason's reward of immortality, the better and brighter and happier for having been a part of this beautiful auxiliary to the practice of religion.

As I welcome you to-night; as I realize to what grandeur I bid you come; as I contemplate the holy mission of Masonry in the world; as I feel the warmth of the mutual love that flows from these hearts and makes this lodgeroom such a delightful retreat, I join with you, and with Masonry all over the earth, in a chant or praise to God for His mercies, and feel that the soul is bathing in a flood of light and joy—and yet across the brightness of the hour there streams a shadow that chills and saddens. We are not all here to-night; there are vacant chairs that, like the withered flower in the midst of bloom, breaks the blending of its harmonies and touches life with the skeleton finger of decay. Voices, once commanding and melodious, rich in tone of sympathy and eloquent in expression of truth, have been hushed, and only their sweet, inspiring echo reaches our ear. In yonder cemetery are tombs that make it and eternity nearer and dearer to our hearts. But while we will tread softly by the graves of our departed comrades, and watch the snows that fall and flowers that bloom upon them, with tears of bereavement, we will rejoice that Masonry had such ornaments, and that what is our loss is their eternal gain, and emulating their example, we will press forward and endeavor to give, by the purity of our lives, additional luster to the order which they loved and served and honored.

As it has not been deemed practicable to hold a lodge of sorrow, this seems a fitting place to again record the names of our dead.

[The names of the dead were then read by F. M. Ramsay.]

[Prayer by Dr. DeWitt.]

We are all born to die. We begin to live, and with the first breath that tells of life we begin to die. The pendulum swings back and forth marking the steady flight of the moments. An American orator of distinction has said that the ticking of the clock is the blended music about the cradle and the dirge about the grave. Birth, death, is the language of the time-piece on the mantel. Amidst the laughing glow of the morning's blushes and the soft shadows of the evening twilight, amidst the bloom and fragrance of springtime and the solemn slumber of the winter, over the altar and the bier, the pendulum swings with the same solemn steadiness, the clock ticks off the seconds, time moves swiftly into the past and we move swiftly towards an eternal sleep. And decay,

so universal and so relentless, will yet fasten itself upon the clock whose ticking is so full of solemn, eloquent suggestiveness. The clock will not always tick, the pendulum will not always swing. By and by, we shall listen for the ticking, but the clock will speak not. Like the heart of the dead, the pendulum will sleep—sleep in wakeless slumber; like the tomb, the old clock will be speechless and the abode of unending silence; like the stringless harp upon the wall, its music will be hushed—hushed forever. But the flight of time will go on just the same. It will come with its gray hairs and scatter them through the raven locks of youth, with its yawning graves and its caskets, its funeral trains and its tear-floods, its disappointments and its heartaches.

Dr. McFatrach is a member of the Indiana and Acacia Clubs, and Chicago Athletic Association.

He was married, October, 1885, to Miss Vesta R. Putman, of Chicago. They have two bright little girls—Vesta and Florence.

A splendid physical development supports the activity of an active brain and an unusual force of character; until that breaks—which is not likely for many years—Dr. McFatrach will continue to occupy a conspicuous position in his profession, as a student of science, as a man who, in his fraternal alliances, has the best interests of humanity at heart.

In every position in his eventful life, which he has been called to fill, Dr. McFatrach has been successful in the highest sense; in his profession, upright, reliable and honorable. In all places and under all circumstances he is loyal to truth, honor and right, justly valuing his own self-respect and the deserved esteem of his fellow-men as infinitely more valuable than wealth, fame or position. In those finer traits of character which combine to form what we term friendship, which endear and attach man to man in bonds which nothing but the stain of dishonor can sever, which triumph over disaster and misfortune and shine brightest in the hour of adversity, he is royally endowed.

GORDON W. ALLEN,

AUBURN, N. Y.

THE subject of this sketch is one of the commissioners-at-large of the World's Columbian Exposition. He is a man of great executive ability and is the principal man in the great reaper establishment of D. M. Osborne & Company. He is also president of the Auburn Street

Railway Company and a director of the Cayuga County National Bank of Auburn. He has had extensive business relations with many of the leading railroads of the country for many years, and is on intimate terms with railroad officials from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He is pre-

eminently a man of affairs and represents a wide range of interests. He was formerly a resident of Chicago, and during recent years has held large real estate interests there. Among his confidential advisers is the Honorable Chauncey M. Depew.

Although he is in no sense a politician, Mr. Allen is an uncompromising Republican, and glories in the success of his party.

His business career has been eminently successful and he numbers among his friends and

acquaintances many of the prominent men of our country. He was appointed one of the commissioners-at-large of the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held at Chicago in 1893. His splendid abilities, successful achievements, cultivated tastes and wide range of experience, all serve as a most admirable equipment for the duties of his important office and make him the peer of his distinguished associates, to whom is intrusted the work of carrying to a successful issue this enormous, world-wide enterprise.

T. W. HARVEY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

TURLINGTON WALKER HARVEY was born at Siloam, New York State, March 10, 1835, to Johnson and Paulina (Walker) Harvey. His father was a farmer in early life, but later worked at carpentering, at Durhamville, New York. About 1851 he established a sash, door and blind factory at Oneida, New York, and in 1866 removed to Sandwich, Illinois, where he died in 1880. His widow died in 1890. Our subject's educational advantages were limited. From his eleventh to his fourteenth year he was employed in a store at Durhamville. After that he learned the carpenter's trade, working with his father, and "between times" attended the public schools. After his father removed to Oneida, he attended the Oneida Academy a short time, but spent most of his time in the factory, and at the age of nineteen had mastered the sash, door and blind business. That was in 1854. Removing to Chicago, which was then coming into prominence, he first secured a position as foreman of a small sash, blind and door factory. He next filled a similar position in the same line of business with Messrs. Abbott & Kingman and retained it five years, and during that time familiarized himself with the lumber interests and trade throughout the Northwest.

In 1859 he joined Mr. Peter B. Lamb, and established a planing-mill and lumber-yard; two years later they were obliged to enlarge their plant to meet the demands of their constantly growing trade. In 1865 Mr. Harvey bought Mr. Lamb's interest in the business, which continued

to grow beyond the capacity of the increased facilities of 1869. It was then that he moved his business to Twenty-second and Morgan streets, then the southern limits of the city, where he bought land and put up the first fire-proof building erected in Chicago for a planing-mill. He also bought and built extensive docks. This was the beginning of that which afterwards came to be the largest lumber business in the United States, Mr. Harvey owning and operating lumber-mills at Menominee and Muskegon, Michigan, until 1883, when the T. W. Harvey Lumber Company succeeded to the business, which continues up to this time.

At one time his Chicago yards handled one hundred and twenty-five million feet of lumber annually. In 1878 Mr. Harvey furnished the money to build the first logging-railroad in the United States. It connected Lake George with the Muskegon River, and was for transferring his logs from the lumber-camps to the Muskegon River, where they could float to the mills at the mouth of the river. In 1883 Mr. Harvey, associating with himself a number of his worthy employes, organized the T. W. Harvey Lumber Company, and has been at its head as president ever since. But Mr. Harvey has not confined his attention to the lumber interests. In 1890 he laid out the town of Harvey, a suburb of Chicago, where are located the works of the Harvey Steel Car Company, and twelve other manufactories. The town is now owned by the Harvey Steel Car Company and the Harvey Land Association, of



T. M. Harvey

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which he owns the most of the stock, and is the president of both companies.

He is also a director of the Metropolitan National Bank, and of the American Trust and Savings Bank, of Chicago. In 1882 he bought two thousand acres of land in Eastern Nebraska, which is known as "Turlington" and is one of the finest stock farms in the Northwest.

"Black Prince, of Turlington," a steer who carried off nearly three thousand dollars in prizes in one year, was bred and raised on this farm.

Mr. Harvey has always shown commendable public-spiritedness and has been a leader in benevolent and charitable work. His services during and after the great fire of 1871 can never be overestimated; he was then on the executive committee of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and was selected to serve on the Shelter committee. The chairman of that committee was unable to act, and his duties fell to Mr. Harvey. These so completely occupied his time that he gave to his own business but one hour during the six months following the fire. The winter of 1871-72 was a severe one, and but for the timely help of this society, many must have perished from hunger and exposure. One hundred thousand people were homeless. For a portion, temporary barracks were provided, but the majority were comfortably housed. Many owned their lots or had leases of them; for such, houses ready for occupancy were furnished. These houses cost one hundred and twenty-five dollars each; and in one month, from October 18th to November 17th, fifty-two hundred and twenty-six houses were erected, which number was afterwards increased to more than eight thousand. Foreseeing that the price of the lumber must advance, on account of the millions of feet destroyed in Chicago, and by the extensive forest fires in Michigan and Wisconsin, which raged in the fall of 1871, Mr. Harvey bought all he could get at fourteen dollars per thousand feet. The price went up to twenty dollars per thousand; so that on the thirty-five million feet of lumber used by the shelter committee, there was a saving of more than two hundred thousand dollars to the Relief Fund.

During the same winter a coal famine prevailed in many parts of Chicago, and under the personal supervision of Mr. Harvey, teams and wagons

were purchased, and although many streets in destitute parts of the city were filled with eighteen inches of snow, seven hundred tons of coal were delivered to the freezing people in the outskirts in one day. These are given as illustrations of the more public of Mr. Harvey's acts of benevolence. Others might be given, for it is such work as that of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society that he delights in, whose charities have brightened many a cheerless home, lifted the load from many a burdened heart, and brought gladness to many a soul ready to despair.

For many years Mr. Harvey has been an aggressive spirit in religious work, and wherever known is esteemed for his manly, Christian character. He was president of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Chicago, from 1871 to 1873, and again from 1876 to 1879. He is also vice-president of the Chicago Evangelistic Society, whose object is the promotion of evangelistic work and Bible study. The head of this society is Mr. Dwight L. Moody, in whose absence Mr. Harvey is called to act as executive. In 1876 he was chairman of the executive committee, which had in charge the erection of the "Moody Tabernacle" on Monroe street.

He is an earnest Sunday-school worker, and for more than a quarter of a century has been superintendent of a Sunday-school in Chicago.

Withal, Mr. Harvey is a man of simple habits, domestic tastes, and fond of home, and is never happier than in the midst of the joys of his own fireside. His is a refined, attractive Christian home, whose heart-cheering influence is felt by all who come within its range, and whose inmates delight in dispensing generous hospitality.

In 1859 Mr. Harvey married Miss Marie Hardman, of Louisville, Kentucky, whose decease occurred in 1870. Their four sons, Charles A., John R., George L., and Robert H. still survive. Mr. Harvey married Miss Belle S. Badger, of Chicago, May 28th, 1873, and by her has three sons and three daughters. Mrs. Harvey is an accomplished woman of literary tastes and culture, and devoted to her family, and in hearty sympathy with her husband in his good works. She presides with dignity and grace over their luxurious home, and next to her domestic duties prizes the privilege she enjoys of engaging in charitable and philanthropic work.

When measured by what he is, and by what he has done, Mr. Harvey may be pronounced, in the truest and best sense of the words, a successful man.

EDWIN OSCAR GALE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

EDWIN OSCAR GALE, the eldest son of Abram and Sarah (Silloway) Gale, who were natives of Massachusetts, was born in New York City on the 7th of May, 1832. His family left New York for Chicago April 20, 1835, going by boat up the Hudson to Albany, canal to Buffalo, and boat to Chicago, which was reached Friday morning, May 25.

Chicago having no harbor at that time, passengers and freight were landed by lighters. Mrs. Gale, who had brought a stock of millinery with her, opened on Lake street the first establishment of the kind in the town. Chicago was then a trading-post with less than one thousand white people and ten thousand Indians. The following year the Indians received their last payment and were transferred to Kansas. The fort (Dearborn) was a military post, and while occupied as such, the subject of this sketch attended school in the barracks. He has a vivid recollection of the Indians and soldiers, while the old fort is indelibly impressed upon his memory. His father the following year purchased from the government the half-section of land now known as Galewood, which is still mostly held by the family. There Edwin spent his holidays. Chicago, in early days, offered few educational advantages; but young Gale made good use of his opportunities, and having a decidedly literary tendency he has been steadily adding to his information, developing his taste for the classics and high order of literature. Nor is he a reader merely, but is an easy writer, and when interested in his subject an earnest and fluent speaker, while his poetic temperament has expressed itself in about four hundred pages of poems, many of which have been published in the *Chicago Journal* and several magazines. He has delivered a number of orations, lectures and poems on special occasions, but shrinks from notoriety. When a young man he was four years prominently connected with the Chicago Lyceum, where he received from his

fellow-member, Colonel Mulligan, the title of "The Lisle Smith of the Lyceum." Although having a strong predilection for writing and speaking, Mr. Gale became a druggist in order that he might engage in that business with his brother William. He served one year with Mr. Henry Bowman, then was in the employ of Messrs. J. H. Reed & Co. at 144 Lake street, four years, till 1856. His services were so satisfactory to the house, then the leading one in the West, that he was offered a partnership, but, while his relations with his employers were most friendly and the offer most tempting, he declined it, preferring to be the senior partner in a small firm rather than the junior in a large one. He felt that if he went into business on his own account he would be the architect of his own fortune, and the responsibilities would develop his character and abilities if he had any. That he had character and ability is evinced by his successful business career of thirty-five years. His father had built, in 1847, the first brick store erected on Randolph street, at number 202, which was occupied by a German druggist named George Bormann, with whom the younger Gale served his time. In January, 1856, he sold out to the young man, who refurnished the store and continued in business under the name of Gale Brothers, until 1865, when William, who had served through the war, sold out to him. He soon afterward admitted to the business, as a partner, Mr. William F. Blocki, who was then his clerk, and subsequently he took into the firm Mr. J. M. Baker, an employé, and his own son, Walter H. Gale, who gives his attention principally to the branch stores at Austin and Oak Park. In the latter place Mr. Gale has resided since 1861, and has an ideal home. The house was built and occupied by Mr. Gale several years before the great fire, and he declined a very tempting offer, immediately after that calamity, to rent it to a wealthy Chicago gentleman whose residence had been destroyed.



Ed. Gule

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His wife was anxious to have him do so, stating that the difference in rent between the homestead and a house she desired to live in would support the family. Such noble devotion was appreciated by the husband, who would not listen to the proposition, though he had lost his entire business and was burdened with a thirty-thousand dollar debt, assumed for real estate a few days before the fire. The plucky firm had a store rented at No. 57 West Randolph street before eight o'clock Monday morning, and were doing business Wednesday of that week. Here they remained until the burnt district was rebuilt.

Julia E. Gale, *née* Hart, who for thirty-four years has been the happy wife of her devoted husband, was born in New York State, September 5, 1833, but from early childhood until her marriage lived near Belvidere, Illinois. There was never a more perfect union; an unkind word has never passed between them; the same gentle courtesies and kind attentions are shown each other as are expected from young lovers; in fact, it is a love match that keeps on burning, and some of Mr. Gale's finest poems have been suggested by little home incidents or anniversaries. The rebrushing of his coat suggested the following:

She was brushing my coat, that wife of mine,
A task I thought I had perfectly done;
She said, as she saw the particles fine
Float in its beams: "Turn your face to the sun."
I placed my hands on her soft, wavy hair,
I, smiling, gazed in her eyes of blue
And replied, as I kissed her forehead fair,
"I do, dear wife, I am looking at you."

One Sunday morning as he was going to the store he stooped to kiss his wife as is his invariable custom in parting or meeting, when she remarked: "Love must be blind, or you would not think so much of your old, faded wife." That little remark suggested the following poem:

IS LOVE BLIND?

Think you my love for thee the kind
That poets spoke of long ago,
When they declared that "Love is blind,"
Hence I must be, in loving you?
Is my love blind, when I can see
So much to love in thy dear face,
And know these years, thy love for me,
With mine for thee has kept apace?
Is my love blind, when thy true life,
A constant round of duty done,

I see in thee the dearest wife
That ever blessed a mortal's home?
Where precepts with examples wove,
Our children learning both from thee,
Are comments on a mother's love,
In making life what it should be?

Then speak no more of beauty fled,
Nor charms once thine now passed away;
Whatso I loved when we were wed,
In thee, dear wife, defies decay.
The bud that blossoms on the tree,
Loading the air with perfume sweet,
Must changed become, ere we can see,
On bending bough the ripened fruit.

But if perchance thy face is thin,
Thy cheeks outgrown their early bloom,
And in thy tresses now and then
A silver thread runs through the loom,
I prize no less these marks of time,
For I am older growing too;
And well I know these locks of mine
Prove I am older still than you.

I've had of life its blessings true,
And for them all most grateful feel;
The source of most I trace to you,
And in your love enjoy them still.
If love be blind, we'll bless the boy
Who blindly led us in his fold,
And fills our hearts with so much joy,
We quite forget we're growing old.

A home permeated by such mutual love cannot but be a happy one.

Mr. Gale's success as a business man has permitted him to gratify his promptings to kind acts and benevolent deeds, which are done in such a manner as to win the hearts of those who are the recipients of his favors. Of his firm it is said that no one ever failed to get prescriptions filled because they could not pay for them. He believes that to be happy one should be employed; that it should be the aim of a business man to be the master of his business, not a slave to it, delegating to others such work as they have capacity to successfully carry on, never aiming to amass a fortune and then retire from business to enjoy life—as the loss of health and comfort this course is usually attended with robs life of its charms and opportunities, while the penurious disposition it engenders takes from noble deeds of their true enjoyment and mars the pleasure that should go hand in hand with a wise and noble use of money—that happiness is not secured by amassing wealth, but in using it for the good of others.

Mr. Gale, like his father before him, is a Uni-

versalist, and is one of the most liberal supporters of Unity Church, at Oak Park. A Republican in politics, he votes that ticket unless he is satisfied that an opposing candidate would be a better officer, when he usually indorses him. Excepting holding the position of school director for twelve years and school trustee three years, he has uniformly declined office.

In personal appearance Mr. Gale is five feet, five and a half inches tall, and rather stout; has light complexion, blue eyes, dark-brown, curly hair, well mixed with gray, and, as a commentary

upon the healthfulness of Chicago, he says he was never sick a day in his life. He is of strictly temperate habits and has a cheerful disposition.

Of his six sons, the eldest, Walter H., is one of his partners. E. Vincent, a practical tanner, is in the employ of W. N. Eisendrath & Co. Both of these are married. Thomas H., who graduated at the University of Michigan in 1888, is in the real estate business. Abram is learning business with his father, while the two younger, Greenleaf Whittier and Oliver M., aged respectively fifteen and thirteen, are still attending school at Oak Park.

JAMES HOBART MOORE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

IN the little town of Berkshire, Tioga county, New York, the subject of this biography was born, June 14, 1852, to Nathaniel F. and Rachel A. Moore, being the second of a family of two children. He received an academical education at the Cortland Academy, Homer, N. Y., and at the age of nineteen entered the banking office of N. F. Moore, his father, at Greene, N. Y.

In 1871, he entered the service of the Susquehanna Bank, at Binghamton, N. Y., where he remained with much credit to himself for two years, when he determined to cast his lot in Chicago, removing to that city in 1873. There he occupied positions of trust with several institutions until 1878, when he took up the study of law in the office of Small & Moore, which firm was composed of Edward A. Small, formerly of Galena, Ill., and William H. Moore, the latter an elder brother. Having pursued his studies successfully, in due time he was admitted to the bar, and on the death of Mr. Small, in 1881, he entered into partnership with his brother, under the style of W. H. & J. H. Moore, to which firm Mr. William A. Purcell was subsequently added. While this firm has enjoyed an extensive and increasing general practice, it has been largely occupied in organizing corporative enterprises, the principal among them being the Frazer Lubricator Co., the Price Baking Powder Co., the Diamond Match Co., the American Strawboard Co., and the New York Biscuit Co., of which latter Mr. James H. Moore is second vice-president. He is also

second vice-president of the Diamond Match Co., and a director or stockholder in each of the other companies named. Mr. Moore's firm also numbers among its clients numerous other large and well-known Chicago corporations and business firms.

Mr. Moore is a Democrat, though not actively participating in political affairs. In his profession Mr. Moore is primarily a counsellor, having a keen legal mind and strong common sense, and as such he stands in high repute among his associates and the business public. The ready success attending his efforts in placing large amounts of capital stock for the several corporations above named among the leading financial institutions of Chicago, attest their confidence alike in his judgment and integrity.

He is a man of unusually clear perception, and a good reader of men. While he is affable and approachable to a degree, he at the same time always maintains a becoming reserve and dignity.

Mr. Moore is a man of most generous disposition, and more than one young man in Chicago now prospering and on the road to fame and fortune owes his condition to Mr. Moore's personal active efforts in his behalf when most in need of a helping friend.

"Fidelity to his friends" is a marked trait in Mr. Moore's character. While he has risen by his own merits to affluence, his earlier as well as later friends have retained their places in his affections. He is in the fullest sense a self-made man.



Very truly yours
J. H. Moore.

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As will be seen by the portrait on the preceeding page, Mr. Moore is of a robust figure, and of about the average height.

Mr. Moore is now in the very prime of life, and judging by his career thus far, one need be no prophet to foretell for him much additional honor and prosperity.

Mr. Moore was married in Chicago, April 26, 1883, to Lora Josephine Small, daughter of the late Edward A. Small, a prominent lawyer to whom reference has already been made. The happy union has been blessed with one child, an unusually interesting and handsome boy of seven years, on whom is lavished much parental affection.

HENRY McKEY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

WISCONSIN, like most of the other States, has contributed its quota to Chicago's greatness. Not only has she contributed the product of factory and field, but she has also sent men who have achieved success in every industry and profession. Without counting the crowd of hardy and honest toilers who people Chicago's warehouses, man her ships and run her factories, there is from this neighboring State a galaxy of talented men who have aided greatly her phenomenal growth and prosperity. Prominent among these was the subject of this sketch, Henry McKey.

He was born in Ireland on December 8, 1846, but his parents immigrated to this country and settled at Janesville, Wisconsin, when he was less than a year old. Henry was the eldest son of a family of six. His father, Edward McKey, was a successful merchant and banker, and could therefore afford his children a liberal education. Henry, having received his elementary education at the public school, was sent to Racine College, where he won high honor and was graduated with degree of Master of Arts.

Having a desire to enter the legal profession, he became a law student at the University of Michigan, where his course was marked by industry and success, and from which he graduated and was admitted to practice in 1869. He at once began the practice of his profession and continued it uninterruptedly until his demise, which occurred in January, 1892.

Mr. McKey settled in Chicago in 1871, and rose to a prominent place at the Cook county bar. In manner, courteous and agreeable, in method, business-like, and in everything scrupulously honorable, he was one of the most popular men in his

profession. In his practice he gave special study and attention to the law of real property and to chancery and probate practice, and was engaged in some of the most important litigation that has come before the courts within the past twenty years. He was painstaking and studious, irrepachable in character and of the strictest integrity. In a word, he was a high-minded gentleman and an able lawyer.

Mr. McKey's political sentiments were Democratic. He was liberal and tolerant and would not willingly enter into controversy, but when circumstances required him to give a reason for his political faith he proved himself an earnest and able exponent thereof. His sincerity and honesty were so apparent that he commanded the respect and esteem of even his opponents. The residents of Hyde Park unanimously elected him a member of the school board for six consecutive years, and he was trustee of that town at the time of its annexation to Chicago. The bar, on the occasion of the recent election, selected him as a candidate for the Circuit Court bench and their choice was unanimously indorsed by the Democratic convention. Mr. McKey sought no office outside his profession, and although many were within his reach he invariably declined them. As a public speaker, Mr. McKey was polished, fluent and logical; his statement of facts simple, methodical and highly interesting; his argument brief, plain and convincing. When the nature of his case warranted, or an emergency required, his style was forceful, fervid and impassioned, and he was able to use the art and ornaments of rhetoric with great power and good effect.

On October 25, 1876, Mr. McKey married Miss Adella S. Parkhurst, a daughter of W. S.

Parkhurst, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Rome, New York. They had a happy and healthy family of six children, and it was in his sunny home, filled with comfort and good cheer, that he spent his happiest hours. For he was a man of domestic tastes, who loved his home, and it was there he found a sweet retreat from the toils and

anxieties and cares of business and professional life. He was an affectionate husband and an indulgent father. His life was an honor to the legal profession; in his death the bar of the city of Chicago has sustained a great loss, and all who knew him cannot but feel poorer on account of his death.

JOHN M. H. BURGETT,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this memoir stands high at the Chicago bar, and is one of its ablest members. He has a mind strongly logical and great powers of analysis; is quick to see the turning-points of a case, and is one of the most formidable antagonists to be found in his profession. To great and accurate knowledge of the law he adds untiring industry and methods of work and study thoroughly systematic. He has an unusually strong memory of decided cases, and in the trial of causes has always at hand well selected authorities to sustain his propositions. Be always prepared for strength in the adversary and lack of legal knowledge on the part of the court, has been a fixed principle of conduct with him. He prepares his briefs with great care and consummate skill. The Judges of the Appellate Court for the First District of Illinois have recently paid Mr. Burgett a high compliment in this: At the present term (March, 1892), the Judges have stated that the abstracts and briefs received by the Court from him excel all others received from the Chicago bar in form, method of arrangement, lucidity and all that facilitates the correct understanding of a case; and the Judges expressed a wish that the bar might be formed into a school and instructed by him in his method of preparing abstracts and briefs.

Mr. Burgett is a native of Vermont, and was born at Hartland, April 28, 1850. He is the third son of Daniel A. and Adeline (Myron) Burgett, descendants of early settlers of New England. In 1854 his parents removed from Vermont to Fulton county, Illinois, and for many years have resided at Lewistown in such county, where his father has owned a flouring mill. He attended the public schools at Bernadotte and

Lewistown in the county named, and in 1868 entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which institution he was graduated in 1872 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, conferred upon graduates of the Latin and Scientific Course. He entered college with the intention of taking the degree of Civil Engineer and nearly completed the course of studies prescribed for such degree, when he broadened his studies and included the studies of the Scientific and Latin and Scientific Courses. Much of his success in professional work he attributes to the mental training derived from his mathematical studies. On leaving college he taught school for a year at Vermont, Illinois, and then read law in the office of the Hon. R. B. Stevenson, at Lewistown.

In June, 1875, Mr. Burgett was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois, and in the following September settled in Chicago, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In April, 1877, he formed a partnership with Abner Smith under the firm name of Smith & Burgett, which partnership continued until April, 1887. Immediately upon the dissolution of such partnership he formed a partnership with Henry S. Osborne and Frank S. Osborne, under the firm name of Osborne Brothers & Burgett. Into this firm Henry R. Pebbles and Nelson D. Parkhurst have since been admitted as members; Osborne Brothers & Burgett is one of the strongest law-firms in Chicago, having a very large office practice as well as doing an extensive business in all the courts, State and Federal.

Beginning with the case of Silverman vs. Chase in the 90th volume of the Illinois Supreme Court Reports there are found in the last forty-six volumes of such reports and in the forty volumes



Truly yours,
Jm H. Burgett.

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of the Illinois Appellate Court Reports a large number of cases involving important interests wherein Mr. Burgett was counsel and wherein the positions taken by him were almost without exception sustained by the Courts. Some of the most important cases in which he has recently

(1892) taken part are the cases involving the title to Gore's Hotel, Chicago, and its management, wherein he won victories worth several hundred thousand dollars to his client. His first case in the United States Supreme Court was *Drury vs. Hayden*, 111 U. S. Reports, which he argued in 1883.

SYLVESTER M. MILLARD,

CHICAGO, ILL.

SYLVESTER M. MILLARD was born August 24, 1839, in Shiawassee county, Michigan. His father was a birthright Quaker from the Quaker stock of New England, his grandfather was a native of Rhode Island. His mother's father was a Hollander whose prominence in the religious contests between the Catholics and Protestants, drove him from Holland to America in an early day. On the maternal side the sturdy Holland character asserted itself in the long life of the mother of Mr. Millard, who died at the age of ninety, and whose brother and sister died at the ages of ninety-six and one hundred years respectively. The early life of our subject was spent in a Michigan pioneer settlement, where the comforts of civilization were unknown in the struggle for existence. Until the age of twenty years he was compelled to work on the farm to help support the family. His schooling was entirely neglected and no facilities were afforded him for reading or otherwise improving his mind. At the age of twenty he commenced his elementary studies (including English grammar) at a boarding-school at Lansing, Michigan. After one winter he returned to the farm and worked until the farm work was done in the fall, when he returned to his boarding-school for another winter. Having once acquired a taste for study he diligently improved his time so that he was able to enter the Agricultural College at Lansing. By dint of labor at college and teaching school during the winter, he was enabled to continue his studies until he was graduated in 1864. In the early months of 1865, he entered the law office of Butler & Cottrell, one of the leading law firms of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1867, when he was admitted to the bar. Owing to lack of

means he was not able to locate in the practice of his profession until late in the year 1868, when he settled in Chicago and commenced the practice of law. His first copartnership was of short duration as the great fire destroyed his entire office outfit, and left him without books, clients or means. He, however, believed in Chicago.

In 1870 he was married to Amelia C. Collins, of Rochester, New York, and when the fire had "wiped out" his worldly effects he found himself with a wife as his sole earthly possession. Renewing his struggle, he again began to build up a practice. In a dwelling, far out on the South Side of Chicago, and in an office that, before the fire, served as a bed-room, for a year Mr. Millard worked to support his family under these most discouraging surroundings. Perseverance, however, won, and gradually clients came, increasing year by year. Although suffering for years from poor health, the one predominant trait was "perseverance." His years of labor have been confined to the practice of the law in its legitimate field. Many young lawyers, impatient and restless, sought speculations for 'speedy wealth, but Mr. Millard made his profession his life-work. In it he has prospered.

He has surrounded himself with a large, wealthy and lucrative clientage. His practice has been largely on the chancery side. He has been engaged in many large will contests and other controversies involving large property-interests. A modern proverb (and one which Mr. Millard has followed) says "to be a successful lawyer keep out of politics." Although he has held several offices of trust and has given much attention to the securing of good men for offices of his city and State, he has steadily refused to accept any political honors. At a time when the government of High-

land Park, his home, was demoralized, and was in need of his ability to aid in reforming the City Council and public affairs, he was unanimously elected an Alderman—an office which he held for two years, and until the affairs of the municipality were placed upon a good footing, largely through his efforts.

Mr. Millard has always taken a lively interest in education. In 1879 he was appointed by the Governor of the State (and confirmed by the Senate) to the office of Trustee of the University of Illinois, located at Champaign, which office he held twelve years, being reappointed. During his term as Trustee, he was President of the Board for six years, and was instrumental in so shaping the government of the University and its educational work that it became under his administration one of the leading Universities in the West. His professional duties, however, became so great that he declined a third nomination to the office.

Mr. Millard has for some years been a resident

of Highland Park, though now residing in the city of Chicago. His business has been in Chicago during his entire professional life. His family consists of his wife and three children.

In 1887 he traveled in Europe, visiting the chief cities and studying the controlling principles in the civic and public life in kingdoms and empires.

It can be truly said of him that he has fulfilled the duties of a citizen, being public-spirited, and has been most conscientious and faithful to all the trusts which he has been called upon to assume. He is an active member of the Union League and other clubs of Chicago. He has frequently been called upon to assume trusts in managing large estates, and has a reputation as a conservative and reliable man in managing property interests.

He is in the prime of life and a successful and thorough lawyer. Retiring in disposition, yet firm and energetic, he is one of the men who deserves to be named among Chicago's representative men.

THEODORE SCHINTZ,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THEODORE SCHINTZ, one of the most substantial and hard-working lawyers in the profession, was born in Zurich, Switzerland, May 1st, 1830. His father, Henry Schintz, was a lawyer of life-long practice in that city.

His early education was obtained in the common schools and the polytechnic school of his native place, he taking a full scientific course.

He had, however, imbibed the prevailing belief in his native country that the only truly noble pursuit is to endeavor to draw one's sustenance directly from the soil, whatever the education of the individual may be. With this idea the young Swiss, well educated, ambitious and intellectually alert, came to America, in 1850, and went to work on a farm near Oconomowoc, Wis. He afterward worked on a farm in Green county, later removing to New Elm, a Swiss settlement in Winnebago county. There he farmed for several years, and at leisure hours industriously examined into the political institutions of his adopted country.

He was chosen chairman of the town board of supervisors of New Elm, taught school one year in its old log school house, and, in 1854, located in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar two years later, in 1856, soon acquiring a good general practice.

In 1862 Mr. Schintz located in Chicago, where he has since resided, honored by his professional brethren and the people of the city, whom he has served in several important positions.

In 1867 Mr. Schintz was elected alderman, and remained a member of the board for five years, and in 1869, while John B. Rice, then mayor of the city, was absent in Europe, he became the acting mayor of Chicago. In 1869 he was appointed a member of the Board of Education, serving two terms, but since 1872 he has devoted himself entirely to the practice of his profession.

In September, 1851, Mr. Schintz married Barbara Zentner, also a native of Switzerland; they have one son and one daughter.



Yours very truly
Theodore Schinz.

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Theodore H. Schintz, their son, was educated in the Chicago University, studied law with his father, and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State, at Mount Vernon. Josephine, the daughter, is a graduate of the Cook County Normal School.

In summing up the events of his life, we have merely to state that the high position he now occupies amongst the residents of Chicago he owes entirely to his own exertions; he started on the highway of life with a capital consisting only of health, determination, force of character and a liberal education. That he has made good use of

his natural abilities is proven by the fact that he occupies a position of prominence among the prominent citizens of Chicago.

In conclusion, it can truly be stated that Theodore Schintz, whether filling a public position or acting for private client, has always transacted the affairs with which he was intrusted in such a manner as to merit the confidence of all that have been fortunate enough to have dealings with him.

Such is his biography. It is that of a citizen of Chicago who has, step by step, advanced to a high position amongst its most respected and honored citizens.

HON. JOSEPH P. MAHONEY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THERE is not in the vast City of Chicago another such example of youthful activity and success as that afforded by the subject of this sketch, Joseph P. Mahoney.

Admitted to the practice of law when only twenty-one years of age, elected a member of the State Legislature when only twenty-one, appointed a Master of Chancery of the Circuit Court of Cook County at the age of twenty-four, and offered a seat on the Board of Education by the Hon. Hempstead Washburne, Mayor of Chicago, before he had reached his twenty-seventh birthday, are some of the items of interest in this remarkable career, which we have no hesitation in saying is without parallel in the State.

Joseph P. Mahoney was born in Oswego, New York State, on November 1, 1864, and is therefore only twenty-seven years old. His parents removed to Chicago when he was only three years old. His father died recently, but the other members of the family still reside here. His parents were particularly careful and anxious regarding the education of their children. When old enough Joseph was sent to the public school, where he soon distinguished himself by his application to his books and by his love of study. He is a graduate of the Chicago public schools, and is a credit to them. Immediately after leaving school Mr. Mahoney applied himself to the study of law, for which he felt a strong inclination. He entered the office of Messrs. Jewett &

Norton, a firm of excellent reputation in this city, and there learned the theory and practice of law. He presented himself for examination for admission to the bar when only twenty years old, and his answers were so satisfactory that Judge McAllister made an exception in his case, and although under age, admitted him to the practice of law on condition that he would take out his license when twenty-one years old. He at once commenced the practice of his profession in Chicago and has continued to do so ever since. Four years ago the Circuit Court bench appointed him one of its Masters of Chancery, the duties of which he still continues to discharge with general satisfaction.

As a lawyer, Mr. Mahoney is a close and earnest student, who devotes himself unsparingly to his duties. Quiet, earnest and able, he moves forward with his work with ease, confidence and success.

As a public speaker he is fluent, forcible and logical. His manner is gentle, earnest and pleasing. With a musical voice, a ready utterance and a logical mind, he is a young man who may hope to attain a very high place in his profession, and honorable preferment as a citizen.

Mr. Mahoney is an active and earnest Democrat. Liberal and tolerant towards those who differ from him in politics, yet strong and fearless in the defense of his principles. As a resident of the West Side, he has taken a warm interest in

every question affecting that district. He was elected Representative to the State Legislature for the Fifth Senatorial District, and held that position for three consecutive terms, when he was elected Senator for the same district, which position he now holds.

As a member of the Legislature he has acquitted himself with honor and credit, and has given the utmost satisfaction to his constituents by attention to their interests, and by his integrity and ability in the discharge of every duty. Mr. Mahoney has the honor of being the youngest man ever elected a member of the Legislature of this State. He is at present the youngest member of the Senate.

He is the author of the bill giving authority to

the West Town of Chicago to issue bonds to the amount of one million dollars, and to expend the same on park and street improvements, preparatory to the World's Columbian Exposition. This measure has been passed, and the bonds are now being prepared for issue. He also took a prominent part in passing the Convict Labor Bill, which has for its object the prevention of competition of prison with outside labor.

As a young man, Mr. Mahoney has the reputation amongst his professional brethren of being a painstaking, conscientious and talented lawyer, and of being a man of uncompromising integrity.

Judging from his past record, we have no hesitation in saying that he has a bright and honorable future before him.

HON. THOMAS WITHERELL PALMER,

DETROIT, MICH.

THE subject of this biography, one of Michigan's "favorite sons" and most honored citizens, is pre-eminently a self-made man. He began life with a definite purpose in view, worked faithfully, honestly and with a will for its accomplishment, and now, at the age of sixty-two years, enjoys a more than national reputation as a man of progressive ideas, rich attainments, high-minded, pure-hearted and clean-handed—in a word, a leader worthy the name. His native city, Detroit, where he was born, January 25, 1830, has always been his home. He has grown with her growth, prospered with her prosperity, and is a most worthy representative of her enterprise and greatness.

He traces his ancestry to New England and early colonial families, his father having been a native of Connecticut and his mother of Vermont. His father was a merchant in Detroit during the territorial days of Michigan, and a representative man of his time, widely known for his sterling qualities; and by the few survivors of those early days who were associated with him he is held in affectionate remembrance. The mother, a daughter of Judge James Witherell, a descendant of Roger Williams, and one of the pioneer settlers and representative men of the Territory of Michigan, was a woman of many

womanly virtues and generous impulses, and is remembered with tenderest regard for her earnest Christian spirit and charitable deeds. She was one of the first Methodists in Detroit.

Mr. Palmer's father and his mother's father were included among those surrendered by Gen. Hull in 1812.

Thomas was reared in the city of Detroit until twelve, when he entered Mr. Thompson's academy at St. Clair, Michigan, then the village of Palmer, named from his father. Leaving the academy he entered the freshman class at Ann Arbor University, and remained one year. His eyes failing, he was compelled to abandon his studies. He spent a portion of the following year upon Lake Superior. His eyesight being partially restored he resumed his studies at Ann Arbor for about six months. His eyes again failing, he, with five others, left Ann Arbor for a voyage to Spain in the fall of 1848. He landed at Cadiz, after a thirty days' winter voyage, and for two months traveled on foot through the country, visiting the Alhambra in Granada, and other points. Returning to Cadiz, he took ship for South America, landing at Rio Janeiro in 1849. After passing three months in South America, he returned home via New Orleans, spending two months in the Southern States. In 1850 he went



J. A. Palmer.

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to Wisconsin and spent one year as agent of a transportation company. In 1851 he went into business at Appleton, Wisconsin, was burned out and financially ruined. In 1853 he returned to Detroit and engaged in the real estate business. In 1855 he engaged in the lumbering business, which, with the purchase and sale of pine lands, has been his vocation since. He is now one of the firm of Charles Merrill & Co., of East Saginaw, a special partner in the firm of McGraft & Montgomery at Muskegon, and the owner of mills at Falmouth, Missaukee county, Michigan. Mr. Palmer has been an active and staunch member of the Republican party ever since its organization. He has been called to high positions and important trusts, and has never failed to acquit himself in a manner to call forth the plaudits of his fellow-citizens. He was never a candidate for office until he ran for one of the estimators-at-large of the city of Detroit in 1873. In 1878 Mr. Palmer declined the nomination for Congress, but at the earnest solicitation of his friends he accepted the nomination for State Senator, tendered him by acclamation, and was elected. Two years later, in the convention, he made an unsuccessful race for the nomination for Governor of his State, but was chosen by the Legislature to succeed the Hon. T. W. Ferry in the United States Senate, for a term of six years, beginning March 4, 1883, and but for his voluntary retirement from politics would have been re-elected without opposition for a second term. His name was prominently discussed for a cabinet position before the conclusion of his term of office in the Senate. In April, 1889, he was nominated

by President Harrison and confirmed as minister to Spain. He resigned the office in May, 1890, preferring the life of a private citizen at home to that of a government official stationed in Madrid.

In June, 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison as one of the commissioners-at-large of the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held at Chicago in 1893, and upon the meeting of that body, June 27, was unanimously elected its president, an office for which his native executive ability and rich and varied experiences as an organizer most eminently fit him. Personally, Mr. Palmer is a man of great firmness and decision of character, and cool and deliberate in his judgments. He is at the same time a man of advanced and progressive ideas, enterprising and stirring, and withal possessed of a sincerity and goodness of heart that discover themselves in his every act, and attract the admiration and win and hold the confidence of all with whom he has to do. He is a generous man, public-spirited, and contributes liberally of his time and energy and money to religious and philanthropic interests, and to whatever conduces to the welfare of his city and the good of his fellows. He is a man of literary tastes, a lover and liberal patron of art, and was one of the projectors and founders of the Detroit Art Museum. In short, Mr. Palmer has made his life a decided success, and with his influence and wealth, and a will to put them to the noblest use, he cannot but hold a leading place and make the world better. He married Miss Lizzie P., daughter of Chas. P. Merrill, in 1855. He has no children.

HON. WILLIAM LINDSAY,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILLIAM LINDSAY is a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia. He was born on September 4, 1835, and traces his lineage back through a line of distinguished ancestors to the celebrated Lindsay family of Scotland. He early decided to enter the legal profession and turned his studies in that direction, and began the practice of law in Hickman county, Kentucky, whither he had removed in 1854. At the opening of the

War of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Confederate cause, and served gallantly as captain and staff officer. In 1865 he was paroled as a prisoner of war, at Columbus, Mississippi, and returned to his home in Kentucky and resumed the practice of law. Two years later he was elected to the State Senate of Kentucky, and subsequently was elected judge of the Court of Appeals. In 1890 he again represented his district

in the State Senate, and more recently he was a candidate for the United States Senate against Mr. Carlisle.

Judge Lindsay is a man of scholarly attainments, a lawyer of great ability and in the best sense a high-minded gentleman. He is the recognized head of the Kentucky bar, and in all the relations of his private life or public career he has won universal confidence and respect. He

has been honored with many positions of confidence and trust. He is president of the Kentucky branch of the Sons of the Revolution and one of the commissioners-at-large of the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held at Chicago in 1893. To all these varied offices he has devoted himself with energy and zeal, bringing to them the benefit of a well-disciplined mind and a rich and varied experience.

WILLIAM H. BYFORD, JR., M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

DURING the latter part of the present century the scientific world has watched with growing interest the labors of a certain medical triumvirate. A father and two sons, Dr. William H. Byford, Sr., Dr. Henry Turman Byford, and the man of whom we write, have, by their remarkable achievements, marked an epoch in American surgery. The first, as is well known, lived to attain the full fruition of his work. Chicago is still the home of the second. The triumvirate was broken by the untimely death of the third—the young, gifted and beloved physician.

William Hezekiah Byford was born in the year 1850, at Mt. Vernon, Indiana, and christened with a name already famous in the medical profession, being a grandson of the noted Dr. Hezekiah Holland, of Kentucky—a man who died from exposure in the performance of professional duty.

Our subject had three sisters, all married and living in Chicago, and one brother, mentioned above, between whom and himself there existed a strong bond of affection.

In 1857 the family removed to Chicago, where William, who was then seven years of age, received the first rudiments of his education. He spent five years in the public, and two in the private schools of the city, and in 1865, when the family went abroad, was well prepared to enter High School in Germany. Three years of faithful work there and in a German gymnasium furnished him with that broad basis of general knowledge and proportionately wide range of choice which is the best preparation for the more special study of a profession. His youthful aspirations inclining him toward the legal profession,

he, in 1868, entered the Chicago Law School, graduating therefrom in 1870. He practiced in Chicago for three years when failing health necessitated a trip to the South. Experiencing no benefit therefrom, in the summer of 1873, in company with his brother, Dr. H. T. Byford, he removed to Denver, Colorado, and bravely devoted himself anew to the practice of law. Ill-health, however, still continuing, he concluded that so sedentary a pursuit was not best for him, and decided to adopt a more active profession in which he would have the opportunity of being in the open air. Accordingly, in 1876, he returned to Chicago, and with unabated energy and indomitable courage, began the study of medicine. He graduated in 1878 from the Chicago Medical College, and immediately received the appointment as Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in that institution.

For about a year he practiced in Chicago, associated with his brother, and then removed to Faribault, Minnesota. Finding that field too narrow for his specialty, in 1879 he changed his residence to Minneapolis. At last, established in his proper sphere, his rise was rapid and brilliant, and success was assured. Soon after locating in Minneapolis he was elected to the Professorship of Physical Diagnosis in the Minnesota College Hospital Medical School, a position which he held until his death.

Dr. Byford became noted for his boldness, dexterity, and success as an operator, and in a short time his practice had grown beyond the possibility of his meeting its demands. He was obliged to confine himself to consultation, in which the

accuracy and completeness of his diagnoses gave him the highest rank as an authority. Laboring in the same department of medical science as his distinguished father, it was soon evident that his would be an equally distinguished career. Father and son alike gained great and well-deserved renown in all matters pertaining to abdominal surgery, and each, when he died, was his city's leading gynæcologist. This eminence, which would have been esteemed abundant for many a man as the crown of a life-time's work, was gained by Dr. Byford before he was thirty-three years old. What might have been the end of a career so brilliantly begun can only be imagined, for in November, 1883, in the midst of high honors and with the most splendid prospects beckoning him forward, the young physician's life was ended.

Gifted by nature with a large and powerful physique, he was from his youth a practiced athlete. Daring and ambitious in the performance of feats of strength and agility, he brought upon himself, in an unfortunate moment of over-exertion, the rupture of a blood vessel in the lungs. From this injury he suffered many years, and to its effects in the rare disease known as fibrous de-

generation of the lung tissue, his death was ultimately due.

Earnest, self-sacrificing, eager to lessen the sufferings of his fellows, and equally eager for the advancement of the nation, Dr. Byford took an active and well-directed interest in civil government and politics, his political faith being that of the Republican party. In religious belief he was brought up a Methodist, but in later years the arduous duties of his profession, together with increased infirmity, prevented active service in the church. Sincere as truth itself, Dr. Byford was a man to whom hypocrisy was an abomination, and who, ignoring forms and all practice, valued men at their real worth. Severe as was his judgment, none ever had a friend more loyal and magnimous than he when once his confidence was given. He seemed always to be more concerned for the prosperity of others than for his own. Men loved him because he retained in manhood, a boy's impulsive, sympathetic, generous heart.

Dr. Byford was married in 1876 to Mrs. Maude Whyte, daughter of a venerable jurist of Ohio. Mrs. Byford was a faithful, devoted wife and did much to aid her husband in the attainment of prominence in the profession.

GEORGE EDMUND FOSS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the young lawyers who practice in Chicago no one stands higher than the subject of this sketch. He is not only one of the best educated men in the profession; in science and literature, but he has systematically pursued the study of the law in all of its various branches, and is familiar with its subtleties and technicalities. Acute and alert of mind, and master of brilliant and lucid expression, Mr. Foss rises to the full dignity of an accomplished orator, either addressing a jury or on the platform, being always courteous, magnanimous and forcible. He arrays evidence logically and draws conclusions convincingly. He is graceful in his gestures, earnest, rhetorical and vivid in delivery.

Mr. Foss is a native of Berkshire, Vermont, and was born July 2d, 1863. His father, George E. Foss, is a manufacturer and a business man,

widely and favorably known as a man of intelligence and strict integrity. The mother of our subject, before marriage, was Miss Marcia C. Noble; her great-grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. George Edmund began his education in the high school at St. Albans, Vermont, and was graduated therefrom in 1880. He entered Harvard College, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1881, graduating in 1885. He was then connected with the law office of Noble and Smith, at St. Albans. He went to New York City and entered Columbia Law School, but was taken ill at the end of one term. He was connected with a legal magazine, and obtained considerable distinction as a writer on legal subjects, and was tendered the editorship of a legal magazine published in New York.

In 1888 he removed to Chicago, and in the fall

of that year he entered the senior class of the Union College of Law, taking a two years' course in one year; he was graduated in the summer of 1889. He was president of his class, and at commencement honorable mention was given him for the best legal thesis, and a fifty-dollar prize was awarded him as best orator.

In March of the same year, after examination by the Appellate Court, he was admitted to the bar of Illinois. He was then associated with Hon. Alfred Ennis, formerly general counsel of Pullman Palace Car Company, and later on was office associate with Hon. George Driggs, now a judge of the Circuit Court of Cook county, and

since January 1st, 1889, he has been practicing alone, with excellent success, having quite a number of the wealthy citizens of Chicago as clients, and occupying a fine office in the Chamber of Commerce building.

Mr. Foss is well developed physically, has a robust constitution, and he is admirably adapted to the labors of his chosen profession. He is a courteous gentleman and of excellent habits and high social standing. He has been vice-president of the Alumni Association of Union College of Law; he is a member of Harvard and Sunset Clubs, and also secretary of the Sons of Vermont.

JOHN DOLESE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the pioneers of the Garden City, the men who have seen her rapid and steady rise from an unincorporated town to her present high position as the second city of the Union, and the great center of the North and West, few have made more of a success of life than the subject of this sketch.

His father, Peter Dolese, settled in Chicago in 1833 or 1834, and was married in 1836 to Miss Matilda Laible, of Detroit, Michigan. John was born in Chicago on February 12, 1837, in the family residence, then located on the corner of Lake and La Salle streets. Peter Dolese, our subject's father, was born in the Province of Lorraine, France, and his wife in Baden, which was at that time an independent principality; their first child was named John, in honor of Peter's brother, who was then a resident of Chicago. Shortly after John's birth the family moved to Peru, Illinois, where they remained until the death of Mrs. Dolese, in 1840.

The Laible family, John's maternal ancestors, all lived in Detroit, with the exception of one sister, who resided in Europe. After his mother's death John accompanied his father to France, where he remained with his grandparents until 1845, when he returned with his father to Chicago. This trip was the thirteenth and last trip of Peter Dolese across the Atlantic. Though but seven years of age at that time, our subject re-

members with distinctness the most interesting incidents of his trip from New York west, which was made entirely by water. The route was by way of the Hudson River to Albany, thence via the Erie Canal to Buffalo, and by the lakes to Chicago, where he arrived the latter part of July, 1845, and he has remained a resident of this city ever since. He recalls vividly the Fourth of July, 1845, because on that day, while passing through Syracuse, on the Erie Canal boat, the boat's bedding was burned by fireworks that were used in celebrating the sixty-ninth anniversary of "Independence Day." He arrived in Chicago with his cousin, then a young man of twenty, who drifted South and died at New Orleans. His rudimentary education was obtained at the Dearborn School, then located opposite the present site of McVicker's Theatre. His first venture in mercantile life was in the employ of his father, and he remained with him until nineteen years of age, when he started a teaming and transfer business for himself, and continued in that business until 1868, when he formed a copartnership with Jason H. Shepard. That was the beginning of the quarrying and paving business of Dolese & Shepard. Previous to the formation of the firm, Mr. Dolese, in connection with his father, had taken several contracts and graded several streets. Their early work in that direction included grading work on the Michigan Southern Railroad, and



John Dolese

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also contracts for grading on the Rock Island Railroad between Blue Island and Morgan Ridge, now called Washington Heights, which had been sub-let to them by Judge Fuller, the original contractor. His father's career, however, was brought to an end by his unexpected decease on February 14, 1862.

Among the more important contracts of Mr. John Dolese was that with the Union Rolling Mill, now the Illinois Steel Company (of which his present partner, Mr. Shepard, was cashier and bookkeeper). He had charge of their shipments and transferred their material. This contract is now being filled by his eldest son, William, who has succeeded to his father's earlier business.

From a small business at the time of the formation of the copartnership, the firm of Dolese & Shepard has reach a point of success which very few firms attain, and they can look back with a feeling of just pride upon their business career, which has been one of unexampled prosperity, resulting from the application of sterling business principles, combined with native business ability. Mr. Dolese has attended to the supervision of the executive part of the business, and his partner, Mr. Shepard, to the finances of the firm. Their business, conducted with great foresight and tact, has become, undoubtedly, the largest in its line, not only in Chicago, but in the United States. The number of their employés has increased from five or six men to six hundred or more, and their pay roll, including the wages of men employed in concerns they control, has increased from a few hundred dollars a month to the enormous sum of from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand dollars monthly.

They own three granite quarries and two gravel pits, and they have constructed many more miles of streets than any firm on the continent. They have either built or furnished the material for the construction of at least two-thirds of that beautiful driveway, Michigan boulevard, and have either constructed or been interested in the construction of all the streets and drives of Hyde and South parks. All this work has been done under the personal supervision of Mr. Dolese, who has taken an active interest in it—an interest prompted not by financial motives alone, but also by a consciousness that his work well done would be a lasting monument to his firm that would survive

many generations. The great South Park system of boulevards and drives has become famous, and is pointed out to Chicago visitors as one of the most beautiful localities in the city; and as the larger part of this construction was done under the immediate management of Mr. Dolese, or the material furnished by the firm of which he is a member, he has just cause to feel proud of its completion.

He was married in August, 1857, to Miss Katherine Jacobs, of Chicago, and they have nine children, all unmarried. Their names and order of birth are: William, Matilda, Rose, Minnie, John, Jr., Henry, Peter, Ida and Laura. The family residence was formerly in Cicero township, but is now (1892) at No. 3414 Wabash avenue.

Mr. Dolese is a very courteous and genial gentleman, and a man who is always an entertaining conversationalist. His reminiscences of early Chicago are most interesting and entertaining. He can recall the time when the present corner of Lake and Clark streets was an apparently bottomless swamp, when the city prisoners formed into a "chain gang," dragged heavy iron balls and worked upon the public streets; and their prison was an old log structure at the corner of La Salle and Randolph streets. He also speaks of his father's reminiscences of the day of the first city election, when Messrs. Ogden and Kinzie were the candidates for the mayoralty. His father and uncle took opposite sides on the question of the day, the latter voting as a Democrat for Mr. Ogden, and the former as a Whig for Mr. Kinzie. Mr. Dolese has followed in his father's footsteps, and when the supporters of Daniel Webster became embodied in the Republican party, he became a staunch Republican. Mr. Dolese also speaks of the great ice gorge, which caused the bridges to be washed from their fastenings, and indeed he can relate interesting incidents connected with nearly every part of the city. He has seen Chicago grow from the dimensions of a mere village, to take rank amongst the very first cities, not only in our own country, but in the world.

There are few men in Chicago who have done as much to materially beautify and improve the city as he. Always even-tempered, ready to greet one with a kindly word and cheerful welcome, polite, considerate and charitable, he is respected

by his subordinates and admired, and sought after by his equals. He has never striven for any political or social honors, but content with his success

in life, he has taken his greatest pleasure in the enjoyment of his friends' society, and that place of pure and sweet delight, a cheerful, happy home.

BENJAMIN H. CAMPBELL,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE life of Benjamin Hendren Campbell was a busy one, and shows what indomitable will and persevering energy can accomplish. He not only benefited himself by his numerous enterprises, many of which were of a semi-public character, but the community in which he resided was also largely the gainer. He was in every sense a pioneer, a man of fine physique and noticeable presence.

He was born in King William county, near Richmond, Virginia, in 1814. At the age of nineteen we find the youth in Galena, Illinois. The steamer Winnebago, on which he took passage, was thirteen days making the trip from St. Louis to Galena. Here he secured employment in the wholesale grocery house of Campbell & Morehouse (G. W. Campbell and D. B. Morehouse comprising the firm). After four years of faithful service he was admitted as a partner in the business, the name of the firm changing to Campbell, Morehouse & Co. For two years he remained an active partner in this concern. In 1841 the firm closed out their business and Mr. Campbell next turned his attention to the commission business, forming a partnership with Mr. Myers F. Truett, under the firm name of Campbell & Truett. This partnership was of short duration, and Mr. Campbell resumed the grocery trade in partnership with Capt. Orrin Smith, under the firm name of Campbell & Smith. This partnership lasted for about two years, and after its dissolution Mr. Campbell carried on the business for a short time in his own name, after which he entered into copartnership with his brother-in-law, J. Russell Jones, Esq., who was then his chief clerk and bookkeeper. At that time the wholesale trade of Galena was very large, and to supply it required both ability and experience. A year's supply of teas was frequently bought in Boston, and coffees and sugars in New Orleans. It was no unusual thing for Mr. Campbell to visit the

plantations of Louisiana and buy an entire cargo of sugar, to be shipped by boat to Galena. In 1850 Mr. Campbell organized the old Minnesota Packet Company, the steamer "Argo" (William Lodwick, captain,) being its first boat. This enterprise proved a financial success to the company, and opened a large and profitable trade with the river and interior towns of Iowa and Wisconsin above Galena, and the entire state of Minnesota. This company, the controlling spirit of which was Mr. Campbell, contributed very largely to the development of these States, and was a source of wealth to the merchants of Galena. It was afterwards called the Galena, Dubuque, Dunlieth and Minnesota Packet Company, then the Northwestern Packet Company, and a few years later was merged into the Keokuk & Northern Line Packet Company, running between St. Louis, Keokuk and St. Paul.

On the opening of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad, the wholesale business was taken from Galena and transferred to Chicago, and several of Galena's heaviest dealers retired from business.

In 1861 the firm of B. H. Campbell & Company closed out their business, Mr. Jones having been appointed United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. On retiring from the grocery trade Mr. Campbell purchased the steamers "Jennie Whipple," "Keokuk" and "Kate Castle," and established a daily line between Davenport and Keokuk, carrying the United States mails. He then built two steamers, the "Keithsburg" and the "New Boston," and added them to his line, and several years later sold out to the Northern Line & Keokuk Packet Company. In 1859 Mr. Campbell built the first and only steamer ever built in Dubuque, Iowa. She was called the "Dexter." He also built two barges, the "Annie" and the "Jessie." In 1869 Mr. Campbell was appointed by his old-time friend, President Grant,



B. H. Campbell

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United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. This position he held for eight years, having been reappointed after serving four years. Under his supervision the United States Census of 1870 was taken, and the returns were especially commended by the department as being, with one other, the best taken in the country. This appointment required him to change his residence to Chicago, and after serving the two terms, having become interested in various enterprises in Chicago, he decided to make his home there. He was vice-president of the Chicago West Division Street Railway Company and the largest stockholder in that organization. He was one of the incorporators and directors of the National Bank of Illinois, also a director in the Union Hide and Leather Company and president of the Chicago Safe and Lock Company.

Mr. Campbell was married in July, 1837, at Sinsinawa Mound, Wisconsin, to Miss Eliza H. Scott, daughter of Judge Andrew Scott, who was the first United States Judge of Arkansas. Mrs. Campbell died in Chicago, March 19, 1874, leaving eight children. Mr. Campbell died at Chicago, on November 28, 1890, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, leaving the following-named children surviving him: Mrs. Annie C. Babcock, widow of Gen. O. E. Babcock, Augustus S., Benjamin H., A. Courtney and Mary L. Campbell, Mrs. Emily C. Nixon, Mrs. Russella C. Smith and Jessie Campbell.

Our subject took great interest in politics, both State and National, but was never an office-seeker. Originally a Whig, he became an ardent Republican, and was on terms of closest friendship with Presidents Lincoln and Grant, having first known the latter when in business in Galena. Mr. Campbell was very successful in business, was widely known and esteemed for his manly traits of character. He was a very genial, pleasant man, and in consequence very popular. The name of "Ben Campbell" on the upper Mississippi was as well known in steamboating as other names now are in railroading, and one of the finest steamers named after him was a special favorite with the traveling public.

His life-long friend, Mr. J. Russell Jones, pays him this tribute:

I was probably better acquainted with Mr. Campbell than any of his acquaintances, and I fully appreciate the noble characteristics and lovable disposition which marked his course through life. We were associated together in business enterprises for over fifty years, and during that time I never knew him to do an ungallant or unprofessional act. He was the soul of honor and uprightness. In 1840 I entered his employ as clerk in Galena, Illinois, and for seventeen years I was associated with him in the wholesale grocery business as clerk or partner. I came to Chicago in 1861, and he followed me eight years later. During my twenty-five years' connection with the Chicago West Division Railway System, as president, he was associated with me as vice-president, and one of the directors. During my fifty years' business connection with him we have been on the most intimate terms. He was a very successful business man. He was always popular by reason of his amiability and genial manner.

WILLARD HALL PORTER,

WILMINGTON, DEL.

AS one of the commissioners of the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held at Chicago, in 1893, Mr. Porter brings to his position the fruits of a ripe scholarship and a rich and varied experience. He is a native of Wilmington, Delaware, and was born April 7, 1854. He, early in life, decided to enter the legal profession, and after graduating from Princeton College pursued a course of study at Columbia Law College. He has practiced his profession in his native city and State with much success, and attained a high position among the leading lawyers of that commonwealth. He is recognized as a leading man

in his city and community, and as such has been honored with many positions of confidence and trust, and his selection as one of the commissioners of the World's Columbian Exposition was a most natural, and in the fullest sense a commendable one. At the present time (1892) he is president of the Delaware Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and attorney for the Delaware Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and he takes a special pride in his office as secretary of the Delaware Historical Society, of which the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard is an active member.

Mr. Porter holds a high social position, and is usually at the head of leading social events in his State. In political faith and affiliation he has always been a Democrat, but has uniformly declined political preferment.

In all his varied relations Mr. Porter has maintained a manly bearing, and by reason of his integrity of purpose, his splendid abilities and his nobility of character, he enjoys well-merited confidence and esteem.

FRANK NEWTON GAGE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

FRANK NEWTON GAGE was born at Waltham, Massachusetts, July 24, 1853, and is the son of John N. and Martha (Webster) Gage. His father settled in Chicago in 1857, and founded the house of Webster & Gage, which afterwards became Gage Bros. & Company, wholesale dealers in fancy goods and millinery.

Frank was educated in the public schools of Chicago, graduating from the "Old Central" high school with honors in 1870. Having a predilection for commercial rather than professional life, he, upon leaving school, entered the business of Gage Bros. & Company, and the great fire, which made Chicago famous, coming the following year, gave him an opportunity for rapid advancement which he was not slow to avail himself of. For fifteen years following, or until January 1, 1885, when he organized the corporation known as "The Gage-Downs Corset Company," of which he became treasurer and manager, he was well known in the Chicago business world, and tireless in his efforts for success and advancement.

The following six years, in which a successful manufacturing business was established, were equally active. Disposing of his interest and severing his connection with this corporation in the early part of 1891, his attention has since been given to his large estate and the supervision of his diversified financial interests, which yield him a comfortable income.

Mr. Gage finds time outside of this to attend to the duties of president of the North American Accident Association, and is quite active in the management of several successful building and loan associations as well as on the Chicago Stock Exchange.

A lover of good horses, several of which can be found in his well-appointed stable, he is a mem-

ber of the Washington Park Club, and his artistic instincts are shown by his enrollment as a member of the Art Institute.

In June, 1888, Mr. Gage was elected president of the National Union (he having become a member of same in 1883), a beneficial order, having something over thirty thousand members, and during his term of office, which expired in June, 1890, he had full jurisdiction over the whole order, and performed the duties of his office in an exemplary manner. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Royal League and the Mystic Circle—all well-known fraternal orders.

He has traveled extensively, both in this country and Europe, and possessing, as he does, a retentive memory, and graphic powers of description, his reminiscences are always of an interesting and entertaining character.

In politics he is a Republican, and is always true to his party on national and other important issues; but he is by no means a partisan, in the generally accepted sense of the word, and beyond recording his vote, as occasion may require, he takes no active part in politics generally.

In religious faith he is a Universalist and is a member of St. Paul's Universalist Church. It is not often that a young man becomes so early identified with the practical work of a church and its Sunday school, as did Mr. Gage, for he has been an officer of this church for many years, and connected with the Sunday school work since 1860. This is an honorable record, and one of which Mr. Gage is naturally proud. He has not yet reached the meridian of life, and the church of which he is so active and prominent a member anticipates many years of service from him.

He was married November 6, 1889, to Miss Olive E. Lewis, daughter of Mrs. Mary Lewis. They have one child, a boy, named for the grand-



Frank A. Gay

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father, John Newton Gage. Domestic by nature, Mr. Gage spends much of the time not devoted to business interests with his family, and he is never happier than when, relieved from business cares, he is able to join his family and enjoy the comforts of a beautifully situated, richly furnished

and well-regulated home, or a drive behind one or more of his well-bred horses.

Of thorough rectitude, pleasing address and much ability, he is one of Chicago's enterprising and representative citizens, and as such his biography is here inserted.

D. A. K. STEELE, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

THERE are at least two classes of beings that are born, not made; and if the poets consent, we would say that one of them is the surgeon. However this may be, as a general proposition, it will certainly be supported in Chicago in the case of Daniel Atkinson King Steele. Of good old Irish blood, his father, Rev. Daniel Steele, was born near Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, in the ancient country-seat known as "Steele's Rock," where his ancestors have lived and died for over a hundred years.

Daniel Steele, the elder, was a Presbyterian minister, and after some years of missionary work in Western Ireland, he, with his young wife, Mary (Leatham) Anderson, came to America, and settled in Eden, Delaware county, Ohio. In that place, on the 29th of March, 1852, was born the subject of our sketch. When Daniel was two years old his parents removed to a farm near Pinckneyville, Perry county, Illinois. His education began in the old log schoolhouse on Grand Cote Prairie. Besides his school duties he assisted his father on the farm, losing, perhaps, a little time for study, but gaining the inestimable advantage of a youth spent in the open air. Whatever his drawbacks, at fifteen he was ready to enter the academy at Oakdale, and on the removal of his father to Rantoul, did excellent work as a teacher.

In 1869 he began the study of medicine under Dr. D. P. McClure, of Rantoul, at the same time acting as clerk in a drugstore. In 1870 he came to Chicago, and took a three-years' course at the Chicago Medical College, graduating in 1873. During his senior year he was Prosector of Anatomy in the college, and immediately after graduation was made Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Chicago School of Anatomy. Especially desirous

of rapid advancement in surgery, he took a competitive examination for the position of interne in the Cook County Hospital, and won, as the result, the position of house surgeon. In this capacity he continued two years, and then began general practice, at the same time acting as clinical assistant to the celebrated Dr. Moses Gunn, of Rush Medical College. In 1875 he was made Attending Surgeon at the South Side Free Dispensary, and, in 1876, Lecturer on Surgery at the Chicago Medical College. Leaving this institution in 1882, he, in company with several other prominent physicians, was greatly instrumental in founding the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, which has since proven itself so invaluable an acquisition to the medical institutions of Chicago. In this institution he acted as Professor of Orthopædic Surgery until 1886. At that time the resignation of the eminent Dr. Nicholas Senn, formerly of Milwaukee, left vacant the chair of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery. Dr. Steele, though younger by ten years than those who usually occupy this chair, was called to fill it, which he has done with emphatic success.

Dr. Steele was one of the originators of the Chicago Biological Society, since become the Pathological Society, and is a charter member of the Chicago Medical Club, a very select organization designed for social as well as professional purposes. He was the first president of the Chicago Medico-Legal Society, and in 1887, and again in 1890, was made president of the Medical Board of Cook County Hospital, where, for eight years, he was Attending Surgeon. In 1886 he became president of the Chicago Medical Society, and in the State and National medical associations stands in the foremost rank.

In 1888 Dr. Steele was sent by the American Medical Association as a delegate to the British Medical Association, at its annual convention in Glasgow, Scotland. He visited the medical institutions of England, France, Germany and Switzerland, making many important investigations for the benefit of home science. Much of this information he has since embodied in a paper entitled "A Chicago Physician's Impressions and Observations of European Surgery." His researches were much furthered by the acquaintance of such men as Lister, MacCormick and Heath, of London; Martin, of Berlin, and McEwan, of Glasgow. Apropos of a little matter which came up during this visit, Dr. Steele afterward opened with an eminent English physician the correspondence on professional etiquette which attracted so much attention at home and abroad. Not a great while after this Dr. Steele again visited Europe, this time as a delegate to the Ninth International Medical Congress, held at Berlin. A pleasure excursion as well as a professional obligation, this trip took him through Vienna, Rome, the galleries of Florence, Munich and all the principal points of interest on the Continent.

During the past year Dr. Steele has taken a

very active part in the founding of one of the noblest institutions of which our city boasts—the Public Medical Library of Chicago, under the leadership of Dr. N. S. Davis. So well is Dr. Steele known as a writer that it is needless to say more than that his contributions to medical literature are as valuable as they are numerous.

He is a Republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and as to his personal character, that can best be judged from the words of one of the foremost physicians of the city: "Dr. Steele is an extremely busy and successful practitioner, constantly overburdened by demands for his services, socially and professionally. He is a man of the highest and purest character, an industrious and ambitious student, and a gifted teacher of surgery. Genial in disposition, unobtrusive and unassuming, he is himself patient under adverse criticism, and in his expressions concerning brother practitioners is friendly and indulgent."

In 1876 Dr. Steele was married to Miss Alice L. Tomlinson, daughter of Sheldon Tomlinson, Esq., an old and prominent citizen of Champaign county, Illinois. Mrs. Steele is a woman of unusual intellectual qualities, deeply interested in her husband's professional work, and in the home a most amiable hostess.

ARTHUR DIXON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

ARTHUR DIXON is one of Chicago's most respected citizens; his private character is one to be admired and loved; his public record is without a blemish. Throughout his life he has been actuated by pure motives and manly principles, and by following a fixed purpose to make the most and best of himself, he has overcome many difficulties and risen step by step to a place of influence and honor among public-spirited, high-minded men.

He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born March 27, 1837, in Fermanagh County, North of Ireland, in the charming rural district of Lough-killygreen, the son of Arthur and Jane (Allen) Dixon. The former was a Scotchman, whose father and brother held commissions in the British army. His father was a man of more than

ordinary intelligence, and by occupation was a farmer and a country school teacher. He also practiced with considerable success as a country attorney.

He had four sons and one daughter, Elizabeth Carson, wife of Thomas Carson of Chicago; they are the only two survivors, and from him Arthur received his early instructions, and inherited many sterling traits of character that have significantly characterized his life. His memory, as well as that of his mother, is held in sacred remembrance by the son, and he never speaks of them except with feelings of most tender and affectionate regard.

Arthur attended the district and national schools during his boyhood, and early developed a fondness for mathematics, logic, history and



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questions of moral and social ethics. He was an apt scholar and read much, and took a lively interest in all stirring questions of the day, and watched with boyish enthusiasm and delight the progress of events. He loved home and its environments and attended regularly the Episcopalian and Methodist Sunday Schools and services. The discipline of those early years, and the influence of his surroundings during the formative period of his character, left an impression that has marked all his subsequent life. He had read glowing reports of the Republic across the Atlantic, and early resolved to go thither and seek his fortune, and when eighteen years old, put his resolution into action. Going to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he had some friends, he remained with them for a time and on July 4, 1858, went to Pittsburgh and spent three years in the nursery business, learning tree planting and grafting.

In 1861 Mr. Dixon began clerking in the grocery house of Mr. G. C. Cook, at Chicago, but soon afterwards opened a retail grocery store on his own account and conducted it with good success some two years. In the spring of 1863 he established a general teaming business at No. 299 Wells street, now Fifth avenue, being led into that line of business by seemingly a mere accidental circumstance. He had been obliged to take a team of horses and wagon in payment of a grocery debt, and with them he began that business which, under his careful and skillful management, has prospered and grown until it is now (1892) the largest of its kind west of New York City. Mr. Dixon has been untiring in his vigilance in watching the interests of his patrons, among whom are many whose business he has done for nearly thirty years. Financially, the business has yielded most satisfactory results, and for many years its proprietor has been known as one of Chicago's prosperous and thrifty business men. Mr. Dixon has been prominently identified with many public interests, and has been a well-known character in Chicago for thirty years.

During the war of the rebellion he was active in response to the calls of President Lincoln in enlisting and equipping men for the service. He became especially prominent in 1866 by the active part he took in the establishment of the fire limits, which was then agitating, and in the spring of the following year was elected Alder-

man from the second ward of Chicago, on the same ticket with ex-Mayor Rice. From that time until April, 1891, when he voluntarily declined to longer remain a member of the City Council, he was re-elected with increased majorities, and sometimes without opposition, and has the honor of having served longer than any other Alderman of Chicago. He was often called "The Nestor of the Aldermen."

Arthur Dixon was presented by a delegation, January 1, with the following resolution, richly bound and superbly illumined and engrossed. This volume is prized as one of his richest treasures:

At a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Chicago held April 27, 1891, the following preamble and regulations, endorsing the official actions of Alderman Arthur Dixon, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The City Council of the City of Chicago is about to lose the services of its oldest and best-known member, through his voluntary and we hope temporary retirement from the political field of action,

Resolved, That we, the colleagues, some of many years, others of short acquaintance, tender to Alderman Dixon on this occasion the expression of our heartiest good wishes for his future, and also the expression of our appreciation of the loss which the Council and the City sustain through his withdrawal from our municipal legislature;

Resolved, That we place on record our conviction of his great public worth, his zeal for honest and economical government, his sincere interest in the cause of the taxpayers, and his undoubted and unquestioned ability in every position assigned to him, and further we record the expression of our hope that his zeal, his earnestness and ability may soon be utilized for the public in some new capacity; and be it further

Resolved, That the City Clerk be, and is hereby directed to spread this preamble and the resolutions upon the records of the Council, and to present to Alderman Arthur Dixon a suitably engrossed copy of the same.

HEMP. WASHBURN, Mayor.

JAMES R. B. VAN CLEAVE, City Clerk.

He has been editorially described in the Chicago papers as "The careful guardian of the City's interests against the assaults of boodlers, corruptionists and monopolists," and was called the watch-dog of the city treasury.

In 1874, after a bitter contest, he was chosen President of the City Council, and he was re-elected to the same honorable position for six years. He served as chairman of all important committees at various times, and on many occasions was elected unanimously. As a member of the Aldermanic council Mr. Dixon was a recognized leader in debate, a practiced parliamentarian of the city

charter. He advocated among other important measures, that of the city's owning her own gas plant; high water pressure; building sewers by special assessments; the creation of a public library; the annexation of the suburbs; the building of viaducts over railway crossings; the drainage law; the city's receiving the interest on her public funds; the extension of the fire limits, etc. He opposed the erection of elevated railroads upon public thoroughfares, and is one of a committee of three favoring a subway connecting Michigan boulevard with the Lake shore drive. He was appointed, by the Mayor, one of the executive committee of arrangement for the World's Columbian Exposition, and was also one of the committee that helped in arranging and passing the ordinance providing for the loan of five million dollars for the Exposition.

In April, 1892, he was elected a director of the Exposition and his services and counsels in that capacity have been invaluable in the prosecution of this enormous enterprise.

Mr. Dixon represented the First Senatorial District in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly of Illinois, and as a member of that body had charge of measures and rendered services of great value to the city of Chicago. Among the bills introduced by him and passed was that providing for the location of the Chicago Public Library, the drainage canal, and that authorizing the one mill tax and special assessment.

For over twenty years he has been a member of the City and County Republican Central committees, and many times chairman of the same. In 1868 he was the first president of the Irish-Republican organization in Chicago, and the following year was president of the National Irish-Republican convention held in Chicago, and was elected treasurer of that organization. In 1872 he was a prominent candidate for Congress, and lacked but a few votes of receiving the nomination. He was a delegate in the National Convention, in 1880, that nominated James A. Garfield for the Presidency. In all his public career Mr. Dixon has maintained a character above reproach, and all his actions have been straight-forward, business-like and in the interest of good government.

He became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1865, and is now a life member of the Chapter,

the Commandery Knights Templar, and the thirty-second degree of Scottish rite.

He is also a member of the Union League, La Salle, Hamilton, Irish-American and Sheridan clubs and has held official positions in most of them at different times. He has also been president of the Irish Literary Society, and is a man of a literary turn of mind. His library contains the choicest books of the best editions, finely bound and carefully selected, containing a due proportion of religious, scientific, poetic, philosophic and humorous volumes. Here, among his silent but eloquent companions, Arthur Dixon finds the chief charm and pleasure of his life.

Mr. Dixon was raised in the Episcopal faith, but for many years has been prominently identified with the First Methodist Church, of Chicago, and is one of the Trustees of that organization. He has always taken an active part in religious work and for twenty-five years has taught a Bible class of young men in Sunday School.

In 1862 Mr. Dixon married Miss Anna Carson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and by her has had fourteen children, thirteen of whom survive. Domestic in his tastes, and home-loving, he finds no place so attractive as his own fire-side, and there, in the company of his estimable wife and merry, light-hearted, happy children, passes his happiest hours.

His personal qualities are of a high order; while firm in his own convictions, he is tolerant of the views of others who differ from him in opinion. He is liberal, broad-minded and charitable, and in his dealings with his fellow-men is unselfish, generous and the soul of honor.

He is a man of strictly temperate habits, and virtuous and upright in every relation of life. In a word, Mr. Arthur Dixon is a Christian gentleman.

He is six feet tall with a well-proportioned physique, of fair complexion and robust health and weighs over two hundred pounds.

Rev. William Farwitt, D. D., pastor of the First Methodist Church of Chicago, says: "Mr. Arthur Dixon has been a member of the First Methodist Church, in this city, for over thirty years, and the greater part of that time he has held official positions in the church. He is also a Trustee of the great First Church property, and in the distribution of the funds for the aid of Mission

churches many a poor, struggling church has found in Arthur Dixon a friend in need. For many (over twenty-eight) years he has been a teacher of a Bible class in the Sabbath School of the First Church, and out from that class, and from his instructions men have gone into leading positions in the Methodist Church in Chicago, and through the country. It is not an uncommon thing to find men in all parts of the country who attribute the highest impulse of their lives to

the instruction they received in his Bible class. Perhaps the best evidence of Mr. Dixon's Christian character and influence is found in his own home, where a large family of sons and daughters love him dearly and have the faith of their father by their association and work in the Methodist Church. If, as some one has said, 'the best evidence of a man's Christian character is what his children think of his Christianity,' then is Arthur Dixon an honored Christian."

EDWARD WILLIAM RUSSELL,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the lawyers who began practicing at the Chicago bar in the early years of its history as a city, many found it more profitable to confine themselves largely to an office practice than to engage in the active litigation of causes. While it has followed that lawyers of this class have achieved as much professional distinction, they have received less professional notoriety than some of their contemporaries.

The jury lawyer who successfully conducts his client through the uncertain mazes of litigation, always achieves greater notoriety than his colleague who devotes himself to that branch of practice which is designed to keep clients out of court; but the latter is, perhaps, the more useful public servant of the two, and deserves no less honorable mention. One of the noted lawyers of this class is Edward William Russell, who settled in Chicago in 1858, and for thirty-three years has been a practicing attorney of the Chicago bar.

Mr. Russell was born in Sunderland, Franklin county, Massachusetts, July 2, 1834, of pure Puritan stock. He is the son of William W. and Lucretia (Delano) Russell. His mother was a direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, made famous in song by Longfellow. On his father's side, among the earliest ancestors in this country, was the Rev. John Russell, the first Congregational minister who settled in Hadley, Massachusetts. His father was a farmer, and the lad had the training usual to farm life, "being a boy" of the genuine New England stamp of those days, alternating his work

on the farm with the studies in the district school, enjoying, however, some additional educational advantages, as a result of which we find him, at the age of seventeen, graduating from Williston Seminary, of East Hampton, Massachusetts. From the age of seventeen to twenty he taught school, and at the same time devoted his leisure to reading law. He afterward continued his law studies in the office of Messrs. Wilcox & Gray, at Detroit, Michigan, where he was admitted to the bar in 1858. During the same year he removed to Chicago, with the view of making it his permanent home. In 1861 he formed a co-partnership with Francis S. Howe Esq., then a highly esteemed member of the bar, under the firm name of Howe & Russell. This firm maintained an honorable and prominent position at the Chicago bar, until it was dissolved by the death of Mr. Howe, in 1878, since which time Mr. Russell has practiced law without a partner, devoting his energies to corporation and real estate law, and acting as counsel. For years he has been the general counsel for the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and several other large corporations.

Mr. Russell was married in St. James Church, Chicago, June, 1864, to Miss Maria Jesup, of Albany, New York. The union has been blessed with two daughters and one son.

In politics Mr. Russell is a staunch Republican, though never an office-holder nor an office-seeker. He is one of those men who is wedded to his profession. "The law," says an old maxim, "is an exacting mistress, and he who would become one

of her votaries must give her all his time and attention." This seems to be the view which Mr. Russell has taken of his profession, and he has devoted himself diligently and assiduously to the duties of active practice.

Mr. Russell is an able advocate, a lawyer who

knows the law, and a counselor who advises clients carefully and conscientiously. He is not less esteemed as a citizen of Chicago than as a member of the bar, and his kindly impulses and charming cordiality of manner have made him popular among all classes of people.

HENRY HOWEY SHUFELDT,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Dutchess county, New York, March 30, 1834. His father, George A. Shufeldt, was an Admiralty lawyer in New York City, whose ancestors were Hanoverians who came to this country in 1702, and were granted lands on the Hudson river by Queen Anne. His mother was the daughter of an English clergyman who came to this country in 1783, and whose grandfather was for fifty-four years in charge of one church in Wooler, Northumberland, England. The grandfather of Mr. Shufeldt was intimately associated, after coming to this country, with Chancellor Livingston, and his mother was a child-companion of the distinguished Chancellor. She died at the age of ninety-six. At the last interview of this son with his mother, in reply to the question, "Do you remember Robert Fulton?" she said: "I sat on the lap of Chancellor Livingston when Robert Fulton made the contract with him regarding the running of the first steamboat on the Hudson river."

Mr. Shufeldt was educated in the common schools of his native county, and afterward went through the grammar school of Columbia College, then in charge of Charles Anthon, and the Kingston Academy in Ulster county, in which his father had been prepared for Union College, of which the distinguished Doctor Nott was then president. An inclination for the sea, inherited from an ancestry of sailors and naval people, was fostered by the reading of Marryat's sea novels, and at the age of sixteen, in the year 1850, he went to sea. Between the years 1850 and 1857 he made seventy voyages to the West Indies as sailor and navigating officer, one voyage around the world and several across the Atlantic. He was in China during the great Taeping Rebellion

and was shut up for a number of months in the Yang-tse-Kiang river during the siege of Shanghai. A brother of his is the present Admiral Shufeldt of the United States navy, who was instrumental in securing the Korean treaty with China, which no other power had been able to do.

In the last month of the year 1857 Mr. Shufeldt settled in Chicago and has remained there ever since. In 1858 he went into the distilling business, and the well-known firm of H. H. Shufeldt & Company has from that time, without change of name, been one of the leading houses of that branch of business in the country. The relations of this great house with the United States government have always been of the most honorable character, and it has paid in taxes to the government, without attempt at evasion, some eighty million dollars. Mr. Shufeldt retired from active business in June, 1891.

In 1859 Mr. Shufeldt married Miss Emeline Egan, a daughter of William B. Egan, a physician, whose name is prominently associated with the history of Chicago, and who is remembered by many of its older residents. By this union Mr. Shufeldt has three children, all married—one daughter living at Seattle, on the Pacific coast, another in New York City and one son living in Chicago.

In religion and politics Mr. Shufeldt is a man of liberal and independent views. As a citizen, while entertaining enlightened views on public questions, he is in no respect a partisan.

Socially, Mr. Shufeldt is one of the most cordial and engaging of men. His elegant city residence and his beautiful country seat at Oconomowoc, where he delights to spend his summers, are open to a wide and generous hospitality. In business he is sagacious and enterprising, as the great



Henry D. Sturfield

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success of the house that bears his name attests. His business methods have been a model which other houses have sought to imitate. In his relation to employés and customers he is sympathetic and makes their interests his own. He

is always ready to espouse the cause of any one who has any claim on him whatever, and there is no doubt that his success and popularity have been largely owing to this warm personal interest he takes in the success and welfare of others.

WILLIAM LAW, JR.

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the names of distinguished members of the Chicago bar, that of William Law, Jr., is conspicuous. He was born on January 31, 1841, in Hancock county, Illinois. He is the son of Dr. William Law, now a retired physician of prominence of Shullsburg, Wisconsin.

His parents came from the North of Ireland and settled in Shullsburg, where William received his elementary education from a private tutor, and continued his studies in the Plattsville Academy.

In 1859 he commenced the study of law, the practice of which was to be his life profession. He entered the office of Messrs. Higber & Law, at Shullsburg, and later pursued his studies with Mr. Oscar Taylor, in Freeport, Illinois. In January, 1861, he entered the office of the late Hon. Jas. H. Knowlton, a lawyer eminent at the Chicago bar, under whose preceptorship he completed his course of study. He was admitted to the bar in 1862, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession.

In 1864 he located in Boisé City, the capital of Idaho Territory, where he was actively engaged in most of the important litigation of the Idaho courts during his residence there, and was for some time clerk of the United States District Court and also for a while Acting United States Attorney. He returned to Chicago in 1866, and his career at the Chicago bar has been marked with ability. His practice has been general and extended to all of the courts, and while it has not been confined to any one branch of law, still his experience in corporation law has brought him in prominent connection with some of the most important cases of corporation litigation in the history of Chicago. He was county attorney for two years, which position he filled to the satisfaction of the community.

He is at present (1892) a director in and the legal advisor of the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association of Chicago, and he is very prominent in Masonic circles. He was created a Mason in 1867, in Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. and A. M. He has reached the thirty-second degree of Masonry. He is a member of Montjoie Commandery, K. T., and a life-member of the Oriental Consistory.

In social circles he is much esteemed. He is a member of the Home and Harvard clubs of Englewood, and of the Sunset Club of Chicago. He is also a prominent member of the La Salle Club, and was at one time vice-president of it.

In politics he is a staunch and zealous advocate of Democratic principles. He always takes an active interest in politics, and he has always, both by voice and pen, endeavored to assist his party during its campaigns.

In 1868 he married Miss Kate Zimmerman, a daughter of Henry W. Zimmerman, one of Chicago's pioneer settlers. They have one daughter, named Genevieve, a young lady of fifteen, who is quite accomplished.

Mr. Law has four brothers and one sister. T. J. Law, one of his brothers, is an ex-judge of Lafayette County Court and editor and proprietor of the *Peck and Gad*. He is well and favorably known throughout the state of Wisconsin. Another brother, Dr. John Law, is an eminent physician of Leadville, Colorado, and another is a merchant in Darlington, Wisconsin. His only sister is the wife of Mr. George W. Douglass, president of the Shullsburg (Wis.) Bank.

Mr. Law is an able, well-read attorney, and discriminating in his practice. He is considered an eloquent advocate and reliable counselor. He is honorable and honest in his professional advice, consulting the interests of his clients, and is noted

for his devotion to those who intrust their affairs to him. He commands the respect of the courts, and the confidence and esteem of his fellows.

He is of dignified carriage and of commanding presence, and has fine, clear-cut features and a striking personality. His mind has been stored with useful knowledge, which he has culled from

observation and from contact with many different people as well as from study. He is an interesting conversationalist and always courteous and affable. With a character above reproach, an ambitious nature, and having the courage of his convictions, he is loved by his friends and honored by all who know him.

JASON H. SHEPARD,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JASON H. SHEPARD was born on October 15, 1838, at Cleveland, O. He was reared and educated in that vicinity, and resided there until his twenty-fifth year, when he removed to Chicago. After obtaining a thorough common-school education, at the age of sixteen he began his business career by teaching school. Two years later he embarked on the sea of mercantile life by entering as clerk the supply store of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, located at Newburg, a suburb of Cleveland.

He became their chief clerk, and also at one time had entire charge of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company's supply store, thus showing that even in his very young days Mr. Shepard was looked upon as a young man deserving of confidence, and also as one capable of having control of the executive branches of a large mercantile business. To show that they appreciated his endeavors to attend to their best interests, they tendered him the position of bookkeeper and cashier for the Union Rolling Mill Company, of Chicago, now the Illinois Steel Company, an offshoot of the Cleveland corporation. He accepted the position and entered upon his new duties in Chicago in 1863.

In 1868 he resigned, and entered into copartnership with John Dolese, establishing the paving and quarrying business of Dolese & Shepard. To show how successful the partnership has been, one has merely to state that the firm is acknowledged by all acquainted in that line of business to be undoubtedly the best known on this continent; and the name of the firm will survive in memory long after the natural term of life of the present partners has expired, as their work on the boulevards and drives of Chicago will be remem-

bered and spoken of long after the present generation lies underneath the sod.

Mr. Shepard has charge of the contracting and financial part of the business, whilst his partner attends to the execution of the contracts.

Mr. Shepard is prominently known in financial and commercial circles, and enjoys the very highest reputation for honesty and integrity. He is a member of the Calumet, Washington Park and Union League clubs.

He is a member of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A. F. and A. M., and of Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, K. T. He was reared in the State of Ohio, aptly called by an eloquent historian, "the lap of patriotism and the mother of Republicanism;" he has followed the teachings of his father, and is prominently known as a staunch Republican. He has never desired a political position, but he has been brought prominently before the citizens as an available candidate for the mayoralty, but made no effort for the nomination. His father was a lieutenant in the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and spent eighteen months of the war enduring the suffering and cruelty of the Southern military prisons; his brother was one of the first to respond to Lincoln's call and enlisted in the same regiment upon the call for ninety-day men; he afterward re-enlisted for the balance of the war.

On December 16, 1868, Mr. Shepard was married to Miss Margaret M. Taylor, of Portland, Me. They have two children—Henri Elias and Laura Janet.

Mr. Shepard is a most courteous gentleman, a man of prepossessing appearance, dignified and commanding, sought by men of culture for his social qualities and gentlemanly bearing, respected



Alson W. Shepard

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in the community, and at the helm of a most prosperous business; he is another picture of

what honesty and integrity combined with foresight and grit have done for a number of men.

HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, LL.D.

NEW YORK.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Commissioner of the World's Columbian Exposition, was born in Peekskill, New York, April 3, 1834. His father, Isaac Depew, was a prominent citizen of Peekskill, and his mother, born Martha Mitchell, was a lady of marked personal beauty and fine accomplishments, and a member of a New England family whose most illustrious representative was Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, she being a granddaughter of the Rev. Josiah Sherman, the brother of Roger. Her father, Chauncey R. Mitchell, was a distinguished lawyer, and famous for his eloquence. Her mother, Ann Johnston, was a daughter of Judge Robert Johnston, of Putnam county, who was Senator and Judge for many years, and owned Lake Mahopac, and much of the country thereabouts. Mr. Depew's remote ancestors were French Huguenots, who quit the inhospitable land of their nativity about the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, and were of those who founded New Rochelle, Westchester county, New York, in honor of La Rochelle, France, which their Huguenot progenitors had defended with dauntless courage against the assaults of their persecutors. The family settled in Peekskill two hundred years ago, and the farm purchased at that time still belongs to them. Mr. Depew's boyhood was spent in his native village, and here he was prepared for college. He was known as an apt scholar, as a leader among his fellows, and as giving unmistakable promise of future brilliancy and usefulness. At the age of eighteen he entered Yale, and in 1856 was graduated with one of the first honors of his class. The year of his graduation was signalized in a political way by the organization of the Republican party, and his first vote for President of the United States was cast for John C. Fremont. In 1860 he took the stump for Abraham Lincoln for president, and during the campaign addressed many large and enthusiastic audiences in the Ninth

Congressional District, and in other parts of New York where he was best known, and was hailed with delight wherever he went. In 1861 Mr. Depew was nominated for the Assembly in the Third Westchester County District, and although the Democrats were largely in the ascendant in the county, and hopeful of the district, he was elected by a majority of two hundred and fifty-nine, a high compliment to his personal popularity. He was re-elected in 1862, and his name was prominently associated with the Speakership. He was made Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, was part of the time Speaker *pro tem.*, and was honored as but few legislators of his experience and years are ever honored.

Mr. Depew was chosen by the Republican party as its candidate for Secretary of State, and the campaign was an exciting one. Mr. Depew took the aggressive from the start, and led his forces with consummate skill and with an energy and dash that carried consternation into the ranks of the enemy. At the close of the contest he had reversed the decision of 1862 and was proclaimed the victor by a majority of 30,000. In this canvass, Mr. Depew displayed prodigious power of endurance. He discharged the duties of his office with credit to himself and honor to the State; and upon the expiration of his term, was tendered a renomination by his party, which he unhesitatingly declined. When Andrew Johnson succeeded to the Presidency of the United States, and before he broke with the party which had associated his name with that of Abraham Lincoln and elevated him to power, he selected Mr. Depew for the post of Collector of the Port of New York, and had proceeded in the business so far as to make out the commission; but becoming incensed against Mr. Edwin D. Morgan, then one of the Senators from New York, because of that gentleman's refusal to sustain his veto of the Civil Rights Bill, he tore up Mr. Depew's credentials, and never sent his name to the Senate for confirmation.

Still later, in the same administration, the Secretary of State, William H. Seward, appointed Mr. Depew United States Minister to Japan, and for a time he was disposed to accept; but after holding his commission for four weeks Mr. Depew declined the office, with the determination to withdraw from political life.

In 1866 Mr. Depew was appointed the attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company, and in 1869, when this company was consolidated with the New York Central, and became the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, with Commodore Vanderbilt at its head, Mr. Depew was made the attorney of the new organization, and was afterward elected a member of its Board of Directors. As the influence of the Vanderbilts extended, and one road after another was brought under their management, the range of Mr. Depew's official jurisdiction became correspondingly wider, and in 1875 he was promoted to be general counsel for the entire Vanderbilt system, and elected to a directorship in each of the lines comprising it, in which, in addition to the New York Central & Hudson River, are included the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago & North-western, St. Paul & Omaha, West Shore and Nickel Plate Railroads. In 1872 he permitted the use of his name as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Liberal-Republican, or Greely, ticket; but his party was unsuccessful, and he shared its fate. In 1874 he was the choice of the Legislature for Regent of the State University, and was also appointed one of the commissioners to build the Capitol at Albany.

On the 4th of March, 1881, James A. Garfield was inaugurated President of the United States, and on the 16th of May following, the Hon. Roscoe Conkling and the Hon. Thos. C. Platt, United States Senators from New York, resigned their seats in the Senate; the former for the term to expire March 3, 1885, and the latter to close March 3, 1887. Soon after the organization of the Cabinet it became evident that there was to be trouble between the President and the senior Senator from New York; and as time passed the President's attitude toward Mr. Conkling became intolerable to the Senator, while on the other hand Mr. Conkling's bearing toward the President was not even remotely suggestive of submission

or concession. Mr. Platt shared in the feelings and convictions of his colleague and the resignation of both was the outcome of this disagreement. Mr. Conkling had long been the leader of the Republican party in the Senate and in the State he had so ably represented; and the announcement of his withdrawal from the Senate had a bewildering effect upon the party throughout the whole country. Governor Cornell advised the Legislature of the resignation of the Senators, and on the 31st of May the two houses balloted separately for their successors. The Republicans had a majority in each House, and after the first ballot went into joint convention. Mr. Depew was pressed into the lists by many of the most influential men in the Republican party, and yielded reluctant assent to the use of his name. He was regarded by his friends as the man above all others worthy to succeed Mr. Conkling, if Mr. Conkling could not be his own successor; and it was deemed practicable to present him, for Mr. Platt's unexpired term, which had two years longer to run. The first ballot for a Senator to succeed Mr. Platt was distributed amongst eighteen candidates. In the ballot under consideration, Mr. Depew divided the honors with Mr. Platt, who had been elected by this same Legislature, and led Governor Cornell handsomely. The Republicans had held no caucus, and now went into joint convention without formal consultation or agreement. On the second joint ballot, Mr. Depew tied Mr. Platt; on the third, he led him by two; on the seventh, he forged gallantly ahead to the tune of sixteen; on the tenth, he led him by twenty-six, and on the fourteenth he moved readily away from his strongest competitor by twenty-nine, leaving all the others to bring up the rear with but a feeble showing of speed or strength. On the nineteenth ballot Mr. Depew only lacked ten votes of an election, and on the thirty-fourth this record was repeated; other ballots carried him very near to the goal. His friends stood by him with unflagging loyalty, and in such numbers as to demonstrate beyond all question that he was the man for the occasion, and the choice of a majority of his party's representatives. On the ninth ballot he had a majority of three over all the other candidates; on the tenth, seven; and, finally, when a caucus was held and a candidate nominated, the entire caucus only numbered

twelve more than the highest number of votes given to Mr. Depew.

On the morning of the 2d of July the deadly bullet of the assassin, Guiteau, struck down the President of the United States, James A. Garfield, and the heart of the nation was thrilled with horror. In the presence of this awful calamity the people stood awe-struck and dumb, and sadness, mourning and a fearful sense of insecurity spread all over the land. The effect of this appalling tragedy upon the minds of men need not be described here. The story has been told in letters of fire. To many it seemed as if a serious crisis had been reached in the life of the Republic, but in the calm that ensued men saw with clearer vision, and reason and confidence were soon restored again, and mingled with the prayers of the people for the preservation of the life of their President. The New York legislature had adjourned upon the announcement of the tragedy, and when it reassembled, the more thoughtful men of the Republican party felt that the senatorial contests should be brought to a close as decently and speedily as possible. Mr. Depew was the first to point out the duty of the hour, and, after the fortieth ballot had shown his undiminished strength, he withdrew from the field. In his letter to the convention he said: "Neither the State nor the party can afford to have New York unrepresented in the national councils. A great crime has plunged the nation into sorrow, and in the midst of the prayers and the tears of the whole people, supplicating for the recovery and weeping over the wound of the President, this partisan strife should cease." To those who had fought with pride and unquenchable zeal under his flag, he made grateful and touching acknowledgment, and said: "Their devotion will be the pride of my life, and the heritage of my children." On the 8th of July, Mr. Depew having withdrawn, a caucus of the Republican members was held, and the number present, as we have already stated, was only twelve more than the highest number of votes cast for Mr. Depew. The Hon. Warner Miller was nominated by the caucus, and the nomination was ratified in joint convention on the forty-eighth ballot. Mr. Conkling's successor was not elected until the 22d of July. After fifty-five ballots had been cast, a meeting of the Republicans was held, and it was

resolved to meet in caucus at three o'clock in the afternoon of the day named. On the call of the roll, Elbridge G. Lapham received sixty-one votes, Roscoe Conkling twenty-eight, and the nomination of the former was made unanimous. An hour later Mr. Lapham was elected United States Senator; and thus was brought to a close the great dual contest for the places made vacant by the resignations of Senators Conkling and Platt.

In 1884 the Republicans of all factions in the Legislature, being in a majority of nearly two-thirds, tendered the United States Senatorship to Mr. Depew, but he had become committed to so many business and professional trusts he felt compelled to decline the honor. In 1882 William H. Vanderbilt retired from the presidency of the New York Central, and the management was reorganized. Mr. James H. Rutter was made president, and Mr. Depew second vice-president. Upon the death of Mr. Rutter, in 1885, Mr. Depew was elevated to the presidency, and is now the executive head of one of the largest and most prosperous railroad corporations in the world, with untold wealth at his back, and with an influence commensurate with the vast interests of the great Vanderbilt system of railroads, and not even circumscribed by these limits.

This sketch of Mr. Depew would fall far short of doing him justice if it failed to take into account the warmth and depth of his social nature, the inflexible probity of his character, and his broad and generous sympathies toward his fellow-men. He has an abundant measure of the affectionate nature which distinguished Henry Clay, and which made him the idol of such a circle of friends as no other American statesman could ever boast of. He is loyal to his friends, and they are unswerving in their devotion to him; he is tolerant of men's convictions while firm in maintaining his own; he delights in speaking well of others, and, above all, finds infinite satisfaction in doing good. While he has back of him enormous wealth, and can count among his friends the noblest in the land, he is never unmindful of the claims of the less fortunate who are entitled to his consideration.

Mr. Depew was married to Elise Hegeman on the 9th of November, 1871, and has one child, a son. Notwithstanding the constant demands upon his time and best thoughts by public affairs,

by the many railroad and financial corporations in which he is an active director, and by the societies and clubs of which he is always a welcome

attendant, it is in his own home, with his wife and family, that his large-hearted and large-minded manhood finds its favored sphere and chief delight.

DR. JOHN E. GILMAN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

WHEN the great fire swept away the city of Chicago, in 1871, it made room for a new city. It was not the resurrection of the old Chicago which followed that memorable conflagration, but the evolution of a new metropolis, differing from and in every respect immeasurably the superior of the old one. It is true the new city has some of the distinguishing characteristics of the old one, but there are just enough of them to clearly establish the fact of a common origin. In appearance the Chicago which disappeared in flame and smoke a little more than twenty years ago, was a provincial town compared with the magnificent city which we find occupying the same site to-day. Compared with the massive business blocks of the present city, the buildings in which the trade of the old Chicago was carried on were very shabby structures, and the fine residences of twenty years ago would hardly be regarded now as fairly respectable tenement-houses. What were looked upon at that time as business enterprises of vast magnitude, would scarcely attract passing notice to-day, and the influence of the old city upon the trade and commerce of the country was small compared with what it now is.

While Chicago has been making such strides in the march of progress as have no parallel in the history of cities, a corresponding change has taken place in the character of its citizens. The men who have built up the new city of Chicago, are the men who were tried by the ordeal of fire in 1871, and demonstrated at that time that they were men of irrepressible force and energy, of iron nerve and indomitable courage.

To have lifted the stricken city out of its own ashes and placed it on its own footing would have been a great undertaking; but to lift it to the much higher plane which it now occupies, has been a Herculean task, only accomplished by the united effort of all loyal Chicagoans. Not the

least important result of this united effort has been what may be called its reflex action upon those who participated in it, and the people of Chicago generally, having been compelled by force of circumstances to make a long, strong pull together, and having witnessed the magnificent results of that effort, have gotten into the habit of working unitedly and harmoniously for anything which promises to contribute to the growth, importance or attractiveness of the city. This is the secret of success which has attended the efforts of Chicago to secure national political conventions and other similarly attractive gatherings, when brought into sharp competition with other cities of the country within the past ten years. It is also the secret of success which has crowned the efforts of the metropolis of the West to secure the World's Columbian Exposition of 1892-93.

It may be said, therefore, that when we look at the Chicago of to-day and compare it with the Chicago of 1871, we discover that the fire not only burned away the old, ugly and unsightly buildings, and made room for those which are models of their kind, but it also scorched to death the petty rivalries, jealousies and bickerings of her business and professional men, and made room for the broad liberality which characterizes their dealings with each other at the present time.

Nowhere is this spirit of liberality more noticeable than among those professional gentlemen who are generally supposed to be, above all others, inclined to serious disagreements and bitter controversies—the gentlemen of the medical profession. It is said by those who are in a position to know, that in no other city in the United States do the different schools of medicine affiliate to the same extent that they do in Chicago. The beginning of this era of good feeling in the medical fraternity of Chicago, like many

other beneficent influences, dates back to the fire. It was at that time, when the tempest of flame swept over the city, leaving thousands of people homeless and destitute, when chaos reigned everywhere, and when the sick and suffering were driven into the streets, to huddle together here and there without food, medicine or shelter, that a prominent allopathic physician, and a young, but promising homœopathic practitioner proffered their services at the same time to the citizens' committee, which had undertaken to restore order, to care for the sick and distressed, and relieve as far as possible the general distress. When the committee on "sick and hospitals" was regularly organized, Dr. H. A. Johnson, the physician above alluded to, was made chairman of the committee, and Dr. John E. Gilman, the homœopathic physician, became secretary of the same committee.

The time had been in Chicago, as in every other city, when gentlemen representing these two antagonistic schools of medicine could not have met each other half way on a single proposition, or acted three-quarters of an hour harmoniously together. The great fire had, however, touched the medical profession of Chicago and burned away its prejudices and its unreasonable bitterness, along with the other rubbish of the old Chicago.

The causeless bickerings and foolish dissensions were for the time being buried in the ashes of the metropolis, and there has never been anything like a general resurrection of the old animosities. Side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, the two physicians at the head of this important committee worked together almost day and night to relieve the sick and suffering, and their example was followed by their professional brethren of both schools. The work on hand had to be done under great difficulties. It was not in the power of the physicians themselves to furnish the medicines needed; it was not in the power of those who became their patients to supply themselves with medicine, because in many instances all their earthly possessions had been licked up by the fire, and they had not the means even to procure a night's lodging or a loaf of bread. The city government undertook to assume the responsibility of caring for all such unfortunate sufferers, but the ability of the city to discharge

the obligation thus assumed was very gravely questioned.

Chicago was looked upon by many as a ruined and bankrupt municipality, and not every one who had the ability to honor the city's drafts was willing to do so. In conversation with the writer, recently, Dr. Gilman said that when he made out the first order for drugs which it was absolutely necessary his committee should have, and sent it to the drug house of Fuller & Fuller, this being the only drug house in that part of Chicago known as the "South side," which had not been destroyed by fire, he had grave doubts of having his requisition honored, and his confidence in the magnanimity and generosity of Chicago business men was vastly increased when Mr. O. F. Fuller, the senior member of the drug firm, came in person to deliver, not only the drugs ordered, but such other medicines in addition as he had reason to believe would be needed by the committee.

It was the untiring efforts, the unflagging zeal of Dr. Gilman in this work, which brought him prominently before the public, won for him the kind regard of his brother practitioners, without regard to the school to which they happened to belong, and at the same time secured to him that large measure of confidence in his skill and ability as a physician and surgeon which laid the foundation for the splendid practice he has since built up. That he should have achieved success in his profession, or in any other calling to which he had turned his attention, seems perfectly natural to those who know the man, who have noted his diligence, his industry, and his remarkable capacity for so directing all his efforts as to accomplish the greatest amount of work in a given time. Those who know the history of the Gilman family could hardly excuse anything short of complete success in one of its representatives.

Although Dr. Gilman himself was born at Harmer, Ohio, a suburb of Marietta, in 1841, he comes of the old Puritan family which a somewhat noted historian has said "influenced for a century and a half the political, ecclesiastical, social and financial history of New England." It was in 1638 that the first Gilman came over from England and became the American progenitor of this noted family. Beginning with Nicholas Gilman, who was a moving spirit in the American

Revolution, the Gilmans of New England have ever since been prominent in public life. For eleven successive years John Taylor Gilman was governor of New Hampshire, just before the close of the last century, and for three successive years at the beginning of the present century he occupied the same position, making in all fourteen years that he served the people of his State in the capacity of chief magistrate of the commonwealth. At the same time his brother, Nicholas Gilman, was serving as a member of the Continental Congress, and later as a United States Senator from the same State.

President D. C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, and Dr. Chandler Robbins Gilman, an author of note, have been the members of the family most prominently before the public within the last quarter of a century.

On the mother's side, Dr. Gilman is descended from the Fay, another old Massachusetts family. His mother and the late Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, who was postmaster-general in President Hayes cabinet, and before that minister to Russia, were born on the same day, on adjoining farms, near Westborough, Massachusetts, in 1814, at a time when the fathers of both were absent from home, serving in the second war with Great Britain.

There were eleven children in the Fay family and three of the daughters married physicians. It was a sister of Dr. Gilman's mother who inaugurated the movement to build and maintain at the public expense the homes for orphan children which are now so prominent a feature of the public charities of Ohio and other states. This lady, Catharine Fay by name, was for many years a missionary among the Choctaw Indians, and when the missionaries were driven out of the Choctaw country, shortly before the late war of the Rebellion, she returned to Ohio and at her own expense built the first orphan home in that State, at the town of Lawrence, on the Little Muskingum river, in Washington county. She afterwards induced the legislature to take action, which led to the building of similar institutions in almost all, if not all, the counties in Ohio.

As his more remote ancestors had been among the earliest settlers of New England, his immediate ancestors were among the first to find their way into what was then the wild West, the un-

broken wilderness on the banks of the Ohio river, where the first settlement was made in the Buckeye State.

His grandfather settled at Belpre, opposite Blennerhassett's Island, the picturesque spot which was supposed to have served as the headquarters for those turbulent and restless spirits, engaged in Aaron Burr's conspiracy. Afterward he removed to Kentucky, where some members of his family still reside, his son, Dr. George Gilman, having been for many years a prominent physician of Lexington.

It was within a few miles of Belpre that Dr. Gilman was born; but when he was five years old he returned with his father, Dr. John C. Gilman, to Westborough, Massachusetts, where the latter engaged in the practice of his profession. It was the intention of the father that his three sons should follow in his footsteps, so far as the choice of a profession was concerned, and he shaped their studies to that end.

Two of the sons drifted into the profession which had been chosen for them, but the third engaged in railroad business, in which he has been decidedly successful.

William L. Gilman, an elder brother of the subject of this sketch, after practicing medicine for some years, entered the ministry, and is now at the head of a church in Denver, Colorado. There was nothing irksome to John E. Gilman as a boy, about the calling chosen for him by his father. His studies were to him a source of pleasure, and the assistance which he was called upon, from time to time, to give his father in his surgical and other practice, increased his interest in what he looked forward to as his life work. When he was seventeen years of age his father died, and he afterwards studied with his brother, then practicing medicine at Marietta, Ohio, and also under the direction of Dr. George Hartwell, of Toledo, Ohio. He finished his course of study in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and immediately thereafter commenced the practice of medicine in this city.

The measure of his success as a practitioner has already been alluded to. And it is only necessary to add to what has been said, that as a writer and an educator he has become equally prominent. His contributions to journals and periodicals have covered a wide range of subjects and have been

by no means confined to the field of medicine. He has literary talent of a high order, and as an art critic has been prominently identified with the Chicago press.

Notwithstanding the multiplicity of his professional duties, he has found time to devote himself, quite extensively, to art matters, and some years ago was one of the leading spirits in building up and maintaining the Crosby Opera House Art Gallery, one of the finest art galleries Chicago has ever had; at the same time he edited, in company with Mr. Joseph Wright, the Chicago Art Journal.

Hahnemann Medical College, the most noted of all the homœopathic educational institutions west of the Allegheny Mountains, has recognized his ability as a physician by selecting him to fill the chair of "Physiology, Sanitary Science and Hygiene," a position which he has held since 1884.

In 1860, Dr. Gilman was married to Miss Mary D. Johnson, who, although residing in the West

at the time of her marriage, was, no less than her husband, a Puritan as to lineage.

The farm upon which Mrs. Gilman was raised at Westborough, Massachusetts, was acquired by purchase from the Indians by the Johnson family, and descended from father to son until her father, having no sons to hand it down to, allowed the old place to pass out of the family.

Although not a drop of anything but Puritan blood runs in the veins of the Gilman family, the Chicago representative of the old New England stock, while revering the general nobility of character of his ancestry and the class of God-fearing, liberty-loving men to which they belonged, is by no means blinded to their faults, and some clever criticism, in verse, of their old-time creeds and customs, have been among the products of his pen.

[The above sketch is from the Magazine of Western History, September, 1890, Vol. XII, No. 5, and over the signature, Howard Louis Conard.]

JOHN M. DUNPHY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

A MAN'S life-work is the measure of his success, and he is truly the most successful man who, pursuing an honorable purpose, attains the object of his endeavor. The life-history of him whose name heads this sketch illustrates what can be accomplished by continued and faithful hard work.

John M. Dunphy is a native of New York, and was born at Utica, October 2, 1834, the son of Martin and Mary (Hickey) Dunphy. His father was a successful and prominent builder in Utica. John received the usual common school education, and at the age of sixteen his father apprenticed him to learn the mason's and contractor's business. He served an apprenticeship of four years, completely mastering the details of his vocation. Then for a year he worked as a journeyman mason in Utica. Upon attaining his majority he resolved to go West and try his fortune in a new country, and worked at his trade in various cities in the West until 1858, when he settled in Chicago, where he has since made his

home. He secured work at once as foreman for Mr. R. E. Moss, a contractor and builder, with whom he remained until 1863, when he started in business on his own account as a contractor and builder. He was reasonably successful from the start, having all the work he could attend to. Among the many prominent structures now existing as memorials of Mr. Dunphy's work may be mentioned the Cathedral of the Holy Name, St. James' Church, the residences of Mr. George M. Pullman and Mr. B. P. Moulton, St. Dennis Hotel and others of a like character.

Mr. Dunphy has always taken an active interest in politics, and is an earnest and popular Democrat. In the spring of 1879 he was nominated for the office of Collector of the West Town, and was elected by a decided majority. Again, in the spring of 1883, he was elected City Treasurer by a good majority. In 1889 Mr. Dunphy was appointed by Mayor Cregier Commissioner of Buildings, in which capacity he served with credit until the spring of 1891.

Mr. Dunphy was married, in 1859, to Miss Mary Doyle, daughter of J. Edward Doyle, of Dublin, Ireland. Three sons and one daughter have blessed this union. The only surviving son, John J., is associated with his father in business.

Mr. Dunphy is a member of the Cook County

Democratic Club, also the Wahnatons and the Irish-American Club. In stature he is of medium height and rather stout. He has a genial nature and is an agreeable companion, and a man of great popularity among his wide circle of friends.

JOSEPH HOWARD BUFFUM, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

ONE of the favored few, to whom success has come early, is Joseph Howard Buffum, who was born August 24, 1849, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. To the public schools of that city he owes the foundation of a very thorough education, having passed through the entire course of study of those institutions, graduating from high school at the age of eighteen. His first purpose was to become an engineer, and with that purpose in view he studied civil engineering for a year. Finding this choice ill-advised, he turned instinctively to the medical profession, and with a view to preparing himself for it, in 1869, entered Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York. His preparation for college was so complete that he entered the sophomore class and was graduated three years later. During that time he derived great benefit from a special course under the direction of the distinguished scientist, Prof. Burt G. Wilder. Leaving the University, he spent one year in study at Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia. He then returned to New York and was graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College in March, 1873.

Dr. Buffum began his career as a general practitioner in his native city, Pittsburgh, where, in three years, he built up a practice most creditable to so young a man. While there he did good service as attending physician to the Pittsburgh Homeopathic Hospital, improving his opportunities to study diseases of eye and ear. In 1876 Dr. Buffum removed to New York City, and further pursued his favorite study in the Ophthalmic College of that city, and was graduated as a surgeon of the eye and ear. He soon became resident surgeon of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, and was made lecturer on diseases of the eye in the New York Ophthalmic Hospital College.

In 1880, owing to the death of Prof. W. H. Woodyatt, the chair of diseases of the eye and ear was left vacant in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. The faculty unanimously chose Dr. Buffum to fill it, whereupon he took up his residence in Chicago, and is now the manager of that institution, and has, besides, an extensive private practice. He gives a free public clinic weekly at the hospital, and in his specialty is consulted by patients from all parts of the country. Dr. Buffum's eminence in this branch of medical science was further demonstrated when the American Society of Homeopathic Oculists, at its annual meeting held at Indianapolis, in 1882, chose him as its presiding officer. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and many other medical and scientific societies throughout the country.

In 1884 Dr. Buffum went abroad, and spent some time in the hospitals of London and Paris, and on his return embodied his experience in articles and addresses of great scientific value. He is a prolific writer, and is the author of a work on ophthalmology, which is used in many of the colleges of this country, and which is one of the best productions extant on that subject. Among the most valuable of Dr. Buffum's contributions to medical literature are the following monographs: "Dislocations of the Knee," "Electricity as an Adjunct in the Treatment of Spinal Diseases," "Two Cases of Transfusion of Blood," "Contribution to the Pathology of the Eye," "Electrolysis in the Treatment of Lachrymal Stricture," "Duboisnie" (a new drug), "Diphthentic Conjunctivitis," "Colton Drumhead," "Dietetics," "The Galvanic Cautery in Surgery," "Tinnitus Aurium," "Clinical History of Sciatica," "Treatment of Some Eye Diseases by Means of

Electricity," "Eye Headaches," "Eye Reflexes," "Tumors and Malformations of the Lids," "The Pupil in Health and Disease," "Ocular Neoplasms," "The Ophthalmic and Aural Complications of Scarlet Fever," and "Cataract Extraction."

Prominent in the Masonic Order, he is a member of the following organizations: Cleveland Lodge, A. F. A. M.; Washington Chapter, R. A. M.; Apollo Commandery, Oriental Consistory and Medinah Temple.

In 1876 Dr. Buffum married Miss Evelyn Bar-

rett Sprague, a lady of high social standing in Jamestown, New York, and a granddaughter of the noted Abolitionist, William H. Tew. Two children have been born to them—Howard E. and Natalie S.

Dr. Buffum is a man of powerful mentality and iron will, strongly attached to his profession. Yet, with all the student's love for books, keenly appreciative of art, with the cosmic views of a traveler in many lands, he ranks to-day not only as one of the foremost professional men of this country, but also as a polished man of the world.

COL. W. THOMAS BLOCK,

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO has many young men who by various causes have risen to eminence and distinction; men who have not yet reached the meridian of life, but who have already shown marked ability and great executive capacity, and among that number is the subject of this sketch, Col. W. T. Block, secretary of the great Grant Locomotive Works Company.

Col. Block comes of distinguished ancestry, and is of French and German descent. He is a native of Pennsylvania, being born at Marietta, Lancaster county, on January 6th, 1853. He is the son of A. B. Block, merchant, a native of France, who died in 1853, and of Barbara A. Brobst, his wife, a descendant of Philip Brobst, who emigrated from Saxony and settled in Berks county, Pa., in 1694, and daughter of Solomon Brobst, one of the contractors in building the Pennsylvania canals and various bridges over the Susquehanna river, and grand-daughter of Christian Brobst, born 1767 and died 1849, who was an ensign in First Company, Second Battalion, Lt.-Col. Henry Spyker, in the Revolutionary War, and who settled in 1790 in Catawissa, Columbia county, Pa. He built the first flouring-mill in that county. He was one of the projectors of various internal improvements in the State, and was actually the first promoter of the railroads in the United States.

From the history of Columbia county, Pa., we find the following:

"The canal system was of inestimable value to

the commonwealth, and infused new vigor in the various communities located on its route, but there were regions inaccessible to this mode of transportation, the mineral wealth of which demanded equal facilities for shipment. It was out of this demand that the first railroad grew, and Pennsylvania shares with Massachusetts the honors of inaugurating a system to which the nation so largely owes its phenomenal development.

"The first railroad in Pennsylvania was completed in 1827, from Mauch Chunk to Summit Hill, but Christian Brobst, of Catawissa, had five years earlier taken a broader view of the usefulness of the railroads. He was a man of limited school training, but nature had endowed him with rare foresight and reasoning power of high order. It is said that the number of rafts floating down the river first attracted his attention, and anxious to build up the place of his residence, he began to reckon the advantage which would accrue if all this traffic could be made to pass through Catawissa to its final destination. He took actual account of the river traffic and compiled statistics and arguments which commanded the attention of capitalists. His energy did not cease with this, however. Once assured of the advantage of a railroad he proceeded to demonstrate its practicability. He was not a civil engineer, but with some knowledge of the method employed, gained by observation, by his own ingenuity he equipped himself for the work, and ran out a

practical line for the proposed road. Mr. Brobst possessed a 'Jacob's Staff.' He had a tin tube of proper dimensions made, into the upper side of which he made small holes at either end. In these he inserted small glass vials "puttied" fast, which, when half filled with water, enabled him to level his instrument. With this crude instrument he located and leveled a line which was considered by engineers subsequently employed a marvel of accuracy. His engineering skill did not enable him to get a practical route over the mountains, and the apparent necessity for an expensive tunnel balked his plans for a time. The projected road extended from Catawissa to Tamaqua. In 1825 he got certain capitalists to view the proposed route, which made such a favorable impression on them that, in 1831, a company for the construction of the road was chartered. In the mean time he had enlisted the co-operation of Joseph Paxton, who was better fitted to deal with monied men, and in 1854, after overcoming great difficulties and discouragements, the first passenger train was greeted at Catawissa. It is now operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Company.

"Christain Brobst, afterwards, was one of the promoters together with Stephen Girard of the Little Schuylkill Railroad, now part of the Reading railroad system.

"In 1826, whilst a member of the State Legislature, he took an interest in the scheme to introduce steamboats on the Susquehanna River, and was on the fatal boat 'Codrous' that was destroyed by the boiler exploding when near Berwick, Pa. Mr. Brobst was badly injured at this time, but lived for some years a useful citizen, and well respected, leaving a large family and a large fortune."

Mrs. Block, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was also a grand-daughter of Peter Mellick, who emigrated from New Jersey in 1774, and located in Columbia county, Pa. Peter Mellick was in the campaigns of 1776 and 1777 at Valley Forge. In 1778 he was with Lieut. Moses Van Campen, in the defense at Wheeler's Fort, in the great Indian massacre in the beautiful Wyoming Valley. He was a man well thought of and left a large family and considerable means. Some of his descendants were well-known public men, among them being the eminent physicians, Philip

Leidy and Joseph Leidy, late of the University of Pennsylvania, the latter of whom being regarded the greatest demonstrator of anatomy that ever lived, and who also had the honor and distinction of being the discoverer of trichinæ in the hog.

Young Block received a very limited schooling; he attended the public and high schools at Columbia, Pa., until fourteen years of age; but being of a very studious nature, he managed to acquire a very good rudimentary knowledge before leaving school at that early age, the age when most boys just begin to acquire knowledge.

In August, 1867, young Block entered the service of the Reading Railroad and remained with that company in various capacities, receiving promotion after promotion, until 1878, when he was engaged by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, where he remained until 1882, when he entered the service of the Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska Railway, now known as the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway, remaining until December, 1888, filling the positions successively of auditor, treasurer, traffic-manager and superintendent.

In 1885, Col. Block was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Larrabee, of Iowa, for two years, with the title of Lieut.-Col., and in 1887 was reappointed for another term of two years.

Col. Block is a man of business and of vast and various enterprises, as is indicated by the numerous concerns in which he is actively engaged, and most of which he has been the originator.

He was the promoter of the Chicago, Fort Madison and Des Moines Railway Company, now (1892) being built in Iowa, and is at present vice-president of the company. He was the promoter and president of the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad in Cicero, Cook county, Illinois, now owned by the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad.

He was also one of the promoters of the Grant Locomotive Works Company, of which he is a director and also secretary; also secretary and treasurer of the Grant Land Association; vice-president of the Harrisburgh and Cornwall Turnpike Company in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania; is vice-president and director in the Columbian Pyrotechnical Company.

Col. Block is charitably inclined, as is shown by the fact that he is a director and also vice-president of the Chicago Charity Hospital. He is also an associate member of the Real Estate Board of Chicago. He is vice-president of the Illinois Society of the Sons of American Revolution.

In 1880 Col. Block was married to Miss Anna E. Scott, daughter of William P. Scott, of Iowa, a brother of the late railway magnate, Col. Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Block is a great grand-daughter of Col. John Piper of revolutionary fame, who was a member of the conventions in Philadelphia in 1775, 1776 and 1778, and a member of the two Constitutional conventions of 1778, and filled many public offices in Pennsylvania. He was of Scotch-Irish descent.

In politics Col. Block is an ardent Republican,

though not a politician; his many interests claiming his undivided attention. He is interested in church matters, and is a member of the Episcopalian church.

Socially, Col. Block is much esteemed. He is a member of the Union League and Sunset Clubs.

Col. Block is of medium size, genial in nature, broad and liberal in his views. In his railroad career he has passed through all the various grades. He is active and pushing, is a hard worker, and withal is a student still and bears the imprint of culture.

From boyhood up, Col. Block's life has been marked by strict integrity, independent action and close attention to business. Conscientious, benevolent and warm in his affections, he has endeared himself to a large circle of friends, and presents an example of self-culture well worthy of emulation.

ADOLPH PLUEMER,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ADOLPH PLUEMER is a native of Cassel, Germany. He was born July 9, 1851, the son of Wilhelm and Wilhelmina Pluemer. He was educated in his native land, and before attaining his majority immigrated to the United States and settled at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he has ever since made his home. He turned his attention to mercantile pursuits immediately upon his arrival there, and step by step has worked his way until he has become identified with many of the material interests of that flourishing city. At the present time (1892) he is a member of the firm of Hosford & Pluemer, dealers in pig-iron, and is also secretary and treasurer of the Virginia State Granite Company, whose quarries are located near Richmond, Virginia.

In political affairs Mr. Pluemer has taken commendable interest; he is a staunch Republican, and a life-member and director of the Lincoln Club, and also a director in the Young Men's Blaine Club and the North Cincinnati Republican Club of his city. His name has been frequently mentioned in connection with official positions, both State and National, but he has never sought political honors, and with the exception of having

served several years on the board of school trustees he has held no public office. He is prominent and influential in German society, and is also one of the leading members of the Order of Cincinnati, which has been so largely instrumental in spreading the fame of and popularizing his adopted city. He was also one of the founders of the Cincinnati School of Technology. He is a life-member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and a member of the Charcoal Iron Workers of the United States. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Nova Cæsarea Harmony Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M., a thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish Rite, a member of Syrian Temple, N. M. S., and a member of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the North Cincinnati Turner Society.

In all his business dealings and social relations Mr. Pluemer has maintained a manliness and nobility of character that has won for him universal confidence and esteem. With his admirable executive ability he combines courteous manners and a pleasing address, and his selection as alternate

commissioner from Ohio to the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held at Chicago, in 1893, was in every way a commendable one. On April

19, 1879, Mr. Pluemer married Miss Henrietta Fischer, of Cincinnati, by whom he has four children—Meta, Gisela, Herbert and Blanche.

HENRY R. SYMONDS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

HENRY ROBERTS SYMONDS, one of the leading bankers and representative men of Chicago, was born on January 11, 1840, at Niagara Falls, New York, and attended school there until he was fifteen years of age. He then commenced his career in the banking business, which he followed uninterruptedly through life, in all its departments, with marked success and acknowledged ability. The early years that others devote to study, he spent in the acquirement of practical knowledge, and was all his life a student.

Mr. Symonds settled in Chicago in 1859 and took a position as teller in the Aiken & Norton Bank. The senior partner of this firm was the founder of the First National Bank of Chicago.

After two years he accepted a position as cashier in the banking-house of C. B. Blair, which afterwards became the Merchants' National Bank. His next position was as assistant cashier, in the First National Bank, at the time Mr. Lyman J. Gage was cashier. He was afterwards made cashier, and in 1891 was elected first vice-president, in which position he labored unsparingly in the discharge of its arduous and responsible duties, and did so, even when prostrated by sickness.

As a financier, Mr. Symonds was an acknowledged authority, having a thorough knowledge of every feature and detail, both as a student and as a practical banking-man.

Mr. Symonds was a man of a happy disposition, deeply attached to his family, his home and his library. Although a member of the Union League and Illinois clubs, he cared nothing for society; his family, music and literature fully occupied the hours he could spare from business.

In January, 1892, Mr. Symonds first felt the effects of the illness, which proved afterwards to be so serious and disastrous. He struggled against its effects for some time, and during the illness of Mr. Lyman Gage he attended business for a few hours daily, contrary to the desire of

his family and the advice of his physician; the result of this overtaking his strength was to ultimately prostrate him by an acute nervous attack. Even then, while confined to his room, his indomitable energy prompted him to transact, by telephone, important business.

His physicians advised him to go to Florida, and in accordance with their instructions he left Chicago on the 26th of January for Jacksonville, accompanied by his wife and children. Soon after reaching Florida, his illness, which had been serious, became alarming. During his illness his wife was constantly by his side, and night and day devoted herself to his recovery, but her loving ministrations were unavailing. His strength exhausted, and his constitution weakened by sickness and overwork, he was unable to withstand the strain of a complication of ailments.

At seven o'clock on the evening of the 26th of March, 1892, he breathed his last, a martyr to devotion to duty. By his death, Chicago lost one of her most prominent business-men, and the First National Bank one of its ablest directors. Mr. E. F. Lawrence, director of the First National Bank, who had known Mr. Symonds for many years, summed up his worth in the sentence: "A better man never breathed the air of life. He was a true man."

Mr. Symonds was married twice; first when very young to Miss Julia Ackley, and afterwards in 1876 to Miss Charlotte L. McKay, of this city. Three children of the first marriage survive, viz.: Mrs. F. K. Morrill, Charles H. and Florence. By the second marriage there are four children—Paul, Edith, Edward Lawrence, and Henry Roberts, the eldest being fourteen years, and the youngest nine months of age.

In the companionship of his devoted wife, and in the sunshine and smiles of his affectionate children, Mr. Symonds passed the happiest hours of his life. His constant endeavor was to sur-



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round them with every comfort and luxury, and his greatest pleasure was to make them happy.

The following testimonial from the officers of the First National Bank speaks volumes for the record of the twenty-five years that he was connected with that institution :

In the death of Henry R. Symonds, late vice-president of this bank, this Board has occasion to mourn the loss of one who through nearly twenty-five years of faithful service has closely identified himself with the history of the institution. His clear comprehension of the great trust imposed upon him; his earnest application to duty; his scrupulous regard for the interests he represented; his prudence, fortitude and

courage, made his official life most effective and valuable. We desire to record our appreciation of these qualities as illustrated in him, and to express to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy in their affliction. Therefore

Resolved, That this memorial be spread upon the records of this Board, and an engrossed copy thereof be prepared and sent to Mrs. Symonds.

L. J. GAGE, President.

R. J. STREET, Secretary.

Prof. David Swing, in his brief remarks at the home thus fittingly spoke of his life's career: "He was honorable; he was industrious; he was faithful, but he was mortal. The time comes when each heart must go away from its earthly shrine."

WILLARD ADELBERT SMITH,

CHICAGO, ILL.

IN the organization preparatory to the World's Fair, which is to be held in Chicago, many important departments are necessary. On the foresight, experience and ability of the heads of the departments depend the success of this vast undertaking. One of the greatest difficulties of Director-General Davis and the Board of Control has been in selecting the proper man to direct each department. The work of each department is like the Exposition itself, vast in its area, important in its results and world-wide in its influences.

"The bureau of transportation exhibits: railways, vessels and vehicles," is an entirely new department in the history of world's fairs. The exhibits of this department have, in former expositions, been distributed through other departments. The World's Columbian Exposition has wisely determined to give this great subject the attention which its importance deserves. It is intended that the exhibits shall fully cover and illustrate the entire subject of transportation in all its forms, the development of roads and highways, vehicles of all kinds from the earliest times to the present day, and the crudest methods used by savage tribes to the latest and most improved machinery used upon railways or upon the sea.

Willard A. Smith, the subject of this sketch, has been appointed and has accepted the position of chief of this department. He was born September 20, 1849, at Kenosha, Wisconsin. His father was W. H. Smith, whose ancestors settled in New England about 1640, and his mother,

Hetty, *née* Allen, was from New York State. Willard Adelbert was the third son in a family of four. He received his elementary education in his native town. When twelve years old his parents removed to Rockford, Illinois, where he continued his public school education and graduated in the High School class of that city in 1865. He was immediately entered for a full course at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Illinois, where he graduated four years afterward, taking second honors in his class. Being now in his twentieth year and having completed his college course, he entered the law department of Washington University, where after a careful reading of law he was admitted to the bar. In his law examination he took first honors in his class, and was conceded the place of facile princeps. He then spent a year in the law school, after which he commenced the practice of his profession. As a lawyer, Mr. Smith proved, by taking the highest place in his class at the university, that he had not only a thorough knowledge of law, but a facility in its application. As a student he was diligent, methodical and successful. His application and ability gained for him the esteem of his professors, and his high sense of honor, kindly nature and scrupulous integrity rendered him very popular with his class fellows. Generous in spirit, studious in habit and agreeable in disposition, Mr. Smith has made many friends.

While diligently applying himself to his studies at college he found time to edit and publish a

college paper. Journalism was evidently his forte. In it, even as a student, he achieved success. Not long after his school days Mr. Smith entered the new field of railroad special journalism. In 1872 he established the St. Louis *Railway Register*, and finding the work attractive and the track unbeaten, he moved to Chicago as a great railroad center and has made it his home ever since. *The Railway Review* had been established in 1868, but had only made small progress. Mr. Smith purchased it in 1874 and has since devoted himself to its publication. It is now one of the largest and most influential railroad organs in the country. He is also the owner and publisher of a monthly journal, *The Railway Master Mechanic*, and an annual publication, *The Official Railway List*.

Mr. Smith's long experience, special study and familiar acquaintance with railroad work and railroad men eminently fit him for his present position of Chief of the Bureau of Transportation Exhibits. Director-General Davis also thinks so, and such is also the opinion of the Board of Directors and the Board of Control, who have unanimously confirmed the selection. The appointment was made July 10, 1891, and was formally accepted July 27, 1891, when the work of organization was commenced.

Mr. Smith is well informed on the nature of his

duties, the importance of the interests represented and the large field which his department covers. The department is a new one and offers a rare opportunity to its chief to awaken inquiry and stimulate improvement. It is certainly one of the largest and most important branches of the exposition, and is capable of being made one of the most interesting. To trace the means of transportation from the earliest time down to the present date—from the rude Indian ox-carts to the latest achievements of steam and electricity—is an educational feature of this exposition of great interest and benefit to the public. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Smith, now in the prime of life, with excellent training and enjoying the confidence of the directorate, will make his department one of the most successful.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Union League Club and is president of the Chicago Baptist Social Union. He is also a member of the Western Society of Engineers and a number of other technical organizations.

In May, 1873, Mr. Smith married Miss Maria Dickinson, of St. Louis, Missouri. He resides on the South Side, and in the company of his accomplished wife and three loving children, whom he delights to surround with every comfort, he finds his greatest pleasure.

LEMUEL CONANT GROSVENOR, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

AS his name indicates, the subject of this biography is descended from two noted colonial families—the Grosvenors and Conants—whose prominence in medicine, in the ministry, and as anti-slavery workers, is a matter of history. He was born at Paxton, in Central Massachusetts, in 1833, the eldest child of Deacon Silas N. Grosvenor and Mary A. (Conant) Grosvenor. His father was a leading business man of Paxton. The mother was a daughter of the Rev. Gaius Conant, who for twenty-five years was pastor of the Paxton Congregational Church. She was a woman of rare piety and strength of character, who spared no pains in training her children in ways of right and virtue. It was her especial desire that this eldest son should follow in the steps

of his eminent grandfather, between whom and the boy there existed the most intimate and confidential relations and a strong attachment that was mutually shared. This, however, was not to be. The bent of the boy's mind was in another direction, and, true to his native instincts, he decided to fit himself for the practice of medicine. From such ancestors, and under the influence of such mental and spiritual training, the boy inherited a rugged physique that has carried him through the arduous duties of his professional life, and a strength of character that has brought him into positions of influence and trust. Prior to his thirteenth year Lemuel attended Williston Seminary, at East Hampton, Massachusetts, but upon the removal of his family to Worcester, in

1846, he entered the High School and remained a student there for four years. The good influence of these four years, during that formative period of his life, left upon the youth lasting impressions. He was especially active in the literary society, and there developed that taste and talent for public speaking and literary pursuits that have so significantly marked his subsequent career. He also, during this period, found time to cultivate his musical talents, and thus acquired what has been to him of greatest benefit, as a source of recreation and rest during his professional life. At seventeen, his family removed to Sauk county, Wisconsin, an event which had much to do with shaping his life. The rugged pioneer life tended to further develop the strong side of his character. Here he had time to think, and the desire to be somebody and live to some noble purpose became in him an incentive to renewed energy—a very motive power prompting him to his noblest and best endeavor. The first winter after settling in Wisconsin he was called to teach the first winter school ever held at West Point, in Columbia county. He was in every way adapted to the work, and attained a great success as a teacher, following the pioneer custom of “boarding around” among his pupils. He received for his winter’s work sixty dollars in gold, an amount which seemed to him a small fortune. His desire for knowledge prompting, he easily obtained his father’s consent, being yet in his minority, and started with his pack on his back and walked a distance of one hundred miles to Milwaukee. Going thence to Worcester, his old home, he re-entered the High School and pursued a course in higher mathematics and surveying, supporting himself by manual labor, for a time, and afterward by teaching evening classes. In this way his time was fully occupied until the following winter, 1849. He now entered in earnest upon a teacher’s life, and continued for ten years with great success. He taught the district school of Scituate, a select school at Rutland, the Union High School at Scituate Harbor, whence he was called to the principalship of the South Hingham Grammar School. After two successful years there he received the appointment as head master of the old Mather School, in Dorchester (now the 16th Ward of Boston), established in 1639, and the oldest free school in America. He held this po-

sition seven years, and during that time, spent in and around Boston, was afforded many rare opportunities for culture and improvement, such as he had long wished for, not the least of which was the privilege of often listening to the stirring eloquence and sound logic of such men as Everett, Sumner, Phillips and others of that day. He here formed the fixed purpose of devoting his life to the study and practice of medicine, it having for him a peculiar fascination; and this, too, although his popularity and success as a teacher were decidedly marked, and even exceptional.

He was a member of the American Institute of Instruction, and for three years secretary of the Massachusetts State Teachers’ Association. In order to more fully prepare himself for his chosen profession, he declined an invitation to a chair in the Brooklyn Polytechnic School, and returning to the West pursued his medical studies and graduated at the Cleveland Medical College with the degree of M.D. in the spring of 1864. He was now thirty-one years of age. He opened his first office for practice at Peoria, Illinois, and remained there three years.

When fairly established he returned to the East and married Miss Ellen M. Prouty, of Dorchester, a daughter of Lorenzo Prouty, and grand-daughter of David A. Prouty, the inventor of the first iron plow ever made. Her maternal grandfather was John Mears, Sr., the inventor of the center-draft plow, which was awarded the first premium at the World’s Fair, in London, England. All her immediate ancestors were noted agriculturists and members of the old Boston firm of Prouty & Mears. Mrs. Grosvenor, a decided brunette, was not only a woman of great personal beauty, but had, coupled with this, those womanly graces and virtues that go to make up the model wife and mother. She died in 1874, leaving two sons, Lorenzo N. and Wallace F., and one daughter, Ellen Elfedd. From Peoria, Dr. Grosvenor went to Galesburg, Illinois, and built up an extensive practice among the leading families of that prosperous city. In 1870, desiring a broader field of action, he took up his abode in Chicago, where he has found ample opportunity to exercise and develop his talents and skill. At the time of the burning of Chicago, October 9, 1871, he was the only physician in his neighborhood, on the North side, whose house was not burned, it

being left at the very edge of the fire line, and at that perilous time rendered to the destitute and suffering services deserving of lasting gratitude. Day and night, without thought of remuneration, he ministered to those whose homes had been swept away and who were suffering from exposure and the nervous strain incident to that terrible ordeal, finding his patients in improvised shelters, in tents, in school-houses, meeting-houses, police-stations, or wherever cover from the elements could be found, and visiting them on foot, owing to the impossibility of getting about through the streets filled with the *debris*, with any kind of vehicle. The task was Herculean and continued for weeks, and must have overpowered him had it not been for his splendid physical organization and determined will-power. The experiences of this winter of '71-'72 would, of themselves, fill a volume of most interesting reading.

Dr. Grosvenor's superior abilities were readily recognized by his professional colleagues, and upon the new building for the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College being completed, a special chair of sanitary science was created for him, it being the first full professorship in that department created by any college. The following from the college announcements of the current year aptly expresses the esteem in which he is held:

Professor Grosvenor, by his rare handling of eminently practical subjects, has made the department of Hygiene and Sanitation an attractive feature of the college. His lectures on the sanitary condition of the home, the sick-room, the lying-in room—especially those on infant hygiene and the hygiene and sanitary conditions of maternity—have greatly interested students and practitioners in these heretofore much-neglected subjects.

Dr. Grosvenor enjoys a remunerative general practice, and as an obstetrician has no superior, and had he accomplished nothing more, his services in alleviating the discomforts of infant life and reducing the drudgery of motherhood would entitle him to lasting renown. Out of patience with the old method of swaddling babes, he, with the aid of his good wife, who takes the deepest interest in his work, devised the beautiful, and in every detail, hygienic dress, known as "The Gertrude Baby Suit," named after their little daughter, for whom it was first designed. This emancipation dress has not only become popular at home, but has also found a warm welcome even in England,

Australia, India and South Africa, and is highly commended in the medical journals of the continent. Besides his position as professor he has, for several years, been on the executive board of the college. For eighteen years he has been a member of the Chicago Academy of Physicians and Surgeons, and is now (1890) serving for the third time as its president. He was two years president of the American Pædological Society, and for many years has been connected with the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Dr. Grosvenor excels as a speaker, and his public lectures and parlor conversations are most highly prized. His diction is simple, sure and concise; his style fluent, his manner graceful and his thought and argument convincing. He has always taken the deepest interest in young people, and has several lectures especially for their benefit, such as "Our Boys," "Value of a Purpose," "Stimulants and Narcotics," "Brains," "Our Girls," "How to be Beautiful," "Roses Without Cosmetics," etc., and enjoys nothing more than his class lectures, because of their helpfulness to young men. Dr. Grosvenor is a man of sanguine temperament, exalted hope and never recognizes the possibility of failure. He lives with the purpose of making the world better and brighter constantly in view, and wherever known is recognized as a Christian gentleman, with fixed opinions and high aims. He holds membership in the Lincoln Park Congregational Church, and was for several years president of its board of trustees; he is also a charter member of the Chicago Congregational Club. In political sentiment he is a Republican.

Dr. Grosvenor has been peculiarly fortunate and happy in his home-life, and to this owes not a little of his remarkable success. Three years after the death of his first wife he was united in marriage with Miss Naomi Josephine Bassett, of Taunton, Massachusetts, a highly educated young lady, with unusual literary tastes and talents and charming accomplishments, and withal, rare good sense and Christian virtue. Her natural fondness for children, enhanced by several years of teaching, added to her other womanly graces, fitted her for the responsible place she was to fill—that of taking charge of a home with two motherless boys. But so faithfully has the task been performed, that it is not surprising that there should

exist for her the most loyal love on the part of her two stepsons. There have been born to Dr. Grosvenor and his present wife, four children, of whom two—Inez and Gertrude—died when two and three years of age, respectively; the two surviving—David Bassett, now in his tenth year, and one daughter, Lucy Ella, now in her eighth year—are beautiful and interesting children. Their home is a center of refinement and generous hospitality, and no one can come within the range of its genial, Christian influence without being made nobler and better.

The eldest son, Dr. Lorenzo N. Grosvenor, born at Galesburg, in 1868, received his preliminary education in the public schools and Chicago High School, and afterwards attended Oberlin College.

He then pursued a course of study in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, and graduated in 1889, taking a post-graduate course in 1892, and is now in practice at Edgewater, a beautiful suburb of Chicago. He is a young man of high character, energetic, cheery and hopeful, and at once scholarly and refined, in every sense a worthy son of a worthy father. The second son, Wallace F. Grosvenor, born at Galesburg, January 4, 1870, is a member of the class of '92 in Oberlin College, and also a matriculate of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. He is a young man of much promise, and in scholarship ranks among the first in his class, whose honors he carried off in his sophomore year. He will enter the medical profession upon completion of his studies.

M. H. DE YOUNG,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

M. H. DE YOUNG, proprietor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1848. When he was a youth of five years he was taken across the plains to California by his parents, who became residents of the bustling young city of San Francisco. For a time during his boyhood days Mr. De Young sold papers on the streets of the Pacific coast metropolis. In 1865, when seventeen years of age, he, with his brother Charles, began the publication of a small advertising sheet, known as the *Dramatic Chronicle*. The paper was carried on with a very small capital, and being distributed gratuitously, it depended entirely upon its advertising patronage for support. It grew very rapidly, and just as the first year of its existence closed it secured telegraphic dispatches and began to have the character of a newspaper. It had a large subscription list at that time—large for a local paper in those days of Pacific Coast journalism, and it was looked upon as a power in the land. Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Prentice Mulford and other rising stars in the literary firmament contributed to the paper, and it became very popular. Mr. De Young assumed the control of the business department of the paper, while his brother had charge of the editorial department.

Mr. De Young watched the growth of the

Chronicle with all the interest and enthusiasm of a young journalist whose heart is wrapped up in his enterprise. He devoted all his time and attention to the development of the *Chronicle*, and its wonderful success more than compensated for his years of toil. When, in 1880, Charles De Young was killed by the son of Mayor Kallach, M. H. De Young became sole proprietor of the paper. He at once exhibited remarkable talent for editorial management, and as a result of his efforts the *Chronicle* has steadily improved and attained its now well-known high standing among the newspapers of the nation.

As a business man Mr. De Young has been phenomenally successful, and his fortune has been estimated to be nearly five million dollars. He owns the fine new ten-story *Chronicle* building on Kearny, Market and Geary streets, in San Francisco, a magnificent residence on California street, and the beautiful Alcazar Theatre building on O'Farrell street, besides a great deal of other valuable property.

In public life Mr. De Young has been quite prominent of late, having been a commissioner to the Paris Exposition, as well as a member of the Republican National Committee, and he is now second vice-president of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Mr. De Young is one of the representative men of the Pacific coast, and is certainly one of the busiest and most prosperous men in San Francisco.

He was married, in 1881, to Miss Kate Deane, of San Francisco, and has a charming family of four children.

GEORGE W. CASS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

GEORGE W. CASS is well known at the Chicago bar as an able lawyer of large and varied experience. He has an extensive knowledge of adjudicated cases and statutory enactments, and he looks well to the history and philosophy of the law. His mind is broad and comprehensive, and he never gets confused among the multitude of cases that are contained in the reports, but he possesses that legal acumen and nice perception that enable him to distinguish with accuracy cases directly in point, and he is so well acquainted with the history of jurisprudence in this and foreign countries that he never cites an authority unless it comes from a court entitled to great credit. He possesses that equipoise of mind and character that peculiarly fits him for a counselor. He is an easy, graceful speaker, lucid, logical and convincing, while as a citizen no man stands higher than he. He is the son of Abner L. Cass, a prominent physician of Coshocton, Ohio, where he was born February 11, 1851. His father was at one time a State Senator in Ohio, and is a brother of Gen. George W. Cass, formerly president of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and a nephew of Gen. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, a statesman of national reputation, once Democratic candidate for the presidency, and a grandson of Jonathan Cass of Revolutionary fame.

The maternal ancestors of our subject were of an old Scottish family, among which were several clergymen eminent for their great learning and

eloquence. Our subject pursued a four-years' course of study at Kenyon College, and was graduated therefrom in 1870 as valedictorian of his class. He then entered Ann Arbor Law School, where he remained until 1873. After spending a few months in Ohio, he commenced the practice of the law in Chicago, in the fall of that year. He formed a partnership with Mr. William P. Elliott, under the firm name of Elliott & Cass, which was continued until 1877, since which time he has been in practice by himself. He has a fine class of clients, among them several large corporations of Chicago, and is doing an extensive business.

In politics Mr. Cass is a Democrat, but the duties of his profession fully engross his attention, so that he is not what is termed an active politician, but his high standing as a lawyer, his practical sound judgment and even balance of mind have drawn the attention of his party to him as an available candidate for a judgeship. Since coming to Chicago, Mr. Cass has purchased a large amount of valuable real estate, and his attention has been turned largely to real estate law, and he has become very learned in that branch of his profession; so much so that he is considered high authority in all matters pertaining to realty. He has been secretary of the Chicago Bar Association eight years, and is a member of the Calumet, Iroquois and University clubs.

He was married, in 1878, to Miss Rebecca Osborne. They have two children.

COL. GEORGE R. CLARKE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch was born at Unadilla Forks, New York, February 22, 1827, the son of Dr. Henry and Lucy Clarke. His father established himself in his profession at Chi-

cago in 1836, and removed his family thither in May, 1838. In September, 1840, he removed to Walworth, Wisconsin, and practiced his profession there until his death, which occurred April



Geo. W. Cass

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23, 1853. His widow, Mrs. Lorinda Clarke, is still living, and is seventy-seven years of age. Our subject's own mother, Lucy Clarke, died in 1829. There were, besides him, seven children in the family, viz.: Henry W., Hannah M., William M., Miles D., George R., Charles C., Benjamin F. and John M.

George removed to Chicago in 1839. In 1848 he entered Beloit College, and pursued his studies through the junior year, when he left college and accepted the principalship of Monroe Seminary, Wisconsin, and held it eighteen months. He afterwards taught at Milton Academy, and later was elected superintendent of the public schools of Baraboo, Sauk county, Wisconsin, and for eighteen months edited the *Sauk County Standard*, a "Free Soil" Democratic paper.

Having employed his spare time in the study of law, he returned to Chicago in 1853, and was admitted to the bar and began practice. In the following year he turned his attention to the real estate trade, and continued until 1860, when he went to Colorado and spent two years in mining. Returning to Chicago in 1862, he at once began recruiting men for service in the War of the Rebellion, which was then in progress, and was made captain of Company A, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, infantry. He afterwards rose to the rank of major and lieutenant-colonel. He was post commander of Camp Butler, near Springfield, Illinois, for eight months after the siege of Vicksburg, and was in not only that siege, but also many other important battles with the Fifteenth Army Corps, under General Sherman. Returning to Chicago after the close of the war, he resumed the real estate business. In 1869 he laid out Morgan Park, one of Chicago's finest suburbs, and still has control of the Blue Island Land and Building Company's real estate matters.

Colonel Clarke was for many years identified with the Masonic Order, and rose to the thirty-second degree. He was a member of the Chicago Consistory. He was married in 1873 to Miss Sarah Dunn, a native of Cayuga county, New York, and daughter of James Dunn. Mrs. Clarke is a highly educated woman, and is noted for her religious zeal and earnest Christian work. He has one daughter by a former marriage, Nellie A., the wife of Mr. John Black, of Chicago.

While Colonel Clarke's career has been one of unusual activity, and successful from a business standpoint, he has been brought into special prominence as a religious teacher and Christian worker. He was converted to Christianity in 1860, while in the mining-regions of Colorado, and ever since has devoted himself with untiring zeal to the work of winning others to that cause. Both he and his wife are connected with the Congregational Church, and for many years have been co-workers with Mr. Dwight L. Moody in evangelical work, and their influence has been felt, not only in Chicago, but throughout many parts of the United States. They founded and have long sustained the Pacific Garden Mission, which has proved one of the most useful reformatory institutions of Chicago. It was started in 1877, in a store at No. 286 South Clark street, in one of the most depraved sections of the city, commonly known as the "Levee." Religious services have been kept up every night and on Sundays, and the work has grown until now there is maintained not only gospel services, but also a large Sunday-school, a free sewing-school, a free kindergarten, Bible-classes, organized prison-work and a regular system of house-to-house visitation among the poor and neglected classes. In order to accommodate the crowds who thronged the mission, commodious quarters at the corner of Clark and Van Buren streets were secured, where night after night assembled hundreds of all classes of neglected and degraded men and women, eagerly seeking the truth and a better life. These quarters in time became overcrowded and Colonel Clarke leased and fitted up the spacious rooms at the corner of Van Buren street and Fourth avenue, the present home of the mission. Besides the various departments of work mentioned, there is also a lodging house, where the poor converts can secure lodging for a small compensation, and are provided with tickets when they have no money to pay. For fifteen years Colonel and Mrs. Clarke have carried on this benevolent work, bringing the gospel in a most practical way to the thousands who else had never felt its beneficent influence. The most debased have been lifted up. Criminals have been reformed; drunkards have been reclaimed; hearts and homes from which light and hope had fled have been warmed into a new life and made happy and glad. Men and women

who were so degraded by vicious indulgences that the attempt to reform them seemed almost a hopeless task, have become helpful members of society through the work here done, and are living useful lives, many of them preaching to others that gospel that saved them. For ten years Colonel Clarke bore the expenses of this extensive work, which averaged about six thousand dollars per year, almost alone. But for five years past, others connected with the mission have helped him in carrying the financial burden. In this vast enterprise Colonel Clarke has had the constant and earnest co-operation of his estimable wife, who

devotes herself not only to the work in the mission-rooms, but spends a large portion of each week visiting among the poor, and especially the prisoners at the county jail. The results show that the cause is a most worthy one and too much praise cannot be given to those who have so cheerfully made the sacrifices necessary to secure them. But they do not seek or desire praise or renown, but feel that they are doing only what they ought in carrying out the scriptural injunction, "Go ye out into the highways and compel the people to come in, that my house may be filled."

EDWARD P. GRISWOLD,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the names of the prominent business men of Chicago who have been closely identified with its interests, and have assisted in its marvelous growth, and who, while helping to build up a metropolis, have founded for themselves reputations more enduring than iron or stone, stands that of Edward P. Griswold, one who, by force of native ability and steady perseverance, has raised himself to a position of wealth and honor. His life-history illustrates in a marked degree what may be accomplished by well directed efforts and a strict adherence to correct business principles.

Mr. Griswold is a native of Connecticut. He was born near Hartford, August 6, 1838, the son of Thomas and Jerusha (Wells) Griswold. His father was the leading cloth manufacturer in that State. The boyhood of our subject was spent in the public schools of his native town, and he finished his education at East Hampton, Massachusetts. In 1854 he began as a clerk in the employ of Mr. S. W. Griswold, who was then in the same line of business in which Mr. Griswold is now engaged, at Hartford, Connecticut.

In 1857 he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and for six years was engaged with his brother, Mr. J. W. Griswold, in the cloak manufacturing business. In 1863 they removed to Chicago, where they continued the manufacture of ladies' and children's cloaks under the firm name of J. W. Griswold & Co. The business of this firm

constantly increased from its start, in 1857, and has grown to be one of the largest of its kind in America. Since the retirement of Mr. J. W. Griswold, in 1886, the management has become more aggressive, and there are no more energetic, popular or better merchants in the cloak trade than his successors, Mr. Edward P. Griswold and Mr. P. B. Palmer; each of whom having been brought up in the business, are thoroughly conversant with all of the details of what is considered the most difficult lines of manufacture. It has been the aim of the firm from its very start to the present time to manufacture only garments that could be depended upon for style, and that would give satisfaction in the wear. The popularity of the house with its customers is a well known fact, which is due to the universal satisfaction which their garments have given. No firm has a better record, and it has been established longer than any other house in this country, passing through the financial crises of 1857 and 1877, and the great Chicago fire of 1871. While thousands of firms were stranded and others settled at various percentages of their indebtedness, this firm always met all of its obligations, paying one hundred cents on the dollar.

As a citizen, no man stands higher than Edward P. Griswold. While he is modest in his demeanor and unostentatious, he is always in the front rank in all matters of reform. He is a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church, and a



Yours Truly,
E. P. Griswold

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man who has bettered the world by having lived in it.

He belongs to the Union League and Hamilton clubs, and is a member of the Citizens' Association and the Art Institute of Chicago.

Mr. Griswold was married in the year 1865 to Miss Mary Browning. They have four children—two sons and two daughters—Edward Browning, Mary Maude, Grace and Harold Griswold.

JOSEPH EIBOECK,

DES MOINES, IOWA.

AMONG the few journalists who have won distinction in writing for the press in both the two leading languages in the United States is Joseph Eiboeck, the present editor and proprietor of three journals—the *Iowa Staats-Anzeiger*, *Der Haus-Schatz* and *Sonntags-Post*, of Des Moines, Iowa. He was born in Szeleskut (Breitenbrunn), Hungary, on the 23d of February, 1838, and is the only child of Joseph and Marie Eiboeck. When quite young his father was killed in a duel. At six years of age he was taken to Vienna, the capital of Austria, and placed in an educational institute. His boyhood days were passed in the stormy days of the revolution of 1848-49. Residing in the heart of the city, within a stone's throw of the great St. Stephan's Church, he was a youthful but eager eye-witness of the exciting and often harrowing scenes of that eventful period. It was there, doubtless, upon the barricade immediately in front of his parental home, with the banners flying, the black-red-and-gold cockades worn exultantly and the *vivats* of liberty and equality resounding, as speaker after speaker harangued the multitudes and aroused them to their duties as citizens and patriots, that he drank in that spirit of freedom and an antagonism to all forms of oppression with which his nature has been imbued all his life.

After that sanguinary revolution his stepfather, Paul Kiene, who participated in that struggle, was forced into exile, and with his family came to America in the spring of 1849, settling in Dubuque, Iowa. Soon after coming there, Joseph entered the office of the *Miner's Express* as an apprentice under Col. Wm. H. Merritt, where he learned the printer's trade and the English language at the same time. While an apprentice and journeyman printer he applied himself during his leisure hours to study, with great assiduity,

and qualified himself for the position of teacher, in which occupation he was engaged for several years. It is worthy of note here, that the first time he ever saw the interior of a common school in the United States was when he entered one as teacher, after having successfully passed a thorough examination, and that was two years before he was of age.

In 1859 he purchased the *Elkader* (Clayton county, Iowa,) *Journal*, an English paper, which he edited and published for thirteen years. He was also the founder of the *Elkader Nord Iowa Herald*, a German weekly, which he conducted for a time, in addition to his other paper. In 1872 he sold out and devoted himself to the completion of the history of Clayton county, upon which he had been engaged for some years. Thereafter, partly for his health but mainly for information, he traveled extensively in the United States and Territories, visiting the Pacific Coast and the upper portion of Mexico. In 1873 he was appointed an honorary commissioner from Iowa to the World's Fair at Vienna, and after discharging the duties of his mission made a tour of the Continent, visiting the principal cities of Europe. Upon his return to Iowa he prepared and delivered some very interesting and instructive lectures upon his observations abroad.

In February, 1874, not long after his return from his European tour, Mr. Eiboeck purchased the *Iowa Staats-Anzeiger*, which he has continued to publish ever since, covering a period of seventeen years, during which time he has made it one of the leading German papers of the Northwest. The paper is a large, nine-column folio, and always contains from two to three columns of editorials in English print on the leading political issues of the day, an innovation on the custom of publishers of German papers which has proved a

marked success. He has made the *Iowa Staats Anzeiger* noted as the leading exponent of the principles of personal liberty as opposed to all sumptuary legislation. In addition to the paper mentioned he edited the *Herald of Liberty* and the *State Independent* for several years, and is now also editing and publishing the *Haus-Schatz* and the *Sonntags-Post*, two popular local German literary papers. But it was not as a journalist alone that Mr. Eiboeck attained distinction. Being able to speak in both English and German, he has been, each year for many years, called into the political campaigns of not only his own State, but repeatedly into Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska, Illinois, Minnesota and Dakota, where he has done effective work for his party.

On the 15th of September, 1863, Mr. Eiboeck was married in Cedar Falls, Iowa, to Miss Fannie Garrison, an American lady, a native of Detroit, Michigan. They have one child, a daughter—Marie, now the wife of S. C. McFarland, editor of the Marshalltown *Times-Republican*.

Politically Mr. Eiboeck was a Republican until 1872, when he joined the independent party and was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention which

nominated Horace Greeley, but since that time he has acted enthusiastically with the Democrats. In 1878 he was nominated for the office of Auditor of State against Gov. Buren R. Sherman, and came within a few thousand of his election, at a time when the Republican majority ranged from thirty to fifty thousand.

He is a member of Capital Lodge, No. 110, A. F. and A. M., of Corinthian Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M., and of Temple Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar. He also belongs to Jonathan Lodge, No. 137, I. O. O. F., the German Turner Association, and was during its existence for two years, president of the Des Moines Press Club.

In addition to his journalistic and political work Mr. Eiboeck is also engaged in literary work in both English and German. He is a fluent and forcible writer, and bold and courageous as he is, he is also courteous and gentlemanly toward all, and thus has won many warm friends among the intellectual people of the Northwest, both Germans and Americans, who admire his firmness and his untiring efforts in behalf of individual liberty.

Mr. Eiboeck is one of the commissioners to the World's Columbian Exposition from Iowa.

CHARLES S. CRANE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the early settlers whose skill and enterprise have made him widely known among the leading manufacturing interests of Chicago, was Mr. Charles S. Crane. He was born at Passaic Falls, Paterson, N. J., March 21, 1834, and is the son of Timothy B. and Maria (Ryerson) Crane.

His paternal ancestors are traced to the original May Flower colony, which settled at Plymouth, Mass., in 1620. His father, Timothy B. Crane, learned the carpenter's trade in Litchfield, Conn., and became a contractor and builder in New York City.

He erected a mansion for Governor Dewitt Clinton and enjoyed intimate personal relations with him. He removed to Passaic Falls to engage in milling business, and erected saw and flour mills in New Jersey. He married Miss Teller, a descendant of the original Knickerbocker colony,

from Amsterdam. Subsequently he married Miss Maria Ryerson, sister of the late Martin Ryerson, of Chicago, there being four children, Charles S. the youngest of the family. In his boyhood days he attended school at Paterson, during this time working before school hours, and after school hours were over returning to his work. At the age of sixteen he went to Lockport, N. Y., and learned the trade of moulding, and returned to Paterson after finishing his trade. He worked as a moulder in Danforth's Locomotive Works, after which he came to Chicago, in 1855, and engaged in business with his brother in the manufacture of brass goods, under the firm name of R. T. Crane & Bro.

In 1859 they built and operated a foundry in connection with their other work. In 1865 they manufactured largely in iron pipe, the first being made west of Pittsburg, and the same year they



C. S. Crane

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erected works for the manufacture of malleable iron. About this time they organized a stock company and changed the name to the North-Western Manufacturing Company, which they retained until 1872, about this time Mr. Crane retiring from the company, after which the name of the company was changed to the Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company, which grew to be one of the largest and best institutions of the kind in the country.

In 1871 Mr. Crane assisted in the organization of the Wright & Lawther Oil and Lead Manufacturing Company, being its vice-president, and in 1885 filling the office of president.

He engaged in the dock and dredging business as a general contractor in 1873, carrying it on with his other business until the present company was incorporated in 1877.

Mr. Crane took an active interest in public affairs and was a widely known and highly respected citizen. Mr. Crane was married on September 23, 1857, to Miss Eliza J. Beyea, of Paterson, N. J. There were two children, Frank R. and Charles B. The youngest son, Charles B., died a few weeks prior to the death of his father, which occurred September 8, 1887.

He was a member of Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, A. F. & A. M.; Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M.; Siloan Council, No. 53, R. & S. M.; Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.; the Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., No. 32, and was a member of the conclave of the Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine.

He leaves a widow, Mrs. Eliza J. Crane, and one son, Frank R. Crane, who succeeds him in his business affairs.

HENRY C. NOYES,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE gentleman whose name heads this sketch is a native of the Green Mountain State, and was born at Derby Line, Orleans county, January 22, 1846, the son of Adam S. Noyes, a banker, who removed to the West and settled at Rockford, Illinois, in 1858, but returned to Boston in 1867. Our subject had five brothers and a brother-in-law in the Union army during the war of the rebellion. He, himself, entered the army in 1863, and served gallantly until he was mustered out. He was six months in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Milligan.

He received his primary education in the public schools, and subsequently entered Beloit College. In 1866 he entered the law department of Michigan University, and was graduated therefrom in the spring of 1869, and admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Chicago. He has been engaged in numerous suits in connection with railroads and other large corporations, and is considered one of the foremost corporation lawyers in Chicago. He is attorney for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York, and other large

corporations. Mr. Noyes keeps abreast of the current decisions of the courts, and is thoroughly versed in all of the laws relating to practice in the State and Federal courts. He is an excellent advocate, and his management of his cases in court is masterful.

Mr. Noyes won laurels in the case of Henry W. Price, a well-known business man of Rockford, Illinois, and his nephew, Charles H. Fox, against Lewis E. Maddaugh and the heirs of George W. Noble, before Judge Tully, in the circuit court of Cook county, in October, 1889, which case was appealed to the Supreme Court and there affirmed. Its decision established a trust of forty years' standing (a much longer time than the report of any case shows in any Western State), and it was only won by the energy and perseverance of the counsel in charge of the case. It was bitterly contested. Associated with Mr. Noyes, for the complainants, was J. C. Garver, of Rockford, and the well-known firms of McCagg and Culver. Messrs. Goudy and Green appeared for the defendants. Mr. Noyes proved that for a number of years prior to 1848, William H. Price was engaged in the planing mill business near the corner of Clinton and Randolph streets. In Sep-

tember, 1848, his brother-in-law, Geo. W. Noble, a carpenter, came to Chicago and went to work for Mr. Price as a day laborer. When the gold excitement in California broke out, in 1849, Mr. Price made arrangements with Noble to hold his property in trust until his return, and started out to seek his fortune in California, having arranged with Noble to maintain his family, and to receive therefor one thousand dollars per year. Mr. Price died on the isthmus before reaching the golden shores, in December of that year. Noble received and suppressed the news of Mr. Price's death from Mrs. Price. He procured books, deeds and private papers belonging to Mr. Price from the widow, and never returned them, and declined to support the family after the first year. Mrs. Price was obliged to sew for a living, and the children were thrown upon the world to shift for themselves. To further carry out his scheme, Noble had Mrs. Price sent east, and immediately had the property placed in his own name, and circulated a story that Price was still alive; that he had eloped with a woman to Texas, thus seeking to show that he obtained the property honestly. Mrs. Margaret Price died in the State of New York, in 1867, still under the false belief that her husband was alive. She left as heirs her son, Henry W. Price, and Charles H. Fox, the complainants. It was not until Noble's death, in 1886, that they learned of the fraud and commenced this suit.

Noble left no will, and the property being in his name, descended to the defendants. As a defense, counsel set up laches, and introduced in evidence a receipt purporting to be signed by W. H. Price, October 20, 1849, which acknowledged the receipt of three hundred and fifty dollars in settlement in full to that date. Mr. Noyes took the evidence of several experts to show that the signature was a forgery. A number of witnesses swore that in conversations with Noble the latter admitted that he was simply taking care of Price's property and business. Mrs. Hopkins testified that Noble, after obtaining the papers from Mrs. Price, told her that he had "the deadwood on Bill Price" and intended to keep it. Summing up the entire testimony, the court came to the conclusion that Noble held the property only in trust. Considering the time that had elapsed and the necessary confidential nature of that trust,

the disappearance of Price, the infancy of the children, their absence from Chicago, the poverty of the family, and other circumstances in evidence, the court said the case was proven by as much positive testimony as could be expected under the circumstances; as to the defense of the lapse of time—something near forty years—it is sufficient to say there is no statute of limitations which will run against a trust. The case was referred to a master in chancery for an accounting, and decree was entered charging the trust with all of the rents received from the property, and allowing the trustee one thousand dollars for the first year's services, and establishing the title to property of the present value of one hundred and ten thousand dollars in favor of the complainants, and an accounting for rents for forty years, which amounted to sixty thousand more.

The following case illustrates, to some degree, the shrewdness of Mr. Noyes in the management of his cases in court. It was the case of James H. Keeler against R. S. Reynolds, of Utica, N. Y. The plaintiff made a contract with the defendant by which he was to sell the latter's fee in the property at the southwest corner of Lake street and Fifth avenue, and the lien of an adjoining lot. The contract provided that Keeler should keep for his commission all that the property brought over one hundred and ten thousand dollars. He found an intending purchaser in the late Conrad Seipp, who was to pay one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. When the negotiations were about closing, Mr. Seipp backed down. Mr. Keeler claimed that the sale was defeated by Reynolds, who came to the conclusion that he could get more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, or that he could deal directly with Mr. Seipp and save the commission. Reynolds claimed that he had nothing to do with stopping the negotiations, but that one Mr. Lanz, of Lanz, Owen & Co., went to Mr. Seipp and told him that Keeler was making fifteen thousand dollars out of him. Seipp thereupon refused to carry out the contract.

The evidence was very close on the point of Reynold's agency in breaking off the negotiations. Judge Gresham, before whom the case was being tried, required Mr. Noyes to show that Reynolds knew of the action of Lanz in going to Seipp. At this point in the trial Mr. Noyes re-

quested to be allowed to sit where he could see defendant while giving his testimony. This was effected by changing the position of the counsel at the tables. A telegram from a brother of Mr. Reynolds to Mr. Lanz, relating to the case, escaped the notice of the defendant's attorney, who had removed a bundle of papers from the table. Mr. Noyes then occupied his keen eyes, and concluded that those papers contained valuable evidence, and ordered them read to the jury. Those letters and telegrams showed that Rey-

nolds had been advised to break off the deal with Seipp. Judge Gresham instructed the jury that Reynolds had conspired to prevent the sale to Seipp, and being deprived of the fifteen thousand dollars which he would have earned by the sale, Keeler had a right to recover that sum, and the jury so found.

In politics, Mr. Noyes is a Republican. He married, June 19, 1873, Miss Angelia A. Elmer, formerly of Belville, Ontario. They have one son and one daughter.

GEORGE W. WHITFIELD, M.D., D.D.S.

EVANSTON, ILL.

THE subject of this biography, a native of Massachusetts, was born near Boston in 1855, and is the only child of the Rev. John Whitfield and Martha (Kemp) Whitfield. His parents are both natives of England, and the father now (1890) eighty-four years of age, is vigorous and well preserved. He was born in 1806, and traces his ancestry to the Rev. George Whitefield and John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. He has always been prominent as a clergyman, and especially active in the temperance cause, participating in the first temperance movement in England. The mother of our subject was born at Richmond, London, England, the daughter of an excise officer, and belongs to a family many of whom are government officials; others are connected with the army or navy and many are in the ministry. She has always taken the deepest interest in benevolence and doing for others and is still extensively engaged in charitable work. The parents settled in Aurora, Illinois, during the son's boyhood and there George received a common school and academic education. He was afterwards employed as a book-keeper, and while yet in his teens opened an art store at Aurora. For some time after attaining his majority he was on the western plains. In 1879, being then twenty-five years of age, he settled in Chicago, and began his studies and laboratory work preparatory to entering the dental profession. In the following year he opened an office for practice and at the same time matriculated at Rush

Medical College. Five years later he graduated from the Chicago Dental College with the degrees of D. D. S., and in the following year, 1886, was graduated from Rush Medical College with the degree of M. D., continuing during these years his office practice.

Dr. Whitfield has made a special study of electricity and its practical application, and has invented several important instruments now in general use. He takes a special pride in the appointments of his office and has what is recognized as one of the best appointed offices in this State. Dr. Whitfield is professor of electrical therapeutics in the dental department of the Northwestern University, and holds membership in the Chicago Dental Club, the Odontographic Society, the Chicago Electric Club, and was a delegate to the Ninth International Medical Congress.

Dr. Whitfield was for five years a member of Company D, Third Regiment Illinois National Guards, and was with his regiment at Braidwood during the riots of 1887. He has held the position of aural surgeon at the Protestant Orphan Asylum, Chicago, and was assistant surgeon under the celebrated Dr. Gunn, prior to that gentleman's death in 1887.

Dr. Whitfield has always had a fondness for athletic and aquatic sports; is a lover and a judge of good horses, and by his healthful indulgence in out-of-door amusements has not only preserved, but greatly developed the vigorous constitution inherited from his parents. He is a man of fine physique, commanding presence and

pleasing address, and withal a courteous gentleman, cultured and refined. In his profession he has become known for his original methods of operation, and wherever known has not failed to impress himself upon others by his upright character and independence of thought and

action. In political matters he holds to no party, believing in supporting and upholding men and principles rather than political organizations.

Dr. Whitfield is unmarried and resides at Evanston with his father and mother.

ALEXANDER H. REVELL,

CHICAGO, ILL.

ALEXANDER H. REVELL was born in Chicago, January 6th, 1858, and is therefore, at the time of this writing, not yet thirty-five years of age. It is at about this time in a man's life that, in most biographies, he begins to show the promise that in later life ripens into fruition. But in Mr. Revell's case, although his years would seem to indicate that his great life battles were yet before him, there is a long and honorable list of struggles to be recorded, many a victory to be marked and a final achievement to be shown such as would creditably mark a life career of double the number of years. The story of Mr. Revell's life is thoroughly American, thoroughly Chicagoan, indeed. It is a record of victories snatched from apparent defeat, of compelling adverse Fate to be his slave and not his master. It is a glowing example of what honesty and perseverance, when animated by indomitable will, can do.

His father was the late David James Revell, and his mother, who is still living, is Margaret Revell, *née* Dorgan. At the time of his birth his parents lived on Van Buren street, very near where the Board of Trade building now stands. Mr. Revell, the elder, was a grocer and had a large business. He is remembered by many old Chicagoans as a man of sterling worth and untiring energy. Believing fully in the great future of Chicago, Mr. Revell invested his earnings in houses which he built on leased grounds. The great fire of 1871 swept away the earnings of years, and a few months after the conflagration he died.

Young Revell was then but thirteen years of age. He had been a steady attendant up to this time at the old Jones school, on the corner of Clark and Harrison streets. A new and greater problem now confronted the boy. He had not

only an education to acquire but a living to make. From the wreck of his father's fortune there remained a horse and wagon. With these and his American "grit" for capital he attacked the hard problem cheerfully. Night schools gave him the opportunity to win an education; the day was his fighting time for bread and butter. For a while he earned money by delivering trunks from the Rock Island depot. This was not very productive work, however, and the young lad then showed that keen appreciation of the opportunities at hand which has characterized his whole life. The streets of the city were filled with clouds of gritty, sharp dust from the cinders of the great fire, which was exceedingly annoying. He started to sell goggles, and for a time did a thriving business. He also distributed hand-bills on the street; later he was to be found in a lamp-factory polishing lanterns. He was saving money all this time, and next started a little grocery-store, shortly after a flour and feed-store, and finally a small furniture-store.

In 1874, the "hard times" year, the young storekeeper, still alive to the signs of the times, sold out his little business and started out with his horse and wagon again. His work was chiefly delivering goods to and from the various auction-houses. He took a deep interest in the goods he was hauling for other people; soon he became a purchaser on his own account and delivered his own goods. All was fish that came to his net; he invested in coffee, in books, in hardware, furniture, soap, hats, caps, in any merchandise that offered him a profit. A story of these early days is illustrative. Not long before Christmas he stumbled across a large lot of castile soap in an auction-house, brought in from a bankrupt concern. He bought six boxes at three cents a



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pound and started out to find a customer. In a short time he was successful, selling to a grocery firm these six boxes at six cents a pound. With this money he returned to the auction-house and got an option on the whole stock. With a few samples he started out again to find a buyer. He walked into a big wholesale grocery house on Lake street and showed his samples. The merchant tested the soap, asked a few questions, and, surprised at the youthfulness of his customer, requested him to wait while he went out and looked it up. Young Revell waited a half an hour, but when the merchant returned made his sale at seven cents a pound, netting three hundred and seventy-five dollars by the transaction. Part of this money made what might have been a dull Christmas very bright and cheerful for his family, and part went to join other savings in the State Savings Institution. A short time afterwards this bank failed, and young Revell had but his bank-book left—every cent was swept away; but he had more years and more experience and his “grit” was still with him.

Swallowing down all useless sighs he began to seek employment in some business-house. Among others, he applied to A. T. Stewart & Co., who had just opened a western branch in Chicago. He was offered seven dollars a week to work in the carpet department, but having fixed eight dollars as his minimum he refused the offer. Finally he secured employment in a furniture store on Fifth avenue. By hard, steady work he saved in two years three hundred dollars. His self-reliance found that capital enough, and with a fellow-clerk, J. E. Geohegan, since deceased, he opened, in 1878, an unpretentious little store at No. 77 Fifth avenue. Young Revell was then but twenty years of age, it is to be remembered. The little business was well managed and prospered accordingly. In one year the partners moved into ampler quarters in one of the stores now a part of the mammoth establishment of A. H. Revell & Co. This same year he bought out his partner's interest. From that time the business has grown to the present vast building with its forty departments, its army of clerks and salesmen and its enormous and varied stock. Besides the great retail establishment that bears his name, he is also president of the A. H. Revell Manufacturing Co., which occupies a huge building on the corner of

Polk street and Fifth avenue, and gives employment to over two hundred men.

Parallel with his financial winnings have been his social and educational conquests. The race for money did not blind him to the necessity for brain wealth. Mr. Revell is a director in several educational, benevolent and social organizations. The Marquette Club, of which he was president in 1889-90, owes its position in the front rank of Chicago clubs very largely to his excellent judgment and tireless energy. He is a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and also, as one of the directors and member of the executive committee of the World's Columbian Exposition, he is untiring in his efforts for the success of that great enterprise.

He has traveled extensively in the four quarters of the globe. He is thoroughly American and thoroughly alive to the interests of his native city.

In politics Mr. Revell is a Republican, and interests himself actively in all elections, municipal, State or national.

Such is his public history. Personally he is a genial, frank gentleman, with a cordial, cheery voice, a pleasant smile and a decided firm grasp of the hand for his friends. All are indicative of the man. He is anything but an autocrat; a curt command never leaves his lips, but in either of his great establishments, or wherever he makes a request, he finds instant and willing obedience. No man knows better than he the trials of the workingman's life, and that knowledge stands him in good stead. His successes have not been too great for him. He set out to succeed, kept his aim steadily in view and reached it.

He has a beautiful home-life. His mother is yet living to see and enjoy the creditability and successes of her boy. Three years ago he married Miss Maude B. Richardson, daughter of Samuel H. Richardson, a well-known Chicagoan. They have one child, a daughter.

Such is the history of his early manhood, indeed of his boyhood. Before him stretches out a long series of years. Judging from the record of the past, from the knowledge of the present, it is safe to say that other and greater honors and triumphs await him in these coming years. However that may be, there is a great value in the history of his life for young men.

Alexander H. Revell has to trace his successes primarily to the excellent and specially American trait or characteristic summed up in the word "backbone." Under adversity, failures, setbacks,

obstacles, he stood upright, and with honest perseverance and manhood fought steadily until he had conquered every obstacle to the success he, from the first, determined to attain.

JOSEPH SIDNEY MITCHELL, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of our sketch was born December 9, 1839, in Nantucket, Massachusetts. His family is one of the finest of that grand old State and has, through all its history, been noted for its achievements. His father, Hon. Joseph Mitchell, was for many years prominent in Massachusetts politics. Of this family were William Mitchell, the eminent scientist, and one of the early overseers of Harvard College, Miss Marie Mitchell, the celebrated astronomer, and Rev. Arthur Mitchell, D. D., secretary American Board Commissioners, Foreign Missions. His mother was a Folger, that English family which settled here in 1660, and to which belonged the mother of Benjamin Franklin (the late Secretary Folger was a member of this family). Dr. Mitchell's summer residence in Nantucket has been in the Folger family since 1707, a period of one hundred and eighty-five years. Dr. Mitchell has had three brothers, all deceased, and two sisters, both women of distinguished ability. Miss Annie Mitchell is official stenographer of the United States Court at Chicago; and Mrs. Ellen Mitchell, a very brilliant woman, well-known as a writer, was an ex-president of the Fortnightly Club, and was the first woman ever appointed on the Board of Education in this city.

Dr. Mitchell's early education was obtained in the schools of his native town and in the English High School of Boston. In 1859, when twenty years of age, he entered Williams College, from which he graduated with honor in 1863. Having now, in accordance with his natural inclination, chosen the medical profession, he began a course of study at Bellevue Medical College, and graduated in 1865. He then came to Chicago and entered upon a career which from the first was marvelously successful. Before he had practiced a year he was appointed to the Lectureship of Surgical and Pathological Anatomy in Hahne-

mann Medical College. In 1867 he became Professor of Physiology in the same institution; and in 1870 was given the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine. He was one of the youngest men ever called to fill so important a chair.

In 1876 Dr. Mitchell withdrew from Hahnemann College to engage in the organization of the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, of which he is the head. For seven years he was secretary of Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Association, during which time the active membership doubled. He was also president of the above-mentioned society. He is physician-in-charge of the medical department of the Chicago Homœopathic Hospital, late attending physician Cook County Hospital, Dean of Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, and honorary member of the Massachusetts, Indiana and Kentucky State Medical associations. In 1881, when the International Medical Congress met in London, Dr. Mitchell was chosen by his brother physicians as one of the American delegates. His practice in this city is very extensive, and no small part of his time is given to consultations in this and other States.

As a lecturer Dr. Mitchell has the reputation of conveying to his hearers a very correct and vivid idea of the subject in hand, and as a writer, in the language of a prominent medical journal, "He expresses himself with clearness and an honesty and modesty which are exceptional and refreshing." Dr. Mitchell is very widely known to the medical profession of the whole civilized world as the originator of what is now termed the "Mitchell method" for the treatment of cancer, which receives favorable notice from medical journals. In a late issue of the *New England Medical Gazette* we find the following: "This method is constantly receiving fresh testimony to its efficacy. We expressed our cordial interest in

its possibilities when Dr. Mitchell first commended his method to the experimental attention of the profession, and we have with unabated interest followed its growth in professional favor; it seems a method of treatment as useful as it is gentle."

Dr. Mitchell has always been a Republican though non-partisan in spirit. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian, liberal and tolerant of the views of others. He attends the First Presbyterian church of this city.

A member of the Alpha Delta Phi Society and of the Nineteenth Century Club, he is a well-known figure in social and literary circles—truly one of America's aristocracy, who has won place by his benefits to mankind, and which he holds by force of intellect and graciousness of manner.

In 1864 Dr. Mitchell was married to Miss Helen S. Leeds, daughter of Joseph and Arethusa Leeds, of Philadelphia, and niece of Rev. Dr. George Leeds, rector of Grace Church, Baltimore. Mrs. Mitchell is a woman of superior social and intellectual qualities and her beautiful home is a center of refinement and culture. Her father, Mr. Joseph Leeds, won a national reputation through his efforts in behalf of the preservation of the old South Church in Boston, and to secure a monument of memorials of the Revolution.

Dr. Mitchell has three children; Miss Helen, the eldest, an accomplished vocalist, and a leader in society; Sidney, aged fourteen, a promising young athlete, and Leeds, aged twelve, who is an amateur musician of rare talent.

PETER A. B. WIDENER,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PETER A. B. WIDENER is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., where he was born November 13, 1834. He is a son of John and Sarah (Falmer) Widener, both of whom were natives of the "City of Brotherly Love." Our subject received his education in the public and high schools of his native city, and early in life acquired those habits of industry that have characterized his subsequent career. It was his habit when study hours were over to spend his spare time working in a printing-office. Upon attaining his majority Mr. Widener turned his attention to the slaughtering and packing business on a moderate scale, it being a business which, at that time, seemed to offer the largest returns to one with a limited capital, an important consideration to one engaging in his first business venture. Ever on the alert, with a view to bettering himself and quick to discern a good business chance, he, in 1862, became interested in street railways, and so impressed was he with the opportunities which this business offered, with its wide and ever-growing field, that two years later, in 1864, he withdrew from the packing business, in which he had been very successful, and turned his attention to the development of this new enterprise. From that time until the present this business has engaged

his chief attention, and his interests have grown to enormous proportions, he being now largely interested in the entire street railway system of Philadelphia, the Broadway and other street railways of New York, the North Chicago and the West Chicago street railways, and the Baltimore Traction Company of Baltimore, Md., and he formerly, with others, owned the South Boston Street Railway, which was sold to the present owner, the West End Company. He has also been interested in various other enterprises and now owns a controlling interest in the Garden Brick Company, the largest plant of the kind in the country, noted far and wide for the fine quality and great variety of its products. Aside from his private affairs, Mr. Widener has taken an active part in many public enterprises connected with the welfare and growth of his city, and is known as a broad-minded, public-spirited citizen, ready to contribute without stint, of his time and energy and money, to every worthy cause. From 1867 to 1870 he served as a member of the Board of Education of Philadelphia. He was city and county treasurer from 1870 to 1877, and during the year (1890) he was appointed a member of the Park Commission for a term of five years, and is also one of the commissioners-at-large to the World's

Columbian Exposition. This appointment is especially happy and one for which Mr. Widener's extensive travels, both in Europe and throughout various sections of his own country, peculiarly fit him; for, being a thorough business-man, a close observer and essentially a man of affairs, wide-awake, practical and progressive, he brings to

the councils of the body of which he has been honored with membership, the fruits of a busy, thoughtful life, and a rich and varied experience. Mr. Widener is a Republican in his political faith, and has been a firm adherent to the principles of that party since its organization in 1856.

CURTIS H. REMY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

CURTIS H. REMY is a native of Indiana, and was born April 29, 1852, near the town of Hope, in Bartholomew county, the son of Allison C. Remy, who is of French origin, and Sophia (Spaugh) Remy, of German ancestry. His father made his own way in the world from the time he was ten years old, and resides in Indianapolis, Indiana, a highly respected and influential citizen. Curtis received his preliminary education in the public schools, and at the age of thirteen was sent to Nazareth Hall School, the great Moravian school, in Pennsylvania, where he remained three years. Later he pursued a course of study in Transylvania College, at Lexington, Kentucky, graduating in 1871, and afterwards graduated from the law department of the Northwestern University at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1872. While in the law school and after he had studied under the direction of Judge Byron K. Elliott, now of the Supreme bench of Indiana, and also with Gen. Thomas M. Brown, then United States District Attorney at Indianapolis, he practically made his own way, and throughout his years of preparatory study Mr. Remy was a careful and painstaking student, conscientiously seeking to make the most and best use of his opportunities; and he brought to his profession a well-disciplined mind, a sturdy constitution, invincible energy, splendid judgment, indefatigable industry and indomitable will.

Beginning the practice of his profession at Indianapolis, in 1873, he continued there with moderate success until 1876, when he removed to Chicago. During his first three years here he was in practice by himself, but in the fall of 1879 associated himself with J. C. Chumasero, who had recently come from Rochester, New York, under

the firm name of Remy & Chumasero. This relation continued until May, 1882, at which time the firm was dissolved and Mr. Remy organized the firm of Flower, Remy & Gregory, which afterward ranked among the most widely-known law firms of Chicago, and he continued in this firm without change until the spring of 1889, when the firm was dissolved and Mr. Remy opened his present office in the Owings Building.

Though still a comparatively young man, Mr. Remy has attained to a leading place at the Chicago bar, and maintains the universal respect and esteem of his professional brethren here and elsewhere, and to his liberal clientage is known as a quick, reliable and conscientious counselor.

Aside from his profession, Mr. Remy has taken an active interest in public matters, and has been called to numerous positions of public trust. He was for several years president of the Board of Trustees of the village of Evanston, and so discharged the duties of his office as to receive the highest commendations of his fellow-citizens; but he has no taste for office and has declined many opportunities to fill public offices.

He is a man of cheerful, genial temperament, high-minded, energetic, painstaking in business, courteous and cordial. He is a member of the Evanston Blue Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; the Evanston Chapter, R. A. M., and the Evanston Commandery of Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Bar Association of Chicago, of the State Bar Association, and general counsel, for Illinois, of the American Bar Association, and belongs to the Union League Club, of Chicago, the Evanston Boat Club, and the Evanston Club of Evanston, and other clubs.



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Mr. Remy is a staunch Republican and has always taken an active interest in political affairs, and is frequently heard from in conventions.

In his religious sentiment and affiliation he is a Methodist and a liberal patron of charities. He is a man of liberal culture, and has traveled extensively.

He was married October 27, 1875, to Miss Fannie Wheeler, by whom he has one child, Victor. Mrs. Remy is a lady of rare womanly qualities, charming in manner, attractive in appearance, and withal accomplished and modest, and who, with dignity and grace presides over their home, always a happy center of friendly hospitality.

ROSWELL ZENAS HERRICK,

CHICAGO, ILL.

MANY of the hardy sons of Maine, who have made Chicago their home, have become honored and respected citizens. Among those that have attained a high position in the business community, Roswell Z. Herrick is conspicuous. He was born in East Corinth, Maine, on December 28, 1846. His parents, Joshua M. and Betsey (Stinchfield) Herrick, were both descendants of old Colonial families. The paternal ancestor from whom the Herricks in the United States are descended, was Henry Herrick, who settled in Beverly, Massachusetts, about the year 1629. Henry Herrick, born in 1604, was the fifth son of Sir William Herrick, a celebrated goldsmith and money-lender of London; Sir William was born in 1557. He was a member of Parliament from 1601 to 1620, and was knighted by King James I in 1605. His son Henry, who was delegated to investigate his mercantile affairs in the Colony of Virginia, finally located permanently in Beverly, Massachusetts. Our subject is a descendant of Sir William in the tenth generation. The grandfather of Roswell settled in East Corinth, Maine, in 1807, being one of the pioneers of that place. Here Joshua M. Herrick, our subject's father, a hearty, healthy old gentleman of seventy-six, still resides. The Herricks are known as a family of prominence in England even now, and Beaumanor Park, Leicestershire, England, the abode of the English branch of the family, is an object of interest to all European tourists. The celebrated British poet, Herrick, was a nephew of Sir William Herrick. Our subject's maternal ancestors, the Stinchfields, were prominent residents of Cumberland county, Maine, and they can also trace their descent to the Anglo-Saxon race.

Roswell obtained his earlier education in the

academy at East Corinth, Maine. His first experience with the business world was in a minor position in the office of the Register of Deeds at Bangor, Maine, he entering the business as copying clerk, and when he retired had charge of the office. In the winter of 1868 and 1869 he was engaged by the firm of Dwinel & Dennett, lumber-dealers at Bangor, for office work, but in May, 1869, he removed to Chicago, and has resided there ever since. Upon his arrival in Chicago he accepted a position as messenger in the Union Stock Yards National Bank, which had been organized in 1868, with Mr. S. M. Nickerson as president, and the late Mr. E. S. Stickney as cashier. He adapted himself to his new surroundings, and soon became bookkeeper, and later paying-teller. He occupied the latter position for fourteen years, and then became general man around the bank, being able to fill any position in the institution. Upon the organization of the National Live Stock Bank, which succeeded the older institution on March 1, 1888, he became cashier, and in January, 1890, was elected a director of the bank; he has filled both of his positions satisfactorily since. Mr. Herrick has interested himself but very little in matters outside of the bank, but was one of the organizers, and is president of the Drexel Building and Loan Association. He is a member and trustee of the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church. He is a prominent Mason, having joined the Olive Branch Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Charleston, Maine, in 1868. He has always taken a deep interest in Masonry, and is now a member of Home Lodge, 508, A. F. and A. M., Chicago Chapter, 127, R. A. M., and Chevalier Bayard Commandery, 52, K. T. In all of these bodies he has held the highest official

positions. He also takes the deepest interest in his home and family, and does not desire to appear prominently in social life. However, he is a member of the Oakland Club, Bankers' Club and and one of the directors of "The Society of the Sons of Maine."

Politically Mr. Herrick is a Republican, and for two years, 1880 and 1881, he was treasurer of the village of Hyde Park. He was president of the Hyde Park Board of Education for two terms, when his office was discontinued on account of the annexation of the village of Hyde Park to the city of Chicago.

On October 28, 1873, he was married to Miss Martha E. Thurston, daughter of Mark Thurston, of Bangor, Maine. The Thurston family is one of the oldest and most respected in New Hampshire, where they have been prominent residents for

more than two hundred years. The couple are blessed with one child, a daughter, named Gertrude T.

Mrs. Herrick is an esteemed lady of refinement; she was educated in the High School of Bangor, Maine, and is possessed of those many charms that are natural to a happy wife and mother.

Such is a brief outline of his life. That he stands well in the community is evidenced by the fact that he is now cashier of one of the largest financial institutions of Chicago, and in which he has filled positions of trust for nearly a quarter of a century. He has always endeavored to treat others as he would have them treat him, and besides enjoying in a high degree the confidence and esteem of both stockholders and patrons of the bank, he is respected as an honorable, upright man by all who know him.

FRANCIS L. WADSWORTH, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

IN our country's earliest history the name of Wadsworth is well known. Among the English immigrants sailing in 1640 in the ship *Lyon*, there landed at Plymouth and settled at Dukesbury, Massachusetts, three brothers, whose descendants are the Wadsworths, of Maine, Connecticut and New York. We all remember General Peleg Wadsworth, to whom was allotted the town of Hiram, Maine, in recognition of his gallant service in the Revolutionary War; Brigadier-General William Wadsworth of the New York militia, who distinguished himself in the assault on Queenstown Heights in the war of 1812, and later, in the civil war, General James S. Wadsworth, one of the heroes who fell in the battle of the Wilderness. Such is the noble record and proud heritage in the family which for twenty years has been so worthily represented in our city in the person of Dr. Francis L. Wadsworth.

Born in Hiram, Oxford county, Maine, June 18, 1833, he was the son of John L. Wadsworth, a farmer and lumberman, and a man of great integrity and strength of character, from whom, doubtless, he derived the sturdy excellence which characterized him. His mother, Mary Benton Wads-

worth, is the daughter of an old and eminent physician of Maine, and from this side, undoubtedly, he inherited something of his taste for medicine.

Out of a family of nine children, four sisters and five brothers (of whom the youngest fell at Gettysburg), there remain but two, a sister and a brother. The former, Bethiah, is the wife of Wm. H. Warren, of Norway, Maine, and the latter, Samuel D., formerly State Senator from Maine, now resides on the old homestead.

Dr. Wadsworth received his early education in the common schools and at the high school of his native town. At sixteen, with a sound basis of practical knowledge, he made a start in life by working as shop-boy in a wholesale and retail tailoring establishment, where he remained until 1857. He then came West "prospecting," traveled extensively, finally becoming associated with an Eastern publishing-house as Western traveling agent. He remained connected with publishing enterprises until 1866, when he settled in Chicago and began to study medicine.

There had always been a secret leaning toward the medical profession, and now, though beginning its study later than is common with

successful physicians, he brought to it all the zest of one who has found his true vocation. In 1867 he entered, and in 1869 graduated from Rush Medical College. After graduation Dr. Wadsworth acted as assistant in the laboratory under the great chemist, Dr. James Van Zandt Blaney, and also assisted Dr. J. W. Freer in a series of very important experiments in investigative physiology phenomena by vivisection, etc. He was also adjunct professor of physiology and histology in Rush Medical College, from 1870 until 1880. In 1880 he assumed the chair of physiology and histology in the Woman's Medical College, serving until 1888, when he was appointed professor of the theory and practice of medicine, which position he held up to the time of his death—1891.

Dr. Wadsworth was physician in charge of St. Joseph's hospital, and a member of the Chicago Medical Society, and, among organizations of a social character, was prominently connected with the Union Club and the Historical Society.

In politics Dr. Wadsworth was always a Republican, having cast his first vote for General John C. Fremont. Nevertheless he preferred principle to party. During the war he was a strong Abolitionist, very active in local politics, and was well acquainted with Garrison, Phillips and John Brown.

Dr. Wadsworth was married in 1868 to Miss Nye, of Richmond, Indiana, who died a few years

later. She was a devoted mother and was of a thoroughly domestic nature.

In 1872 Dr. Wadsworth was married to Miss Sarah Robinson, daughter of Russell Robinson, Esq., of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and descendant of one of the old New England families. The doctor has two sons living, Charles Freer and Frank Russell,

Mrs. Wadsworth is especially devoted to the happiness and comfort of her home, although she is a woman of strong literary tastes, an extensive reader, and possessed of a decided talent for painting. She was interested and always absorbed in the doctor's professional work and welfare, and was to him that rarest and best of gifts, a helpmate.

In speaking of the personal character of Dr. Wadsworth, we can pay no higher tribute to his worth than that contained in the hearty words and disinterested testimony of a contemporaneous and eminent physician: "Dr. Wadsworth is a thoroughly good, reliable, scientific man, who has the confidence of everybody, and attends rich and poor alike. There is but one side to his nature—he cannot be hired to do any wrong, and in short, 'He is an Israelite in whom there is no guile.' He was a painstaking student, and through sheer force of character, industry and ability has he gained wealth, friends and reputation and risen second to no man in the city, and one of the first physicians in Illinois."

GEORGE V. MASSEY,

DOVER, DEL.

THE selection of George V. Massey as a commissioner of the World's Columbian Exposition was not only a commendable, but also a most natural one. Though a comparatively young man, he has had a wide range of experiences and brings to this honorable office, as to all his varied public and private trusts and interests, abilities of a very high order.

He is a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was born in 1841. He became a resident of Delaware in 1848. He received a thorough education, and fitted himself for the legal profession, and in 1862 was admitted to the bar.

During the same year he enlisted in the First Regiment Delaware Volunteers, cavalry, and entered the Union service and served with distinction as first lieutenant, and subsequently was attached to the adjutant-general's department with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He returned to Dover in 1864 and resumed his profession, and from that time to the present (1892) has devoted himself steadily to it, and for many years has held a leading place among the foremost lawyers of the Delaware bar. He is especially noted as a corporation lawyer, and is counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by which, as well as

by other large corporate bodies, his advice and opinions are often sought. Mr. Massey has amassed a handsome fortune and is counted among the wealthy men of his city. He is a man of generous impulses, large-hearted, high-minded and charitable, and contributes liberally to all worthy causes and objects. He is a man of scholarly attainments, is well versed in general literature, and keeps himself in touch with the trend of current thought and events, and withal

is characterized by integrity of purpose and nobility of character. He has taken a commendable part in the politics of his State, and in 1888 rendered efficient service in securing the remarkable Republican victory of that year, and himself lacked but one vote of being elected to the United States Senate. His election to that high office at a future time would be but a fitting recognition of his faithful service and splendid abilities.

WASHINGTON PORTER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

WASHINGTON PORTER, one of the forty-five Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and a member of the Ways and Means Committee, was born in Boone county, Illinois, October 26, 1846. His parents, Thomas W., and Charlotte (Lane) Porter, immigrated from England about 1830, and settled, locating at Buffalo, New York, where the father engaged in merchandising. They came to Illinois in 1838 and bought a farm in Boone county, where they lived until the death of the husband and father, which occurred when he was seventy-nine years of age. Mrs. Porter died at the age of seventy-three. The couple had nine children, six boys and three girls, all of whom are now living excepting F. C., who died July 15, 1885, and Miss Anna, who died some years previous to the demise of her parents.

Washington Porter remained on the farm and went to school until he was sixteen, when he enlisted in Company B, Ninety-fifth Regiment Volunteers, infantry, and served as a private with General Grant in the West. He was in many hard-fought battles; among others, those of Champion Hills and the siege of Vicksburg, and underwent the hardships of the Red River Expedition. He was wounded in the shoulder by a minie-ball at the battle of Guntown, Mississippi, which sent him to the hospital for a month. A furlough of sixty days was then given him, and upon his return he was placed on detached service at Memphis, where he remained until his term expired. In May, 1865, he was mustered out of service and returned to the home farm in Illinois.

The following winter he attended school in Belvidere and then began his successful business career.

He engaged in farming for three years and then purchased a business in Belvidere, which he sold, after conducting it one year, at a handsome profit. Prompted by a spirit of enterprise he went West, prospecting, and upon his return endeavored to organize a colony to locate in Kansas. The people were reluctant to invest in the enterprise and it was abandoned. The wisdom of the movement, as proposed by Mr. Porter, has since been well demonstrated in the fact that the city of Newton now stands where it was proposed to locate the colony.

During this time he and his brother, F. C. Porter, started a California fruit trade. They were the pioneers in this line, shipping the first full car of fruit in 1869, the year of the completion of the transcontinental railroad. This business, which they began with a very small capital, has grown to enormous proportions, supporting branch houses in Omaha, Minneapolis and New York City, besides packing-houses in various towns and cities of California, with a main office in Chicago. The yearly increasing profit of their fruit trade has made them both wealthy. January 1, 1885, the business was incorporated under the name of The Porter Brothers' Company, with Mr. Washington Porter as president, which office he still holds. It is the largest concern of its kind in the United States, if not in the world.

Mr. Porter was one of the most valuable members of the committee sent from Chicago to Washington to urge the advantages and claims of



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the western metropolis as a site for the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. He has the credit of having done the most effective work at that heated contest, and the earnest labor and untiring interest that he showed in advocating their cause will be long remembered by Chicagoans.

An extract from the letter of an eminent man says of him: "He remained at Washington nearly all last winter, at his own expense, in the interest of Chicago. It is impossible to estimate the value of his services in this connection. He did all that any one could do, and was specially fitted for the work in hand."

A prominent officer of the National Commission writes: "It gives me great pleasure to say that from my personal knowledge, Mr. Porter rendered invaluable aid to Chicago in that memorable contest. There were very few men who did as effective service for Chicago as he. A prosperous man, with the suave and pleasant manners which he possesses, is bound to be a power in whatever he undertakes, and I often heard Director-General Davis say last winter in Washington, during the great contest for the location of the World's Fair, that a man like Washington Porter, for good effective service, was worth a dozen ordinary men. For myself, there are very few men whom I know that I regard as highly."

From a fellow-member of the Chicago Committee: "I know Mr. Porter well; he is one of the brightest business men that I have ever met. Public-spirited and well informed, he spent several weeks in Washington during the contest before Congress on the location of the World's Fair. He was earnest and untiring in his advocacy of Chicago, and rendered valuable service. He should be gratefully remembered by Chicago for his efforts in securing the World's Fair."

Another, in speaking of Mr. Porter's efforts, said: "Mr. Porter was called to Washington early in December, and from that date until the final action of Congress, his time and services were freely given to the committee. His large and favorable acquaintance with the senators and members of congress of the Pacific States made his services valuable, and to him more than to any other member of the committee Chicago is indebted for the favorable action and practically unanimous vote of the senators and congressmen of the Pacific Coast. In all the work of the committee in Washington he was at all times zealous and effective, and all his friends in this city thoroughly appreciate his invaluable services."

A well-known and able Congressman writes: "Without detracting one jot from others on the committee to secure the World's Fair, I can say, without fear of contradiction, that the claims of Chicago were presented by no one more ably and zealously than by Mr. Porter. His genial manner, his terse business way of talking, coupled with his great knowledge of the country and his love for Chicago, made many converts. He enlisted me long before the session commenced; his personal friend for years, I made his cause mine. Chicago owes him a debt of gratitude, which I know she will delight to repay. Too much honor cannot be given him."

Mr. Porter has made heavy investments in real estate, and owns some of the choicest and most desirable property in the city.

He is a member of several of the most prominent clubs of the city; he is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. His travels abroad have been very extensive. A charm of manner, together with a world-wide knowledge, make him a man to command the respect of all who know him.

HON. THOMAS M. WALLER,

NEW LONDON, CONN.

THE name of the gentleman who heads this sketch is not only familiar to all of the citizens of his own State, but no man is more widely and favorably known throughout the United States than the Hon. Thomas M. Waller, of Connecticut. He is fifty-two years old, and was born in New

York City. At an early age he removed to New London, Connecticut, where he received his education, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1862. He attained a leading position in his profession in his State; his practice became very extensive in both the State and Federal courts, and

while he is celebrated as a brilliant advocate of great power, he is also very learned in the law, and in the circle of his practice at the bar he is as much admired for his legal acumen as for the remarkable gift of oratory which has given him a world-wide fame.

Mr. Waller was elected Mayor of New London two terms of two years each, and was elected to the State Legislature four times. In 1870 he was made Secretary of State and Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1876, and Governor of the State in 1884, serving two years. He was renominated by his party, receiving a plurality of votes, but the law requiring a majority, his opponent was elected by the Legislature. Mr. Waller ably represented this country as Consul-General

to London under President Cleveland, who, it will be remembered, received Mr. Waller's support in the Chicago convention that nominated President Cleveland, in one of the most effective, eloquent and telling speeches made in that convention. Governor Waller is first vice-president of the World's Columbian Commission, and the ease, dignity and grace with which he presides over the deliberations of that body prove that the selection was wisely made.

He is married, and in politics a Democrat; his star is still rising. At present he is a member of the firm of Waller, Cook & Wagner, 15 Wall street, corporation attorneys. Mr. Cook, his partner, is the author of "Cook on Corporations," a work of acknowledged authority on corporations.

ABRAM M. ROTHSCHILD,

CHICAGO, ILL.

IN the German village of Nordstetten, which the novelist Berthold Auerbach, whose birthplace it was, has glorified with the light of his genius, Abram M. Rothschild was born, in 1853. There he spent his earlier years until 1866, when he came to America, going direct to Davenport, Iowa, where he joined his eldest brother, Emanuel, who had established himself there several years before. At first he worked in his brother's store, and to such good use did he put his energies that in 1867, at the age of seventeen, he was admitted as a partner to the firm, which then became E. Rothschild & Brothers.

During the time he was laying the foundation for his future business career, he was also industriously supplementing the education he received in the little German village from which he had come, by attending the night schools in Davenport. Notwithstanding the difficulties under which he labored, he proved himself an apt and progressive student, and soon succeeded in obtaining a thorough common school education. In 1871, when Chicago lay in ruins, Mr. Rothschild and his brothers, foreseeing clearly the wonderful success to which the Garden City must soon attain, resolved to, and did open a branch of their business here in connection with the one in Davenport. Their confidence in Chicago, partic-

ularly as a manufacturing and business center, grew with their business successes, and accordingly, in 1875, the firm of E. Rothschild & Brothers withdrew altogether from the retail business, and began the manufacture and sale of clothing on an extensive scale. In 1875 Mr. Rothschild left Davenport, and taking up his residence permanently in Chicago, at once devoted himself with characteristic energy and enthusiasm to the development of the business.

The large building on Madison street, near Market, soon became too cramped, and accordingly the firm took a lease of more commodious quarters on Wabash avenue. These, too, soon proved inadequate, and in 1881 the firm moved to its own immense double building at 203 and 205 East Monroe street, where it has continued its successful development. It is not so much of the wonderful growth from a retail business in Davenport to a great jobbing and manufacturing concern doing a business of several million dollars a year, that Mr. Rothschild is, as he has reason to be, so proud, but more of the high financial and commercial standing which his house has attained with the business public, its popularity with its trade competitors and its thousands of customers throughout the country. To this growth Mr. Rothschild has in no small degree



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contributed. His executive capacity, his tireless energy, his remarkable enthusiasm, have placed him in the front rank of the progressive business men of a most progressive city, while his loyalty, his genuineness and his straightforward manliness have made him friends everywhere.

In addition to his partnership in the firm of E. Rothschild & Brothers, Mr. Rothschild has numerous other business interests of magnitude. He organized and is president of the Palace Clothing Company, a corporation which has the leading establishment in Minneapolis, Kansas City and other places. He is also a director and officer in several large local corporations, and on July 13, 1891, he was elected vice-president of the National Bank of the Republic, a new institution, with a capital of a million dollars. In March, 1891, Mr. Rothschild was chosen to occupy a director's chair on the board of the World's Columbian Exposition, and holds important committeeships, to which he brings a mind well stored with valuable information gained by his broad business experience and enriched by extensive travel, both in Europe and America. Mr. Rothschild is a member of the Standard Club

and other social organizations, also of Sinai Congregation and several charitable aid societies.

In December, 1882, Mr. Rothschild was married to Miss Gusta Morris, daughter of Mr. Nelson Morris, one of America's most successful men. The couple are blessed with one child—Melville Nelson Rothschild.

Although Mr. Rothschild is a native of Germany, he is nevertheless distinctively and thoroughly American. In love for this country and its institutions there is no one who exceeds him, and he is devoted in the discharge of his duties as a citizen. Such is the biography of a man who began the struggle for existence with nothing but health, ambition and energy. From them and the honorable principles which have been his guides have come that success which has given him the name of a great merchant. With a reputation for the highest possible integrity, a record of splendid successes, an ample fortune, a large and increasing business, a warm circle of devoted friends, and above all, a happy home, Mr. Rothschild stands, at thirty-eight, a public-spirited citizen worthy of the high place he occupies among the representative men of a great community.

STEPHEN A. REYNOLDS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE gentleman whose name heads this sketch is one of the most prominent of the younger members of the Chicago bar. He is distinguished for his ability to analyze a case, for untiring devotion to his clients' cause, and for a quickness of perception that is unusual. As a speaker he is convincing, ready and not easily surprised, and is noted for clearness of statement and facility of logical and concise expression. Having a high sense of professional honor, he never knowingly misstates a fact or proposition of law, and as a consequence, courts place great reliance upon his arguments. Mr. Reynolds was born July 6, 1849, in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, and is the son of Edward H. and Olive (Bidwell) Reynolds.

Stephen A. removed with his parents in 1856 to Belvidere, Illinois, where he attended the public schools, and in 1868 he entered the University

of Illinois, at Champaign, and was graduated from that institution in 1872. He read law at Belvidere, and was admitted to the bar in 1875.

He was elected a Justice of the Peace in Boone County, Ill., in 1873, holding that office three years. He came to Chicago in 1876, and entered at once into a successful practice of the law. He resides at Jefferson, and in 1883 was elected Village Clerk of that place, which position he held two years. He was elected to the Illinois Legislature in 1886, and served with great credit to himself two terms. He was an industrious member, and was on the Judiciary Committee and also on the committees on Municipal Corporations, Penitentiaries, Drainage, Geology and Science. He was identified with several important measures, and was chiefly instrumental in pushing through the late law on banks and banking. In social life Mr. Reynolds

is genial and companionable, warm in his attachments and firm in his friendships; a gentleman liberal in all his views, and of culture and refinement, a pleasing conversationalist, and always the

life of the social circle, and he can express his views forcibly and elegantly when the occasion requires. He was married May 6, 1876, to Miss Delia Filmore.

HENRY EXALL,

DALLAS, TEX.

THE subject of this sketch was born at Richmond, Virginia, August 30, 1848. His father is Rev. George G. Exall, a Baptist minister, well known in Virginia and the South, who moved from England when but a child. His paternal grandfather was an English astronomer and divine of considerable renown. His mother is Angy E. (Pierce) Exall, daughter of Joseph Pierce, who was a shipbuilder of Philadelphia, and the representative of a family long prominent in naval construction in this country. Both branches of his family have an ancient and honorable lineage that extends to a very early period in American and English history. Mr. Exall's early education, interrupted when he was thirteen years of age by the civil war, was acquired at his father's academy. Two years later his strong Southern sympathies made him a soldier in the cause. He was the boy of his brigade, but his brave and brilliant soldiership marked him even then as the child of destined success. At the battle of Ream's Station his brigade commander presented him with a sword in recognition of his gallant services.

At the close of the war he studied law, but very soon abandoned it for the wider and more active field of commercial life. In 1867 he moved from Virginia to Kentucky, where he engaged in merchandising and the manufacture of woolen goods. In 1869 he was married to Miss Emma Warner, of Owensboro, Kentucky. Three children were born to them, all of whom died when quite young, and in 1875 his wife also died. In 1877 business affairs brought him on a visit to Texas. When he surveyed the great possibilities of the grand State, for whose industrial development he was to do so much, he determined to sever his ties of residence with old Kentucky and become a Texan. He has represented the State of Texas at conventions of cattlemen, bankers'

associations, commercial congresses and expositions and political conventions at many and various times. In 1884 he was one of the representatives of the State in the convention that nominated Mr. Cleveland for the presidency. This same year he was a delegate to the cattlemen's convention which met at St. Louis. He was appointed vice-president for Texas of the Cotton Centennial held at New Orleans in 1885, and this year was also appointed colonel and quartermaster-general of the Texas volunteer troops. In 1887 he was elected vice-president for Texas of the American Bankers' Association, held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This year he assisted in the organization of the North Texas National Bank, of Dallas, of which he is vice-president. He was chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee during the stormy time that prohibition promised to split the Democratic party in twain. In 1889 he was president of the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition, one of the most successful institutions of its character in the country. In all these places he has reflected credit on himself and on his State, and whether in a State or national convention his conspicuous superiority as a man of force, fearlessness and character has made him a figure of attraction and given him a place as the equal of the best of his fellows.

In the discharge of his duties as a representative he displays the enthusiastic interest of a personal champion of a personal friend, and always, whether acting for himself or for others, his task commands his best ability. He is a faithful believer in the future of his State. He has told the story of her undeveloped greatness to the moneyed men of the East and to the traveler from all sections, and has been the means of developing this greatness above and beyond any other. In that development his personal accumulations have approximated a million dollars, a purse that



Henry Spall

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is touched with no sparing hand when the enterprises of his State need encouragement. It may be said with truth, that every dollar of all that fortune that he has made for himself is represented by ten dollars made for the people among whom he lives.

Mr. Exall has just finished the construction of one of the most majestic and costly buildings in the South. During its construction he might have been seen on any day in light conversation with the men who drove the nails and laid the brick, and attending to the details of the work. His mind is so comprehensive that even the smallest particulars do not escape its notice. This mental scope has made Mr. Exall a successful exponent of all the industrial enterprises that he has originated and promoted. In the city of Dallas, where he lives, everybody is his friend. Here, in 1887, he married his second wife, *née* Miss May Dickson, a most attractive and accomplished lady, who makes their home a veritable haven of rest from the many cares of his busy life.

His public expressions are always the embodiment of earnest consideration for the betterment of all alike, and when they contain advice as to a line of action every word is tinged with a heart's sincerity.

Omission of the mention of the tenderness that characterizes the domestic relations of the subject of this sketch, and the filial regard shown his

aged parents, would render it incomplete. Incidents in illustration, without number, might be given by the writer, but it is sufficient to say that it has been, and still is one of his chief pleasures to minister to the every want of the venerable couple who nurtured him in infancy and inspired his youthful heart with high principles and aspirations which have been realized by the force of his own efforts. He is not known as the donor of any conspicuous gift in charity, but he is the quiet distributor of more alms to worthy objects than the average man of twice his wealth. And while in his modesty he prefers to remain the sole repository of the secrets of his own benevolence, it is known to all that no man ever disclosed to him a worthy cause with a request for help that he did not receive a prompt and liberal response.

He has been repeatedly urged by both press and people to allow himself to become a candidate for governor, but he has always declined.

As a Democratic commissioner-at-large for the United States (appointed by President Harrison) to the World's Columbian Exposition, he will bring to bear upon its organization and development rare business abilities, and such as cannot fail to be of great value and assistance to his fellow-commissioners, the people of the United States at large and to the people of Texas in particular.

ROBERT WILKINSON FURNAS,

BROWNVILLE, NEB.

ROBERT WILKINSON FURNAS was born at Troy, in Miami county, Ohio, May 5, 1824. He is of English origin. His great-grandparents were natives of England, while his grandparents, and his father and mother, were born and raised in South Carolina. On both sides he is descended from old Puritan ancestry, being able to trace his descent as far back as 1637 very clearly.

At fourteen years of age, young Furnas was apprenticed to a tin-smith for two years. He then learned the printers' trade at Covington, Kentucky, serving a four years' apprenticeship, one year as "roller boy," one year at the "case," one

"at press," and one as "foreman." Having completed his time, he became the proprietor of a book and job printing concern at Cincinnati, Ohio; then editor and publisher of the *Times*, in his native town. He afterwards became a railroad conductor, and then a railroad express agent.

In 1855 he settled in his present home, and became editor and publisher of the *Nebraska Advertiser*, and from that time until the present has been a prominent figure in the affairs of his State. For four years he was a member of the Council branch of the Territorial legislature. Immediately preceding the war of the rebellion

he was Brigadier General of the State Militia. At the opening of the war he was commissioned by President Lincoln as a Colonel. He rendered valuable services by recruiting and commanding a body of friendly Indians from the Indian Territory. Resigning this command he was appointed by the Governor of Nebraska, Colonel of the Second Regiment Nebraska Cavalry, and served under General Alfred Sully in the Northern Indian campaign up the Missouri river.

At the expiration of this service he was appointed by President Lincoln agent for the Omaha and Winnebago Indians. In 1872 he was elected Governor of Nebraska.

While in the legislature, amongst his other works, he framed and secured the passage of the first educational law in Nebraska. Mr. Furnas has been a member (and has held the secretaryship for over six years) of the State Board of Agriculture from its origin, and was once the president. He built the first school-house in Nebraska, and was President of the first Territorial Educational Convention. He has been secretary and president of the Nebraska Horticultural Society, and has been president of the State Soldiers' Union. He is the present president of the State Historical Society, and was one of the State University Regents, and is

a commissioner at large of the World's Columbian Exposition.

He is a member of the Masonic Order, and has been Grand Master, High Priest, Master of the Grand Council, R. and S. M., Commander of the Grand Commandery, K. T., and Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter, O. E. S., and President of the Grand Council, Order of High Priesthood, all of the State of Nebraska, while he is also Hon. Sov. Gr. Ins. Gen., thirty-third degree, of the Supreme Council, A. and A. S. R., Southern Jurisdiction, Grand Intendant Gen. for Nebraska, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine. In addition to being a member of six local lodges, one of which bears his name, he is also very prominent amongst the Odd Fellows of the State, and has held many offices in that Order.

In politics, originally a Whig, he is now a Republican; while in religious faith he is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Furnas married, in 1845, Miss Mary E. McCornas, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Of eight children born to them three sons and two daughters survive.

Since 1868 Mr. Furnas has been engaged in farming and fruit-raising.

Nebraska has many public-spirited and honored citizens, but none are more widely known, more worthily esteemed, or more ready to serve her interests than he.

FRANCIS J. KENNETT,

CHICAGO, ILL.

FRANCIS J. KENNETT was born in St. Louis, Missouri, December 10, 1847. He is justly proud of his ancestry, being descended from an old and honorable English family. Sir John Kennett came to America in 1642, being obliged to leave England when Cromwell came into power for refusing to renounce allegiance to the King, and swear fealty to the new régime. He was made a prisoner, his estates confiscated and ultimately, being allowed to leave England, he sailed for the Colony of Virginia and settled near Norfolk, the family remaining for many years in the vicinity of Norfolk and on the eastern shore of Maryland, the great-grandfather of Mr. Kennett finally coming West and settling in Kentucky,

near Falmouth, where Luther M. Kennett, his father, was born in 1807. In 1818 his father was appointed a midshipman in the navy, but shortly afterward was thrown from a horse, breaking his arm and sustaining other injuries which made it impossible for him to pass the necessary physical examination, and obliged him to renounce a seafaring life. He afterward studied law in the office of his cousin, General Taylor, and early in 1825 removed to St. Louis, where, in 1842, he married his cousin, Miss Agnes Kennett. His ability, energy and honesty soon won him recognition, and in addition to success in commercial enterprises, he became a member of Congress, was three times elected mayor of St. Louis, was president of the



Francis J. Kennett

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Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroads, a director in several banks, and a man of social prominence. He died in Paris, France, in 1873, at the age of sixty-six, leaving seven sons, the second of whom is the subject of this sketch. The early education of Francis Kennett was conducted by governesses and tutors at his father's country-seat near St. Louis. Later he attended Washington University, St. Louis, and Seton Hall College, New Jersey, and in 1866 he went to Europe and spent several years in travel and study, becoming proficient in French and German, and acquiring a taste for art and literature. In 1874 he married Ella Frances Durand, only daughter of J. M. Durand, Esq., of Chicago, and in 1878 he engaged in business on the Board of Trade. During the first years of his business career he met with serious reverses, but by perseverance, close application and a strict adherence to cautious, conservative methods, he soon overcame all obstacles, and became a prominent figure in the front rank of the shrewd, active business men who have made the Board of Trade of Chicago the greatest and most influential commercial body of its kind in the world. To-day

Mr. Kennett is the senior partner in the large banking and commission house of Kennett, Hopkins & Co., of Chicago and New York, and his name is added to the list of those to whose energy and enterprise Chicago owes her phenomenal prosperity. Modest and retiring in disposition, he has never taken an active part in political or municipal affairs, but has always been a quiet and untiring supporter of men whose reputation and character were calculated to purify public office. He is an unostentatious, though free contributor to charity, and in his family circle and among his intimate friends his hospitality and liberality are proverbial. A marked characteristic is his tender regard for and devotion to his mother, a very highly educated and cultivated lady. His home is embellished with those luxuries and comforts which are the evidences of a refined taste, combined with worldly prosperity, and he is happy in the possession of a devoted wife and five lovely children. Though not a club-man in its broadest sense, Mr. Kennett is a member of the Chicago and Washington Park clubs of Chicago, and of the Manhattan and New York clubs of New York.

AUGUSTUS GEO. BULLOCH,

WORCESTER, MASS.

AUGUSTUS GEO. BULLOCH, Commissioner-at-Large, was born at Enfield, Connecticut, June 2, 1847. Resides now and always resided at Worcester, Massachusetts.

Son of Alexander Hamilton Bulloch and Elvira (Hazard) Bulloch. Alexander Hamilton Bulloch, who died in January, 1882, was one of the best known men in Massachusetts, where he was for many years prominent in literary and political circles. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts for five years, a member of its senate, one of the judges of its court, and finally Governor of Massachusetts in the years 1866, 1867 and 1868. He was tendered the ministry to England by President Hayes, but was obliged to decline it on account of ill health. He received the degree of LL.D. from Amherst and Harvard Colleges. He was, perhaps, the finest orator Massachusetts has produced since Edward

Everett, and his orations and addresses have been collected and published.

Augustus Geo. Bulloch, the subject of this sketch, entered Harvard College in 1864, was graduated in 1868, receiving the degree of A.B. and three years later took the degree of A.M.

After graduation he traveled in Europe for a year, and on his return home, wishing to learn something of practical business, connected himself for a year or so with a banking house. But the natural tendency of his mind, his taste and inclinations was rather towards a study of law and literary and scholastic pursuits. After several years of study he was admitted to the bar of Worcester county. He practiced law for seven years, during most of which time he was associated with Senator Hoar and Judge Nelson of the United District Court, who at that time were practicing in Worcester. In 1883 the Directors of the State Mutual

Life Assurance Company, wishing to develop and enlarge its business, determined to select some young man of acknowledged ability and reputation to be at the head of it, and offered to Mr. Bulloch the presidency and treasurership. The State Mutual is a very old company with large surplus, and the highest reputation for conservatism and strength—one of the most prominent financial institutions of New England. It was not an offer to be declined. Mr. Bulloch accepted it January, 1883, and now holds the offices named. During his administration the assets of the company have more than doubled, and the business of the company is being pushed in all directions in a very profitable manner. It has a large business in the principal cities of the West, notably Chicago. A great many of its investments have been made in Chicago in mortgages on improved business property. Most of these have been placed under Mr. Bulloch's supervision. He has had for many years a large acquaintance among Chicago business men, and is well known also socially. His acquaintance and personal relations thus admirably qualify him to aid in all the work relating to the Exposition. His relations to many of the

members of the Chicago Directory are of an intimate personal character, and they have always had his hearty co-operation and enthusiastic support from the first session of the Commission as they undoubtedly will have until the last.

Mr. Bulloch is a member of various literary societies, among them the American Bar Association, the Archæological Institute of America, the American Antiquarian Society, etc. He is president and treasurer of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, director in several banks, railroads and other business corporations.

He is a Democrat in politics and has been from the first, but has but little time, and perhaps inclination, to take an active part in politics. He is the only Commissioner-at-Large appointed from New England. As chairman of the Committee on Fine Arts Mr. Bulloch has a very important duty to perform in the formation and administration of the Exposition, which his taste and education eminently qualify him to perform.

He married in 1871 Mary Chandler, daughter of Dr. Geo. Chandler of Worcester, and they have three sons, the oldest a student at Harvard College.

HENRY CLAUSSENIUS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

HENRY CLAUSSENIUS, a prominent business man of Chicago, for many years German consul and now Austrian consul, was born on the first of February, 1825, at Eschwege, Electorate of Hessen—since 1868 province of Hesse-Nassau—kingdom of Prussia, and is the son of Anton Wilhelm Claussenius and Maria Louisa, *née* Wagner. His father was a justice of the circuit court at Eschwege and Bischhausen, and died February 5, 1831. His mother was a native of Cassel, and died in 1867. His grandparents were Rev. William Claussenius, of Allendorf, and Christian Wagner, of Cassel, court stationer of the Elector of Hesse and the King of Westphalia.

After the death of his father, which occurred when he was six years old, his mother was supported by a pension, and with him removed to her home in Cassel, where he was educated

at the expense of his near relatives, all of whom were high officials of the government of Hesse. Among them were William Eickenburg, presiding judge of the Court of Appeals and William Becher, privy secretary of the treasury.

After receiving his primary education he attended the Gymnasium and State Seminary, and qualified himself for teaching, to the entire satisfaction of his professors. At the close of his studies he was appointed teacher for Bischhausen, receiving a compensation of about one hundred thalers per annum. Owing to his meagre salary he left this position, and became private instructor and companion of Comte de Viomenil, of Rouen, who desired to learn the German language. With him he traveled through Germany, Italy and France, and on leaving the position, in 1847, established a private school at Bischhausen,



L. Claussenius.

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which he conducted with success till the revolution of 1848.

In March of this year he went to Erfurt; thence to Cassel, seeking in vain for employment, and finally, in 1850, dissatisfied with the political condition of his country, determined to emigrate to the United States of America. Accordingly, on the 13th of June, he took passage on the Bremen sailing-vessel *Agnes*, and, after a trip of sixty-three days, landed in New York with three Prussian thalers in his pocket.

He immediately found work, engaging in various kinds of employment—as paper-hanger and journeyman in an umbrella factory, sign and window-shade painter, and as a carver. Being a good draughtsman, he was quite successful in this last employment.

Knowing something of the English language, and understanding the German and French perfectly, his condition steadily improved, and he never had occasion to repent coming to a republic whose peculiar institutions afford so many chances for the development and advancement of the youth of other countries.

On the 2d of May, 1854, he married Miss Johanna Tilly, at which time he was doing a good paying business, employing five carvers and two apprentices, and clearing from twenty to thirty dollars per week, which then represented much more than at present.

His wife, who died a few years ago, was of a highly respectable family in the former Duchy of Nassau (her father having been a court official, who died early, leaving little means for the education of his three children), and through her acquaintance Mr. Claussenius was introduced to some American families in New York of highest financial and social standing, and also to the former consul-general of Prussia, Saxony, Baden, etc., the Hon. J. W. Schmidt, who was at that time senior partner of one of the oldest German mercantile firms of New York City. Early in 1855, Mr. Schmidt being about to make a visit to Europe, induced Mr. Claussenius to accept a position as private secretary in his consulate office, and give up his carving-shop to his brother George. Upon Mr. Schmidt's return from Europe he appointed Mr. Claussenius chancellor of the consulate-general, which position he occupied until May, 1864, when

he was appointed by the Prussian government consul for Chicago, being recommended for the place by Baron Von Gerolt, the well-known Prussian minister, for many years at Washington; by Baron Edward Von der Heydt (son of the Prussian minister of finance), and by consul-general Schmidt.

Arriving at Chicago he was further appointed consul of Saxony, Mecklenburg, Duchy of Altenburg, the Thuringian Principalities, Schwarzburg, Rudolstaad and Sondershausen, Duchy of Anhalt and Grand Duchy of Baden, etc.

After the war of Prussia against Austria, in 1866, he was appointed consul of the North German Confederation, and after the Franco-German war (1870-71) he was again appointed consul of the German Empire, including Alsace and Lorraine. He has always been very successful in discharging his duties to the satisfaction of the German government, and at the same time carried on a private business of his own, both at New York and Chicago.

In October, 1864, he established with but little capital a passage ticket, foreign exchange and collecting-house in Chicago, based on his own good name and credit. Doing only legitimate transactions on a small scale, his business is not one of the largest of Chicago, but is progressing slowly and surely. The great fire of 1871 swept away his house and office, library, etc., involving a loss to him of eighteen thousand dollars.

The panic of 1873-74 caused many a wealthier house to totter and fall, yet Mr. Claussenius has steadily prospered and rebuilt his private residence, eighty by one hundred feet, on the corner of Cass and Superior streets, where he now resides.

He has six children—Adolph, Edward, George, Henry, Mina and Bismarck, of whom Adolph, Edward and George are in his business.

Since the death of his partner, Robert Schnitzler, in 1873, Mr. Claussenius has been the sole proprietor of the firm of H. Claussenius & Co.

For his official services he has been honored by the respective governments with the following decorations, namely: First, Comthur's cross, first class of the Order of Albrecht the Brave, King of Saxony; second, knight's cross, first class of the Order of Lion of Zaeringin, Grand Duke of Baden; third, knight's cross of the Order of the Ernestinian House, Duke of Altenburg; fourth,

knight's cross, first class of Order of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria.

In social life, in establishing schools, benevolent societies, glee clubs, etc., he has taken an active part. He has been a member of the German Society, of New York, since 1863, also of other musical organizations, including the Liederkranz and the Arion, two of the best known in the United States; member of honor of both societies.

He was one of the founders of the Nineteenth Ward School, and first vice-president of the board of directors; was also one of the founders of the Northeastern Dispensary of New York, of which he was German director and member of financial committee.

Like his own government, his views are anti-slavery, but he has taken no prominent part in American politics.

In 1865, in connection with a few German friends, he organized the old Germania Mænnerchor, of which he was first president, and several times re-elected. He was also, in 1868, president of the grand singer festival of Chicago, which proved such a financial and artistic success. He assisted in forming the German Relief and Aid Society for Emigrants, in order to keep them in the State, being aware that every able-bodied individual is a capital to the State in which he resides. He has several times been president or

vice-president of the Germania Society. In 1870 he was appointed chairman of the central committee for the relief of German soldiers disabled in the Franco-German war, which position he subsequently resigned. He is also director of the German-American Dispensary.

Mr. Claussenius visited his native land in 1875, and was received with great distinction by all the ministers and high-standing counselors at Berlin, Dresden, Munich, etc. Since then he has frequently visited Europe.

He is not a member of any church, but his religion may be defined in his own words—"Honesty toward all men; live and let live."

In the year 1878, when the German government had made Chicago a diplomatic consulate (consul missur), which would not be allowed to do a mercantile business, and obliged the incumbent to be sent to any foreign place, in Australia, Asia, etc., etc., Mr. Claussenius resigned, and became immediately after appointed imperial and royal consul of Austria-Hungary, which office and position he still holds. And here we can say that Mr. Claussenius is in the consular service of the "Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation" thirty-seven years (March 22, 1892). In the same year, 1878, Mr. Claussenius was appointed general Western agent for the North-German Lloyd Steamship Company, of Bremen, which office he still holds.

J. M. W. JONES,

CHICAGO, ILL.

IN this city of marvelous growth, both in wealth and in population, we have no hesitation in saying, that of our representative men four-fifths are our country neighbors. Physical development, power of endurance, indomitable courage, together with intellectual vigor, business instinct and inventive genius, gather into this great center from country homes. Poor, indeed, would be the mental and physical status of the urban population were it not for the constant influx of the agriculturist class. Like many of our best business men, the subject of this sketch, J. M. W. Jones, was born in humble circumstances on a New York farm. His capital in life's start

consisted only of robust health, great energy, indomitable perseverance and sterling honesty. With this capital and a limited education, young Jones started life. To-day he is one of Chicago's most prominent and respected business men.

He was born in 1821 at Hoosac, Rensselaer county, New York, and comes from a family remarkable for longevity—his great-grandmother having lived to the age of one hundred and six years; his grandmother to the age of ninety-seven, and his mother, who is still living, has attained her ninety-fifth year. He was the eldest son of a family of nine children, and received his early education in the district school and from such



John W. Jones

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help as is usual in a country home. His days were those of most country boys willing and able to work. At the age of eighteen he removed to Troy, and for seventeen years was engaged the greater part of that period—either as employé or employer in the book and stationery business. As the proprietor of the Troy Book Store, Mr. Jones was widely known and highly respected. In the moments stolen from his business, he devoted himself diligently to study and succeeded in making up for the loss of a more liberal education in early life. Possessing an excellent memory and an inquiring mind, he will to-day compare favorably with those who have had the advantages of a college course. Having acquired a thorough business training and knowledge, Mr. Jones took Horace Greeley's advice to go west. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, where he determined to commence business. For that purpose he purchased the business of Messrs. Burley & Co., a blank book and stationery firm, 122 Lake street. This house had been established in 1835, before the city had been incorporated. The J. M. W. Jones Company is the lineal descendent of the old house and is, we believe, the oldest and most complete manufacturing firm of the kind in Chicago to-day. For ten years Mr. Jones carried on business with energy and success in the Lake street house, but in 1867 he removed to larger premises to accommodate his increased business. He again enlarged in 1869. The great strain and constant business anxiety began to tell on his health, and in obedience to medical advice and his family's wishes he took a vacation in Europe. Renewed in health and energy, he returned only to work more closely. The fire of 1871 brought disaster to Mr. Jones, as it did to hundreds of others. While the fire was still raging, and although he had lost everything but his real-estate, he secured other premises on Canal street and began again. This is characteristic of the man. Everything swept away, yet his indomitable courage was apparent. His credit was then as good as it is now, but in the panic of 1873 he allowed most of his real estate to go, that his credit might remain untarnished. His business reputation and honorable methods brought him safely through this crisis to which so many succumbed. We next find him at Nos. 104 and 106 Madison street with a larger business than

ever. The difficulties that overwhelmed other men only made him more energetic, earnest and successful. In 1879 he removed to the corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, where he applied himself unsparingly to his increasing business.

Three years ago, Mr. Jones found that it would be greatly to the advantage of the company to have suitable premises of their own, specially built for the business. True to the business instinct which guided him, he again moved south, this time to Sherman street, near the New Board of Trade building. Every business man knows that the city's center of traffic has been and is steadily tending southward. It was Lake street, then Randolph Street, and now it is Madison street. There is no doubt that Van Buren street and even Harrison street will have their day. It is noticeable that every location made by Mr. Jones has been in the line and in anticipation of the city's change of traffic. Mr. Jones has built commodious premises with one hundred feet front by ninety-four feet deep and six stories high, and now occupies them in this rapidly improving thoroughfare. This is, we believe, one of the many proofs Mr. Jones has given of business foresight and sagacity. Quiet, unassuming and courteous, he makes friends of all with whom he comes in contact. Firm in the discharge of his duty, experienced in financial transactions, and safe in his investments, he is an acknowledged authority in the business world. During his long residence in Chicago he has proved himself to be a man of keen business insight, scrupulously honorable and of unblemished integrity. With a record unsullied and above reproach from the time he left his humble parents' farm in New York to the present, when he holds the responsible position of head of the oldest business firm of this city, J. M. W. Jones stands forth the type and the embodiment of the kindly, generous and unostentatious self-made man.

Mr. Jones takes an intelligent interest in politics. He has very strong convictions, but takes no active part in political struggles. He is an earnest and uncompromising free-trader, and holds the tariff to be a tax and an unjust one—a discrimination in favor of the wealthy corporations against the masses of the people. He has never held any political office, and desires none. His political work consists of recording his vote for

the party that agrees with his political principles. While holding strong opinions of his own, he is tolerant and liberal in his treatment of others.

In 1859, Mr. Jones married Harriet, second daughter of George W. Snow, Esq., one of Chicago's oldest and most respected citizens. They have had six children—only three, one boy and two girls, are now living. In the love and affection of the family circle Mr. Jones finds his only happiness. To surround his wife and family with every comfort and luxury is his constant endeavor and his greatest pleasure. His residence is on Dearborn avenue on the North Side of the city.

The rule is universal: That trouble, affliction and death will visit every home. Mr. Jones has learned that however successful in business, however happy in the family circle, the rule is without exception.

"Into each life some rain must fall:
Some days must be dark and dreary."

His son, Warren Snow, born in 1861, a young man of great ability and of brilliant acquirements,

died when just entering into manhood, at the early age of twenty-seven years. Another son, Robert Lindell, born in 1868, highly educated, and with a gentle, loving nature, died when only twenty-two years old.

The office of loving parents, to watch and tend from infancy to manhood, the growth of the young mind as it opens into all the beauty and strength of mature development, affords one of the greatest of parental pleasures. When by an inscrutable decree, they lose by death the loved ones, to whom they looked forward in later years as a joy and a solace they suffer the bitterest of parental sorrows. To see the fine physical form and robust health—the hope of the father and the idol of the mother—cut down in early life wrings the parental heart with anguish. To them there remains but the memory of the loved ones; their loving, generous and kindly nature is ever present to the afflicted family; the favorite book, the vacant chair and the few last words are held in reverence. They bow in submission and they suffer in silence. *Mors janua vitæ.*

D. HARRY HAMMER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

D. HARRY HAMMER was born at Springfield, Illinois, December 23, 1840, and is the son of John and Eliza (Witmer) Hammer. His parents came to Chicago, Illinois, in 1837, the father having formerly been a merchant and manufacturer at Hagerstown, Maryland. The mother was a native of Maryland, and a daughter of Mr. John Witmer, a soldier of the war of 1812. In 1842, while Harry was yet a mere child, the family removed to the vicinity of Chicago, where his boyhood days were spent in attending the district schools. He applied himself to his studies with unremitting energy, and even then showed those brilliant qualities which have characterized his life and helped him to achieve the high position which he now occupies. He also, during his boyhood, acquired a thorough knowledge of the saddlery and harness trade. He taught school during the winters.

At the age of seventeen he began a course of study in the Rock River Seminary at Mount

Morris, Illinois. After graduating from that institution, he determined to devote himself to the legal profession, and accordingly entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1865. He afterwards spent some time traveling through the Western and Northern States, and finally began the practice of his profession at St. Louis, Missouri. Owing to the unsettled state of affairs after the close of the war, he abandoned the law for a time and worked at his trade, continuing thus employed until the following year, when he left St. Louis by reason of the cholera epidemic. He soon afterward became acquainted with Mr. Benjamin F. Taylor, of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, who was lecturing through the West, and, following his advice, removed to Chicago and resumed his profession. The move was a most happy one. Entering, with all the vigor of his young manhood, into the work of his profession, with a determination to succeed,



Dr. Harry Hammer,

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he soon made a name at the Chicago bar, and built up an extensive and lucrative practice.

In 1879 Mr. Hammer was appointed by Gov. Shelby M. Cullom a Justice of the Peace of the city of Chicago for a term of four years, and in 1883 he was reappointed by Gov. John M. Hamilton for another term. The office was one for which he was well qualified, both by reason of his judicial mind and his practical knowledge of the law, to which, with his great popularity, may be attributed his almost unparalleled success, he having, during his term of service, disposed of about four thousand cases each year. Aside from his professional duties, Mr. Hammer has always kept himself well posted on matters of public interest, and besides being a most able and successful lawyer he is an enterprising and public-spirited man. Being a gentleman of cultivated tastes and fine literary attainments, he has always taken an active part in all movements tending to advance the interest of art and literary culture. His private library, comprising some five thousand volumes, is one of the finest and best-selected collections of books in the city of Chicago.

In 1890 Mr. Hammer made an extensive trip abroad with his family, and visited the countries of Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, France and Bavaria, and witnessed the passion play at Ober-Ammergau. In 1891 he extended his trip through England, Scotland, Wales, Ire-

land, Italy and Spain, Norway, Sweden, Russia and Egypt, thus adding much knowledge to his already well-informed mind.

In political sentiment Mr. Hammer is and always has been a staunch Republican. He served in the Common Council as an alderman from the Fourth Ward in 1887 and 1888, with credit to himself and the city alike, and is at present (1892) a Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook county.

Mr. Hammer married Mrs. Emma L. Carpenter, of Athens, Ohio, June 4, 1874. They have one child, Miss Hazel Harry Hammer, born July 4, 1881.

Mr. Hammer is in the very prime of life, endowed with a healthy constitution; he is a man of fine presence, and a highly interesting talker. His official life has brought him into intimate contact with many of the most prominent and notable men of this and other countries. Having accumulated an ample fortune, he lives in the enjoyment of all the comforts of a happy and cheerful home.

He is an active member of Chevalier Bayard Commandery, Knights Templar, Oriental Consistory, Medina Temple, Foresters, Royal Arcanum, and other societies; also a member of the Calumet, Union League and Washington Park clubs of Chicago, and president of the Veteran Union League, and member of the Old Settlers' Association of Cook county.

NOAH E. GARY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this article is a native of Illinois. He was born September 8, 1844, in Du Page county and is the eldest son of the late Erastus Gary, an old-time citizen of Wheaton, who came to Illinois, in 1832, from Pomfret, Windham county, Connecticut.

He was of the Pilgrim Fathers' stock, his ancestors having settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1831. Noah E. received his education in the public schools and Wheaton College.

In 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry Volunteers. This regiment was on detached duty until the spring of

1864, when it was attached to the Twentieth Army Corps under General Hooker, and with him advanced on Atlanta. At Resaca Mr. Gary was severely wounded in four places and sent to Nashville to the hospital, and was mustered out of service as a sergeant, November 1, 1864, but could not walk without crutches until the following spring. He then returned to Wheaton and engaged in business pursuits and teaching school until the spring of 1868, in the meantime employing his leisure hours in the study of the law. He then entered the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of Cook county, serving there as chief dep-

uty for the greater part of the time until October, 1872. He then commenced the practice of the law with E. H. Gary, his brother.

In 1870 Hon. Hiram H. Cody retired from the bench, and was admitted a partner in the firm under the style of Gary, Cody & Gary, which continued until 1887. Mr. Gary remained in partnership with his brother until January, 1890, since which time he has practiced law without a partner. While in partnership with E. H. Gary and Judge Cody, he paid particular attention to the examination of abstracts and chancery practice. In the years 1879-1880 he was president of the town council of Wheaton, and in 1870 was appointed master in chancery of Du Page county, which office he still holds.

He is a member and secretary of the Board of Education in Wheaton, and takes much interest in the public schools of that city.

Mr. Gary's practice has made him familiar with real-estate values, and he is a large holder of real estate in both Cook and Du Page counties.

In 1865 Mr. Gary married Ella M. Guild, of Aurora. She died in 1870. In 1873 he married Caroline H. Wheat, of Wheaton. There are surviving two children by the first marriage, Carleton N., a lawyer in good practice in Chicago, and Ella Ethelle, just finishing at Northwestern University. By his second marriage Mr. Gary has three daughters—Anna Louisa, Dora Bernice and Ava Grace. All of these children are the comfort of their parents.

The author of this sketch was forbidden to write any word eulogistic of Mr. Gary, whose pride seems to be confined to his ancestry and his descendants. He is the sixth descendant of his ancestors who settled in Roxbury, and knows the genealogy of his family better than any other Gary of his acquaintance.

Mr. Gary is the commander of E. S. Kelly Post, 513, G. A. R., Department of Illinois, and is secretary of the First Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, of which Gen. Benj. Harrison is president.

HENRY J. REYNOLDS, M. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE successful man is he who chooses his life-work with reference to his native abilities and tastes. The men who fail in their callings are not men without ability—often they are men of brilliant genius—but they are those who have turned the current of their life-force into a wrong channel.

The subject of this sketch has been eminently successful and to-day stands high among the medical practitioners of Chicago. The son of James and Sarah (Wilkinson) Reynolds, he was born in Meaford, Ontario, April 26, 1852. Both his parents were natives of Dublin, Ireland. His father was a successful farmer, and it was on the family homestead that young Reynolds spent his early years. Receiving his primary education in the district schools, he subsequently completed it at Toronto University. In 1871 he commenced the study of medicine in the Toronto School of Medicine. Four years later he was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New

York, and was awarded the "Mott" prize against more than five hundred competitors—many of them old practitioners. He had an elder brother, who was a professor in Detroit Medical College and his preceptor and to whose early training he owes much of his present success. He also has a younger brother, Dr. Arthur R. Reynolds, who is in practice in Chicago, while another brother, Edwin R. Reynolds, is a barrister in Toronto, Canada, where his parents have for many years past resided.

Dr. Reynolds practiced in Michigan for ten years, and there, while not yet thirty, he was vice-president of the Northeastern District Medical Society and vice-president of the Michigan State Sanitary Association.

In 1883 Dr. Reynolds settled in Chicago, where he has since occupied a prominent position. He has succeeded in building up a fine practice, and in adding to an already high reputation. This is an age of specialists. The learned professions of

to-day differ in many respects from those of former times and this is perhaps more especially true in our great cities. Time was when the lawyer and physician found it necessary to practice all branches of their profession; to-day, however, all this is changed. By following some special branch and applying all their energies better results are obtained, and the ultimate reputation gained much more valuable and lasting.

Dr. Reynolds' specialty is probably that of skin diseases and diseases of the genito-urinary organs, and in these particular branches of the profession he has perhaps few equals. He was one of the founders and formerly professor of skin diseases of the Chicago Polyclinic. He is professor of skin diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and has been elected at various times to many other positions of responsibility in the medical profession. He is at present (1892) a member of the Chicago Medical Society, Illinois State Medical Society, American Medical Association, International Medical Congress, and is also an honorary member of the Northeastern District Medical Society of Michigan.

Prominent as a contributor to medical journals, he is also an author of wide reputation, whose treatises on skin diseases and kindred ailments are accepted

as authorities not only in this country, but also in Europe. Among those already published are: "Synovitis of Knee-Joint;" "Puerperal Fever;" "Puerperal Eclampsia;" "The After-Treatment in Tracheotomy Cases;" "The Treatment of Eczema;" "A New Method of Producing Local Anæsthesia of the Skin;" "A New Method in the Treatment of the Vegetable Parasitic Diseases of the Scalp;" "Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra;" "On the Etiology of Urethral Inflammation;" "The Treatment of Pruritus," while his public lectures include those of Acne, Psoriasis, Lupus, Vitiligo, Favus, Lichen Ruber, Sycosis, Parasitic Sycosis, Syphilis, Elastic Skin and many others.

Dr. Reynolds is a member of La Salle Club, a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of Oriental Consistory, S. P. and R. S., and Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T.

In politics he is a Democrat.

Dr. Reynolds' success is largely attributable to the fact that, in his profession, he is thoroughly at home. A man of liberal views, his actions have been governed by the strictest integrity, and by his open and fair dealing he has drawn around him a host of admiring acquaintances and many true, personal friends.

JOSEPH DONNERSBERGER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOSEPH DONNERSBERGER, President of the South Park Board of Commissioners, and one of the leading real-estate dealers of Chicago, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1843. He obtained his school education and also his earlier business training in that city; his first experience in the real-estate business, in which he has continued all of his life, was as clerk in the office of Samuel A. Sargent & Co., in his native place. He occupied a position of trust with this firm for four years, but in 1868, the firm retiring from business, he was compelled to seek a new field, and removed to the West. His first real-estate venture in the West was in lands on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, and becoming acquainted with Mr. Adam Smith, he was induced by him to settle in Chicago, whither he

removed in 1870, and immediately entered into business relations with Mr. Smith, who soon after began making improvements at Brighton Park, forming the Brighton Cotton Mill Company in 1871. Mr. Donnersberger was one of the investors in the enterprise, and he disposed of much of the property that had been sub-divided into lots, in such a manner as to be advantageous both to himself and fellow investors, and has handled most of the property sold in Brighton Park.

Mr. Donnersberger has been in the real-estate business continuously since 1864, and since 1875 has conducted his business in his own name. His transactions, however, have not been confined to that section, he having handled other large tracts of property in the south and west divisions of Chicago. He has also had charge of the purchase

of rights of way for several leading railroads in Chicago.

In 1873, Mr. Donnersberger was elected collector of the town of Cicero, and in 1874 was further honored by being chosen assessor of that town. In 1874 he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Cicero, and was re-elected in 1880, and served as president of the Board for seven years. In 1881, he was elected a member of the Cook County Board of Commissioners, and on December 3, 1883, was elected its president. In 1886, several vacancies occurred in the Board on account of the indictment and conviction of the "boodle" commissioners, and there was a public demand that these vacancies should be filled by men of undoubted honesty and integrity. Mr. Donnersberger was selected as one, and was appointed to fill the unexpired term of J. J. McCarthy.

On April 30, 1889, Mr. Donnersberger was appointed by the Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County to the position of South Park Com-

missioner, the other members of the Board being Messrs. John B. Sherman, Wm. Best, Martin J. Russell and Jas. W. Ellsworth. At the last election for officers of this Board, Mr. Donnersberger was elected president. He has always been prominent in any enterprise he ever became interested in, as he is a hard and persistent worker. He is a prominent member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, a director in the Northwestern Horse-shoe Nail Company of Chicago, and President of the Chicago Glass Manufacturing Company. On December 27, 1863, he was married to Miss Wilhelmena HonKomp, at Cincinnati, Ohio; they are blessed with eight children, by name, Eva, Emma, Anthony, Mary, George, Aggie, Gertrude and Frank.

Such is an outline of his biography; it is that of one who has always tried to do by others as he would be done by, and who has filled the offices with which he has been honored in such a manner as to merit the confidence of all.

LEWIS L. COBURN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

LEWIS L. COBURN was born at East Montpelier, Vermont, November 2, 1834, being the youngest of five children of Larned and Lovisa (Allen) Coburn. His father was a man of great activity, and owned one of the largest estates in Central Vermont. His prominence was more than local, and he was held in high esteem. At different periods a representative in the State legislature, he also held various offices in his town and county with honor to himself and lasting good to his constituents.

Our subject's paternal grandparents hailed originally from Massachusetts, removing at an early day to Washington county, Vermont. His maternal ancestors were early settlers in East Montpelier, and much esteemed by the community in which they lived.

Lewis worked on the farm in summer, and attended school during the winter months. At the age of fifteen he entered Morrisville Academy, afterwards that of Northfield, and subsequently that at Barre, Vermont, studying during the spring and fall terms, and teaching school during

the winter months and working on the farm summers. His reputation as a teacher was more than local, and he was employed to teach the largest and most difficult schools to manage in that part of the State. Having completed his preparatory course at Barre, in the summer of 1855, he entered the University of Vermont, from which, four years later, he was graduated with mathematical honors and the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having decided to enter the legal profession, his studies while at the university were directed to this end, while during vacations he read law in the offices of Roberts and Chittenden, at Burlington, Vermont, and, on leaving the university, entered the office of Hon. T. P. Redfield, at Montpelier, for a short time. He entered Harvard Law School, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was graduated therefrom in 1861. Subsequently passing the necessary examination, he was admitted to practice in all the Courts of Massachusetts.

In February, 1861, he settled in Chicago. In other and older cities, several lawyers had won



W. L. G. A. G.

Lewis L. Ledburn

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success by adopting patent law as their specialty, and Mr. Coburn decided to devote himself to this branch of practice, and was the first lawyer in Chicago who made this branch a special study. With the opening of the War of the Rebellion about this time, inventions multiplied to supply machinery to do the work of those called from home to serve their country. Inventions were numerous, the results often complicated, requiring the services of those well versed in the laws relating to patents.

Successful from the commencement, Mr. Coburn's business rapidly assumed large proportions, and in November, 1861, he took as his partner an old college friend and classmate, Mr. William E. Marrs, of the Vermont bar. The business continuing to grow, it at length assumed such proportions that it extended to the United States Courts of nearly all the Western States. In the summer of 1862, Mr. Coburn visited his parents. It so happened that a brigade of nine-months' men were then being enlisted in Vermont, one of the companies of which was being raised in East Montpelier and adjoining towns. Unanimously elected as the captain of this company, although his business interests were large and responsible, he did not hesitate; his duty to his country was urgent, and he accepted the position, leaving his partner to conduct the business meanwhile. As captain of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, he was in the front line at the battle of Gettysburg, in General Stannard's brigade, and led his company on a charge by which one of the batteries captured by the rebels was retaken. He was the first to reach two of the cannon. Amongst others who surrendered to him personally was Major Moore, of a Florida regiment, and a captain and lieutenant of a Mississippi regiment, whose swords and pistols he was permitted to keep.

On being mustered out of service he immediately returned to Chicago and the practice of his profession. His partner dying in 1868, Mr. Coburn was left alone with an enormous practice in the United States Courts. His constitution, however, was such that with the aid of a corps of clerks he was enabled to keep up and even increase an already extensive business. In 1875 he was joined by Hon. John M. Thacher, also an old classmate, and who for ten years had been in

the United States Patent Office, holding, when he resigned to join Mr. Coburn, a commissionership.

Mr. Coburn has a clear knowledge of mechanism, and readily grasps the principle of an invention, and his great experience and diligent study of all questions bearing upon inventions is such that the inventor who places a case in his hands finds his work greatly facilitated, while at the same time he obtains the advice and counsel of an attorney whose authority on such matters is incontrovertible. To state this is but doing Mr. Coburn justice, for his eminence in this particular branch of the law, is an admitted fact.

He has been connected as attorney with several of the most important patent litigations that have occurred in Chicago, among them being the Irwin tubular lantern patent suits, the barbed-wire suits, the beef-canning suits, and many others. The practice of his firm is one of the largest and most lucrative in the West.

He was married June 23, 1880, to Miss Annie S. Swan, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Shaler, in Brooklyn, New York.

Always a firm believer in Chicago's future greatness, even in its darkest and most critical periods, he has made considerable investments in real estate, and to-day reaps the reward of his sagacity, while he has lived to see the city of his adoption become the second in population in the Union—a city whose phenomenal growth has been the surprise and admiration of the civilized world. He has been closely identified with many of the important material interests, both politically and financially, of Chicago. When her finances were at a low ebb, he inaugurated the movement which led to a change in the South Town and City governments, and presided at the first public meeting. Not confining his interests, however, to municipal affairs, he has been, with others, the originator of several charitable and benevolent institutions, notably the Christian Union—now the Chicago Athenæum—also the Vermont Association of the State of Illinois, in the latter of which he has taken great interest, having been one of its most active supporters and officers from its inauguration, and at one period its president. He was also the first president of the Union League Club.

Frequently urged to become a candidate for political offices, he has hitherto uniformly de-

clined. He was proposed as a candidate for the State Senate, and almost unanimously indorsed by the press of Chicago, and by his many friends, as a candidate for the United State Congress to represent the First District of Illinois, but his business and other interests are so great, and the demands upon his time so many, that he has felt himself justified in declining these offers, honorable and flattering as they undoubtedly were.

A man of great natural ability, his success in his profession has been uniform and rapid, and,

as has been truly remarked, after all that may be done for a man in the way of giving him early opportunities for obtaining the acquirements which are sought in the schools and in books, he must essentially formulate, determine and give shape to his own character, and this is what Lewis L. Coburn has done. He has persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose, and gained a most satisfactory reward. His life is exemplary in all respects, and he has the esteem of his friends and the confidence of those who have business relations with him.

ELIAS F. GOBEL,

CHICAGO, ILL.

ELIAS F. GOBEL was born in Morris county, New Jersey, on July 1, 1834, and is a son of Robert and Margaret (Martin) Gobel. His father was a farmer and also a carpenter, and worked at his trade when not engaged on the farm. Mr. Gobel had the misfortune to lose his mother when a child a little more than a year old; she dying August 30, 1835. In 1844 his father removed to the West, and located at Elgin, Illinois, where he died in 1850.

Elias received a common-school education in the public schools of Elgin, attending school until he was old enough to take care of himself. He then learned the mason's trade, and not only became a skillful workman in that line, but also by careful study and hard work, became thoroughly versed in the various branches and details of building. After serving three years as an apprentice, he was employed by the old Galena Railroad Company, now the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, as superintendent of construction of nearly all of the arch bridges on the line between Chicago and Freeport, and made for himself a splendid reputation.

His next great work was the construction of the approaches and piers for the second bridge that spanned the Mississippi River; it was at Clinton, Iowa. He also erected the stone shops at the same place. The successful completion of this great work placed Mr. Gobel in the front rank of contractors in mason work. At that time, 1861, he was also superintendent of construction

for the Iowa division of the same railroad and remained in the employ of that company until 1865, when he engaged in the mercantile business for two years.

Commercial life, however, was not suited to his taste, and closing out his business in 1867, he removed with his family to Chicago, where he has since made his home, and at once entered the employ of the city as inspector and superintendent of masonry. In 1868 he superintended the construction of the Washington street tunnel and two years later, the La Salle street tunnel. This work being completed in August, a short time previous to the great fire of 1871, he commenced business on his own account, as a general contractor and builder, and many monuments of his work may be seen in every part of Chicago. His first contract was on the Clark street bridge, where his derricks and all his tools burned in the great fire. After that calamity he rebuilt the masonry work for all the bridges on the river, excepting one or two. He also rebuilt for the city a great many of the police stations, engine-houses, also viaducts and other public buildings; among these were the West Side Water Works, the Fullerton Avenue and South Branch Pumping Works, the lake crib (a marvel of masonry), the Administration building, Cook County Hospital, the Polk, Lake and Twelfth street viaducts, the Merchants' building, the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, the Women and Children's Hospital, McCoy's European Hotel, and scores of other



E. H. Mott

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buildings of more or less prominence in other cities. He built the new State House at Indianapolis, and many fine government buildings in different parts of the country. His last great building, that is now in process of construction, is the new Post-office and Custom-house, at Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Gobel is a director in the Pioneer Fire-Proof Construction Company, also the Peerless Brick Company, at Ottawa, Illinois, and owns large interests in other prominent corporations.

He is a member of the Union League Club, is a Mason in good standing, and belongs to Fort Dearborn Lodge of I. O. O. F.

In religious matters he is a member, with his family, of the People's Church, Dr. H. W. Thomas, pastor, and is liberal in his religious views. In politics he is a Democrat, adhering to his party lines in general politics; in local matters he supports the man whom he deems best suited to fill the office, regardless of party. He is also a

member of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange and Master Mason's Association.

Mr. Gobel was married in 1856 and has four children, Estella G., Harry E., Hattie M. and Charley G.

Mr. Gobel is of medium height, fair complexion, of robust build, and commanding presence; he is liberal and generous without ostentation, and a man of noble qualities of heart and mind. He gives liberally to all charitable and benevolent institutions, while his private charities are great; having for many years a large number of men in his employ, he has been kind, courteous and liberal with them, and has their fullest confidence and esteem.

Mr. Gobel is widely known, highly appreciated by the business public as a man of sterling character, honest, and honorable in all his dealings with his fellow-men. By his energy, perseverance, and fine business ability he has been enabled to accumulate an ample fortune.

FELIX KAHN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

FELIX KAHN is one of Chicago's enterprising and thrifty business men whose success is the result of his own effort. Beginning life with no capital other than his native abilities, he has risen step by step to a place of prominence and influence, and it may justly be said of him, "He is the architect of his own fortunes."

A native of Duensbach, Wuerttemberg, Germany, he was born on November 28, 1843, the son of Jacob and Yetta (Steiner) Kahn. His father, who was a prosperous merchant at Wolpertshansen, Germany, lived to an advanced age and died in 1887. His mother is still living in Germany (1892). Felix attended the schools of his native place until his fourteenth year and then spent three years as a clerk in his father's store. In 1860 he immigrated to the United States, and went direct to Lacon, Illinois, and for two years was a clerk in the store of his older brother, Louis, who had settled there some years before. In 1862, he went to Mattoon, Illinois, and filled a similar position in the store of other brothers for two years, the last year (being then

of age) having an interest in the business. Returning to Lacon in 1864, he became a partner with his uncle, Henry Steiner, and himself conducted the business, his uncle removing to Chicago, till 1867, when he purchased his uncle's interest and carried on the business in his own name until 1871.

During the next six years he was a partner with his two brothers at Mattoon. During that time, on May 7, 1875, his brother Moses was lost at sea while en route to the old country, and in 1877 he bought the entire business and conducted it in his own name, and also another store which he had opened, until 1881. He then sold one of the stores and continued the other. During all these years Mr. Kahn had been schooling himself to correct business principles and habits, and had established a reputation wherever known, as an energetic, thorough-going business manager, prompt, reliable and self-reliant. His progress had been steady, and each year showed a satisfactory increase of capital, and he now felt that he must have wider scope for the

exercise of his abilities and employment. It was with a purpose of gratifying his laudable ambition that he closed out his business at Mattoon in 1882, and became the head of the well-known firm of Kahn, Schoenbrun & Company, manufacturers of fine clothing.

Their establishment is located at the southeast corner of Market and Adams streets, Chicago, and is one of the largest and best-equipped, not only in Chicago, but also in the entire West. During the decade that Mr. Kahn has resided in Chicago, he has taken high rank among commercial men and is a recognized leader in his class. As a financier he excels; cautious and careful in his investments, conservative in his judgments, his counsels are sought and his opinions carry conviction. He stands high, not alone in the business world, but also socially, and counts among his friends and associates many of Chicago's most elegant, refined and substantial citizens.

He has been a member of the Masonic Order for many years, and is also connected with the Standard Club, one of the most highly cultivated social organizations of Chicago. He is also a member of Sinai Congregation, and in religion, as in other

matters, entertains liberal views. He is especially tolerant of the opinions of those who honestly differ with him, and in all his intercourse and dealings with others, is charitable and just. As a rule he affiliates with the Democratic party in political affairs, but is not bound by the party ties, and in this, as in everything else, chooses to exercise his own judgment, and what he esteems the right and duty of every true citizen; votes for the candidate best fitted for the office without regard to what party he belongs to.

Mr. Kahn was married October 7, 1877, to Miss Carrie Kaufman, a daughter of Louis Kaufman, of Greenville, Illinois. They have four children, viz., Louis and Moses, who are twins, and Harry and Ella, and it is in his cheerful home, surrounded by his bright, happy family, that Mr. Kahn finds his highest enjoyment. He is a man of quick perception and keen observation and in his wide travels in this country and on the Continent he has acquired a vast amount of varied and useful information.

His personal and social qualities are of a high order, rendering him an agreeable companion and a true friend.

DAVID G. HAMILTON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

DAVID GILBERT HAMILTON is pre-eminently a Chicago man. He comes of a sturdy race, and is the son of Polumus D. and Cynthia (Holmes) Hamilton. His father was a native of Wales, in Erie county, New York, and in 1834, while yet a single man, settled in Chicago. He was a carpenter by occupation, and plied his trade with other pioneer builders of that city, "not despising the day of small things." In 1836 he returned to his native place where, on May 12 of the following year he was married. He at once returned to Chicago, and was there joined by his young wife and his father's family on August 11, 1838. He was a skillful workman, and there were constantly increasing demands in the aspiring young city for his services. Besides constructing buildings, he employed his handicraft to supply the needs of navigation, and built the first vessel launched on Lake Mich-

igan, at Chicago. He had a genius for meeting new demands, and became one of the leading builders in the city. He died at Chicago in 1891. His wife's decease occurred in 1872.

Our subject's grandfather, David Hamilton, was a native of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, whence he went, when a boy, to Massachusetts. He subsequently resided in Cayuga county, New York, and during the exciting times attending the settlement of the "Holland Purchase," he located in Erie county, where Polumus D. was born. Both he and our subject's maternal grandfather came of patriotic, revolutionary stock, and both were engaged in the war with England in 1812.

David G. was born in Chicago on January 10, 1842, in a house located on the premises now known as No. 126 South Clark street, where, afterwards, for many years he had his place of business. The virgin mud in front of his father's



D. G. Hamilton.

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door, at that date, would have rivalled that of many unpretentious Illinois towns. Beginning life in the very heart of the city, David felt its great pulsations with his first knowledge of the world. His education was begun in private schools, and upon arriving at mature boyhood, he entered the Chicago High School, from which he was graduated in 1862, prepared to enter college. In September, 1862, he entered the Freshman Class of Asbury University, since changed to De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and was graduated in 1865. He received the degree of A. M. in due course. Returning to Chicago, he began the study of law, in the Law Department of the University of Chicago in 1866, and was graduated in 1867. He was afterwards president of the Board of Trustees of this University. During all these early years of study he spent his vacations with his father, and he not only mastered the carpenter's trade, but also the methods of systematic business in conducting large enterprises—a training as important, and practical, and useful for his future success, as much of that which he obtained from the curriculum of the schools. His proficiency and skill led to business association with his father before completing his studies, and together they carried out many important building enterprises.

Following his graduation in 1867, he opened a law office on the very spot where he was born (126 South Clark street), and continued there for nearly twenty years. His office was destroyed in the great fire of 1871, but he returned to the same location a few months later, on the completion of a new building. In his law practice Mr. Hamilton's specialty was the examination of titles and managing estates and trusts, a branch of business for which his careful and exact business training pre-eminently fitted him. In 1868 Mr. Hamilton coupled with his law practice the business of mortgage investments, and was joined by Mr. R. K. Swift in this department, under the firm name of D. G. Hamilton and Co. This partnership was dissolved in 1871, and Mr. Hamilton has since continued the same business, removing his office in 1885 to its present location, 94 Washington street.

In 1880 he became president, in the nature of a receiver, of the Anglo-American Land and Claim Association, a corporation organized for coloni-

zation of lands in Texas, and also for the construction of railroads in that state. It had partially completed a line of railway there, which subsequently became a part of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system. After successfully closing up the affairs of the association, he gave his undivided attention to matters in Chicago.

In 1885 he became identified with the street railway interests of Chicago, and has taken an active part in their management, having been a director in the Chicago City Railway for four years. He is now (1892) president of the board of directors of five of the leading street railway companies of St. Louis, as well as manager of other industries employing a large force of men and millions of capital. Although he has applied himself closely to study and business ever since his boyhood, Mr. Hamilton early learned that "it is not all of life to live" even in the mighty whirl of Chicago business. A wise and pious mother early took him to the First Methodist Church Sunday-school (close by his birthplace). The Bible truths were accepted by his keen intelligence, and loved for the sake of the truth and of humanity as he grew to maturity. The same devotion as to study and business was given to Sunday-school work, and he became active in pushing the missionary enterprise into the suburbs—then at Clark and Twelfth streets. Subsequently to the great fire he united with the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, out of which grew the Immanuel Baptist, under the direction of Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D., now (1892) under the pastoral care of Dr. H. O. Gifford. He has been connected with its business management almost from its organization, and is chairman of its board of trustees. As a Mason, he has taken all the degrees in the York, and all but one in the Scottish Rites. He filled the different chairs in the York Rite. For pleasure and observation, he has made three visits to Europe and traveled extensively on that continent. In politics he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has always been a republican on national questions.

On December 9, 1870, he married Mary Jane Kendall, daughter of Dr. Lyman Kendall, of Chicago. Mrs. Hamilton is a native of Montpelier, Vermont. She subsequently resided at

Worcester, Massachusetts, whence her father removed to Chicago in 1857. She was educated there, and graduated from the High School in 1863. She united with the Second Baptist Church, where she was active in Sunday-school and missionary work, and is now connected with the Immanuel Baptist Church. Two children

bless this marriage—Bruce, sixteen and Adelaide, eleven years of age. Mr. Hamilton, now in the prime of life, rich in the wisdom of experience and managing large business interests requiring much travel, still has sympathy with every good cause and a gentlemanly regard for all who properly seek his attention.

VINCENT LOMBARD HURLBUT, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

VINCENT LOMBARD HURLBUT was born June 28, 1829, in West Mendon, New York. The ancestors of his mother, Sabrina Lombard, were Vermont people, and his father, Horatio Nelson Hurlbut, is descended from Thomas Hurlbut, of Saybrook and Westmoreland, Connecticut, who came to America as early as 1637. His only sister, Arozina Lucinda, now deceased, was the wife of Major Toby, an old and highly esteemed citizen and prominent Mason of Chicago. While he was yet a child, his parents removed to Jefferson, Ohio. He made good use of the local schools, and was graduated with honor from the Jefferson Academy. Choosing the medical profession at the age of seventeen, he pursued his studies under the guidance of his father, an old and eminent physician, and also attended lectures at the Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, where he was the recipient of special attention from Prof. Horace A. Ackley.

In 1851, going to Chicago with his father, he matriculated at Rush Medical College, and was graduated therefrom in 1852. He very soon commenced a practice, the great and continued success of which is shown in the affectionate regard entertained for him in this community. It is shown in such tributes as that paid him by the board of the Woman's Hospital, which, when he would have retired after two years of service as surgeon in that institution, would not accept his resignation, and in the high rank he holds in medical societies and institutions, both at home and abroad, his relations with all being of the closest and his official position of the most honorable character. Dr. Hurlbut is a member of Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Medico-Legal

Society, Illinois State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

Catholicity is what Emerson calls culture. Certainly Dr. Hurlbut is eminently possessed of it. Standing in the forefront of his profession, he is a close student of new discoveries and progress in the science of medicine, and yet finds time to devote to many other branches of popular interest and inquiry. He has given much attention to the rise, character and progress of Freemasonry, is an enthusiastic member, and in the highest station which the craft affords has gained a national reputation. Previous to the great Chicago fire of 1871 he had collected one of the finest Masonic libraries in the country, containing many rare volumes, which were lost and can never be recovered. Dr. Hurlbut first became a Mason in 1860, in Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, and during the same year was exalted to the degree of Royal Arch in Washington Chapter, No. 43. He was created a Knight Templar in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, and, afterwards, in the Occidental Consistory and its co-ordinate and subordinate bodies, took the Scottish Rite degrees to the thirty-second, inclusive. The thirty-third degree he took at Boston, Massachusetts, in the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the thirty-third degree, and last degree of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America; Grand East, Boston, Massachusetts, north latitude 12°, 21', 22"; east longitude 5°, 59', 18"; in the annual session on the 6th day of the month Gyzar, 5626, answering to 18th day of May, 1865.

Since his connection with the Masonic fraternity Dr. Hurlbut has filled the most important

positions, being, in 1863-64 and in 1867, Commander of the Apollo Commandery of Knights Templar, and also Commander-in-Chief of the Occidental Sovereign Consistory of Chicago, as well as charter member and official of the Royal Order of Scotland, and charter member and Master of St. Andrew Lodge. In 1867 he was elected Grand Commander of the State of Illinois, holding office one year, and for a term of three years, beginning with 1870, was Illustrious Deputy of the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree, for the district of Illinois. Finally, in 1871, he was elected Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, at Baltimore, and on the expiration of this term, in 1874, was elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, at New Orleans.

Dr. Hurlbut has never married, being devoted to his studies and the duties of his profession.

Nevertheless, he is a man of fine social qualities, having been for years a notable figure at the famous game dinners given by Mr. John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, of Chicago. He was brought up in the Congregational Church, but is now a Universalist, and in his religious belief liberal, conscientious and firm.

As to the personal character of Dr. Hurlbut, we quote from a more extended article by Henry H. Hurlburt, of Chicago: "In the prime of manhood, affable, genial and intelligent, unselfish and generous to a fault, he is the royal prince of companionship and fellowship, and is justly held in high esteem by all who have proved his professional ability." And further, and aside from all professional merit, let it be said that in this man, so warmly patriotic, so gentle-hearted and unostentatious, we recognize a noble representative of American chivalry.

ORSON V. TOUSLEY,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

IT is strange how often trifling circumstances will change the whole current and the whole bent of one's career. Circumstances over which he had no control (and they certainly were by no means trifling) caused the subject of this sketch, Orson V. Tousley, to take up an altogether different profession to what he had intended. His choice of a profession fell upon the law, but circumstances caused him to become engaged in the scholastic. Thus what the ranks of one profession lost, the other was the gainer thereby.

Born in Clarendon, Orleans county, New York, in 1833; his parents were well-to-do farmers and determined to avail themselves of every opportunity which the times afforded for the education of their children, but alas, they had both died before our subject had reached his thirteenth year, leaving him and his two sisters to the care of relatives. The guardian of young Tousley had peculiar views on the subject of education. He believed that its chief aim should consist in repression of the spirits—in holding boys down, as it were—and accordingly his ward was sent to Oberlin, Ohio. Here our subject spent two years of preparation for college, and here it was he imbibed sentiments

which foreshadowed the earnest and entrenched Republicanism which has always been such a distinguishing feature in his life. Afterwards entering the junior year of Williams College, Massachusetts, he graduated from this institution with the class of '54—the late President Garfield and Senator Ingalls being, by the way, schoolmates of his, for they were at Williams together. Upon leaving college Mr. Tousley entered the law office of Messrs. Hill, Porter & Cagger, at that time probably the most celebrated law firm in the state of New York. After graduating from the Albany Law School he went west with a view of securing a place of settlement. But the financial crisis of '57 was at hand, its shadows had been deeply cast, and at length it burst, spreading desolation and ruin in its path, sweeping away the fortunes (aye, and even the all of many) of thousands. His inheritance swept away, his intentions frustrated, and even his prospects seemingly blighted, Mr. Tousley, upon recovering from the shock—and we may well imagine it was a shock, and of no slight degree, either—determined to take to teaching temporarily, it being his intention at this time to resume his profession of the law at

some future period, and as soon, in fact, as circumstances would warrant. Then came his marriage to Miss Susan S. Toll, of Medina, New York (and a descendant of the old Knickerbocker stock), and after teaching in Tennessee, Indiana and Wisconsin, in various capacities, in the fall of 1869 he removed with his family to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and here he has ever since resided, being well known throughout scholastic circles of the west.

Thus owing to the loss of his patrimony by a disastrous crisis (financial), and other events following in rapid succession, his whole career was changed, for he never returned to the law.

Shortly after his arrival in Minneapolis he became the principal of its high school, and two years later, upon the death of the superintendent, the board of education elected Mr. Tousley as his successor, and he continued in this position until the summer of 1886, when he tendered his resignation and went abroad for study and travel. With few interruptions, barring the period which he spent abroad in the foreign civil service—President Arthur appointed him United States consul at Trieste, afterward being transferred to Leipsic, Germany,—the whole fifteen years was earnestly devoted to the fulfillment of the many arduous and responsible duties connected with his office,

and the result was gratifying to both the board of education and himself alike. He has been regent of the University of Minnesota and wields a large influence in educational matters throughout the state.

Though for the past five years Mr. Tousley has been without visible employment; he has, however, not been idle, for he has been devoting himself to special lines of study, with the expectation, so his friends say, of putting the fruits of his investigations in a treatise on sociology. His public lectures and platform utterances, etc., of which the press of this city spoke so highly when his name was suggested as Chief of the Bureau of Liberal Arts, in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, are generally so well known as to need no further comment here.

As one of the Commissioners from the Prairie State, Orson V. Tousley is another illustration— if such were needed—of the careful and judicious manner in which the Commissioners from the various states were selected, for his selection was a wise one, and one which cannot but result in much good, not only to the state, but to the citizens thereof, also. For he is a man of wide and liberal views, of great culture and of (admittedly) great ability and energy.

JOHN ERASMUS HARPER, M.D., A.M.

CHICAGO, ILL. *

JOHN ERASMUS HARPER was born on January 21, 1851, in Trigg county, Kentucky. The Harpers are descendants of an English family that settled in America prior to the Revolution, one branch in Virginia, the other in Carolina. Our subject is one of the latter branch, which later united with that of Virginia, in which state, in the valley of Dan River, Penn county, his great-grandfather, Jesse Harper, settled. The family has been for generations distinguished in scientific pursuits. Plain, hospitable, religious people, strict advocates of temperance, and liberal supporters of all institutions of learning, the Harpers were of the kind that make our best American citizens. During the Revolution not a few of them were numbered with our heroes—such men as brave Colonel Harper, of Virginia.

Dr. Harper's grandfather was a successful and scientific farmer, widely known in Virginia as "Little Berry Harper." The father of our subject, Robert W. Harper, at the time of the late Civil War, was an extensive slaveholder in southwestern Kentucky, near Fort Donaldson. He had many relations in the Confederate army, and was himself in Forrest's Brigade. Dr. Harper, then a lad of ten years, spent two years near the scenes of some of the most noted battles of southwestern Kentucky and Tennessee, having been within hearing distance of the battles of Belmont and Shiloh, and retains a child's profound impression of the horrors of war.

Through his mother, Harriet A. Stimson, he is descended from a long line of physicians and clergymen. From this side also he inherits a

legacy of long life—a maternal uncle and also an aunt having passed the century line by several years. Dr. Harper has no brothers living, three having died in infancy. Three sisters survive, one of whom, Miss Lucy, was married to John B. Hall, Esq., an active and prominent citizen of Chicago.

Dr. Harper received a good common-school education and graduated with honor from the High School of Evansville, Indiana, whither his father had removed while he was yet a child. He began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. George B. Walker, Dean of the Evansville Medical College, where he matriculated in 1871, and from which he graduated with great credit. The Medical College of Evansville was established in 1849, the late celebrated Dr. William H. Byford, of Chicago, being one of its faculty. Shortly after graduating, Dr. Harper became a partner of one of his former preceptors, Dr. William R. Davidson, with whom he remained three years. In 1876 he entered the University of New York. Graduating in 1878, he took the first prize for the best examination on diseases of the eye and ear, being the first western man to take this prize, which had always formerly been awarded to graduates of Yale, Harvard, and other eastern colleges. Not satisfied with his excellent achievements thus far, in 1878 he sailed for Europe, to perfect himself in his specialty of diseases of the eye and ear in London, Paris, and Vienna. Before leaving home he had been appointed Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Medical College of Evansville, and during his two years' stay abroad retained the position.

On his return from Europe in 1880, in conjunction with Dr. A. M. Owen, he started *The Indiana Medical Reporter*, which was afterwards merged into *The Western Medical Reporter* of Chicago, of which successful journal he is still (1892) sole editor and publisher.

In 1882, Dr. Harper removed to Chicago, where he has ever since resided. He was immediately elected to fill (resigned, June, 1891) the chair of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which institution he was also secretary. For five years he acted as Assistant Surgeon in the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, from which increasing practice forced him to resign. He has for nine years been surgeon-in-chief in the eye and ear department of

the West Side Free Dispensary and holds the same position in St. Vincent Orphan Asylum. He is consulting oculist and aurist of the Oakwood Retreat at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and also in the Battle Creek Sanitarium, at Battle Creek, Michigan. Is now president and Professor of Diseases of Eye and Ear in the Clinical College of Medicine, Chicago.

In excellent standing with the medical profession, he is a prominent member of the Chicago Society of Ophthalmology and Otology; Chicago Pathological Society; Chicago Medico-Legal Society; Chicago Medical Society; Illinois State Medical Society; Mississippi Valley Medical Society, and holds a prominent membership in the American Medical Association.

Besides his professional honors, Dr. Harper ranks very high in the Masonic Order. In 1876 he united with the Knights of Pythias, Orion Lodge, No. 35, at Evansville, Indiana; in 1889 was made a Master Mason in Cleveland Lodge, A.F. and A.M., No. 411, Chicago; the same year he was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Washington Chapter, No. 43, and early in 1891 was created a Knight Templar in St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35.

In politics, Dr. Harper is a Democrat, entirely free from partisanship or political aspirations. He has for years been a valued member of the Baptist denomination, with which he united in Evansville, in 1869. He now attends Immanuel Baptist Church, on Michigan avenue near Twenty-third street.

Dr. Harper has had a remarkably successful career, and a fact which greatly adds to his honor he is pre-eminently a self-made man. Every bit of his success, starting from a little town in Indiana, up to his present high rank in the medical profession of the Northwest, has been won by his own exertions and on his own merits. The Doctor is very fond of athletic sports and is an expert huntsman. In 1890 he spent a long holiday in the wilds of Colorado, hunting and mountain-climbing, attaining an altitude of eleven thousand feet above the sea. Refined, genial, whole-souled, a great lover of music, his devotion to his profession has not prevented his mingling in society in which he is a general favorite.

On the 28th of May, 1878, Dr. Harper was married to Miss Mary E. Walker, daughter of Mr. W.

H. Walker, ex-mayor of Evansville, Indiana, and niece of the late Dr. George B. Walker, who for thirty years was dean of the medical college of that place. Mrs. Harper's family were originally from New Jersey, and her grandfather, General William Walker, took a distinguished part in the

Mexican war and fell, in 1848, in the battle of Buena Vista. Several of her relatives also rendered gallant service in the late Civil War. Two children have been the result of this union, one of whom is still living, Robert Brinton Harper, a bright, handsome boy of nine years.

WILLIAM FLETCHER KING, LL. D.

MOUNT VERNON, IOWA.

WILLIAM F. KING was born near Zanesville, Ohio, December 20, 1830, the son of James J. and Mariam (Coffman) King. Both his father and mother were of old Virginia families, and leading industrious, frugal and thrifty lives in their adopted State of Ohio, they both lived to advanced age; the father departing at eighty-six, and the mother at eighty-eight. They were conspicuous leaders in their community in every movement which looked to the material, intellectual and moral elevation of society.

William is the eldest of three brothers, all of whom are graduates of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. Isaac Fenton is a prominent clergyman at Columbus, Ohio, and John Wesley King is a successful lawyer at Zanesville. After finishing his college course in 1857, the subject of this sketch became a tutor in his *alma mater*, where he continued for five years, endearing himself to all and establishing a reputation as a successful teacher. Resigning his position in 1862, he was thereupon, on the recommendation of Drs. (afterwards Bishops) Thomson and Clark, called to the chair of Ancient Languages in Cornell College, at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, and since that time has been closely identified with the educational interests of that institution and commonwealth. Upon the death of President Fellows, in 1863, he was placed in charge of the college as acting president, and was formally elected president in 1865, and still holds that office, making him the senior college president of Iowa and the ranking president of Methodist colleges in the United States. To him the work of his high office is a loving service, and during the quarter of a century that he has devoted himself to it, it has engaged his best powers of mind and heart. To this fact is to be attributed in no small degree the high

standing and successful growth of the institution over which he presides.

President King has been alike interested in the physical, intellectual and moral development of his students, and counts among those who have come under his instruction and influence, thousands of young and middle-aged men and women who are to-day filling positions of influence and trust in every honorable vocation. His sympathies and labors, however, have not been confined to the college over which he presides with such distinguished honor and ability. The public schools and all educational interests of his State have received their proper share of his attention. He has been president of the State Teachers' Association, and has served for years on its most important committees, and he has long been honored with membership in the Educational Council of the National Teachers' Association. Not to speak in detail of the various positions he has held in educational and ecclesiastical conventions, his public lectures and sermons, with their wealth of thought and scholastic research, suffice to say, that in whatever position placed, he has mastered his surroundings, and has shown himself a broad-minded, pure-hearted and clean-handed man.

In 1870, President King was honored by the Illinois Wesleyan University with the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in 1887 he received from his *alma mater* the degree of "Doctor of Laws," and the same year he received the same degree from the State University of Iowa.

In 1890, Dr. King was appointed by President Harrison as the Republican representative from the State of Iowa on the National Commission of the Columbian Exposition. The selection is a most happy one, for besides being a teacher and man of letters of high order, Dr. King



Wm. F. King.

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is in the truest sense a man of affairs, practical and progressive in his ideas. He has traveled extensively throughout the United States, and is well informed concerning the resources of the country, and having visited and made a study of expositions in Europe, he brings to the work of his honored position the fruitage of a rich and varied experience. Dr. King is a man of common sense as well as of talent. He is a man of details, and has the happy faculty of taking in at a glance a difficult situation, and he also has the rarer quality of being able to execute his plans and put them to a practical test. He is a man of retiring nature, modest and unassuming, and nothing could be to him more foreign or distasteful than to court favors or position. These he has received in abundance, but they have come unsought. He is a man of dignified bearing and courtly manners,

and is happy to count among his warm friends men of all classes. He has made of life a grand success; and were one to seek for its secret, it would be found in that persistent purpose which has been a motive power in his life, to make the world brighter and better, by putting to the noblest and best use, under Divine guidance, all that he is and has. Dr. King is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years he has been prominent in her councils. He has been twice elected to the General Conference, the highest legislative body of the Church.

He was married in August, 1865, to Miss Margaret McKell, of Chillicothe, Ohio. They have had one child, Lucy Hayes King, who died April 12th, 1887, at the age of eleven years. This great loss has toned and ripened both their lives.

CHARLES S. STOBIE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this biography is one of Chicago's finest artists. He excels as a portrait and figure painter and is equally good at landscapes. All concede that his paintings of mountain scenery rank among the most realistic.

His many years life as scout and hunter in the Rockies afforded him an opportunity to view and study the gigantic canyons and lofty peaks of those mountains, and he reproduces them on canvas with an ease and skill that is a surprise to lovers of fine art. He reads human nature by intuition and the Indian character has been his special study. And the great chiefs and others he has painted true to nature, and his paintings in this line possess an excellence to which no other artist has attained.

Mr. Stobie is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and was born in 1845. He is the son of Charles U. Stobie. His mother's name before marriage was Miss Janet Oughterlonie; his father is a native of Perthshire, and his mother of Fifeshire, Scotland. He commenced his education in private schools in Baltimore, and was two years in Madras College, St. Andrews, Fifeshire, Scotland. In 1861 he began studying art, and several years he practiced as an architectural draughtsman.

In 1865 he crossed the plains with a wagon train from Nebraska City on the Missouri River, spending the winter in the Platte Valley, making Denver his headquarters. During that winter he became acquainted with James P. Beckworth, the well-known mountaineer, who was twenty years a chief among the Crows; from him the artist obtained an insight into hunting and trapping, the chief calling him playfully his recruit. At this juncture he received much valuable information concerning the various tribes, from such veterans as Kit Carson, Jim Baker, Mariano Medina, and other old mountaineers with whom he maintained friendly relations long afterwards. Major D. C. Oakes, another pioneer, also honored him with his confidence and advice. The next year (1866) the artist spent in the Ute county, hunting and making studies and sketches of the Indians and the scenery. Among the men whose friendship he won in the parks of Colorado at that period were Charles Utter and Jack Sumner. The latter subsequently accompanied Professor Powell as guide and hunter through the wonderful Colorado canyon. Being thus in the very heart of the Ute county, Mr. Stobie had every chance to study its people. He hunted with the tribe and was with

them when they drove the Arapahoes from the northern border of the park the same year. Pending the Indian troubles in 1868, he acted as one of Major Downing's scouts, the other being John Cisco, who was later killed by the Indians near the "Smoky Hill" road. In 1869 he served in the same capacity in the government expedition under the command of Major D. C. Oakes, which was organized to locate the White River Ute Agency. The command left Denver in July, traveled through the mountains by the old "Salt Lake Stage" road. Having reached Fort Steele and Rawlins Springs, they prepared to strike through the unexplored country south and southwest near "Old Duck Lake Station," on Salt Lake trail, taking the southerly course toward White River, whence they made their own trail through the alkali desert and mountains, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. During this expedition our artist-scout kept constantly in the advance with Mr. U. M. Curtis, the principal Ute interpreter, whose twenty years' experience among the Indians and the mountains enabled him to impart to his young companion much valuable information about this part of the territory. The agency was finally located at White River, a few miles from Professor Powell's first winter quarters on his journey to the Colorado canyon. Since then Mr. Stobie officiated as guide and interpreter in the mountains, particularly in the Grand River county, and hunted buffalo in the neighborhood of Fort Wallace, as well as towards the Arkansas to the South and the Republican Forks toward the North. One of the first pictures Mr. Stobie painted on his return was a view of an Indian village at day-break, which immediately found a customer in a resident of Virginia City, who was able to appreciate its wonderful fidelity to nature. Mr. Stobie's western scenes are all characterized by the same truthfulness. His works must steadily rise in the estimation of those who can understand their peculiar merits. Mr. Stobie returned to Chicago in October, 1874, where he has made his home ever since, pursuing the routine of artistic life. He intends to return soon to the mountains and the Indian country to round up the labor so well begun.

Among the many notices in the Chicago papers of Mr. Stobie's merits we make the following extract from the Chicago *Evening Journal* of

January 28, 1887: "Mr. Charles S. Stobie is one of the oldest of Chicago's artists, having had his first studio in Crosby's Opera House some years before the fire. He has taken up his quarters for the winter in Gay's old room in McCormick Block. Mr. Stobie has just completed two large pictures of the nude, a "Blonde" and "Brunette," a commission from a Detroit gentleman. Mr. Stobie is one of the very few artists of the country who have attempted to paint the North American Indian. It is a remarkable fact that this field for an artist should have been so long left vacant. It is not saying too much to declare that there is not in the country to-day a gentleman more thoroughly equipped with the necessary knowledge of Indian life and character to successfully paint this class of subjects. Many men of ability have painted the red man as they thought he ought to be, but not as the Almighty made him. Mr. Stobie has spent twenty years of his life in this special study and has dared much to attain it."

The following is from the same paper of April 17, 1890: "Mr. Charles S. Stobie is just finishing a fine portrait in oil of Mrs. Leander McCormick's father, Mr. John Hamilton. Although Mr. Stobie has made a specialty of frontier life and the Ute Indians, among whom he lived a number of years, his present work evidences his versatility and ability in other lines. A Baltimorean by birth, and educated abroad, Mr. Stobie resolved early to make American subjects his study. To this end he became an American scout, and for a number of years lived among the Ute Indians, not as their guest but as one of them. He was the friend and companion of the famous mountaineers of the day, and has in his studio an autograph photograph presented to him by Kit Carson. Mr. Stobie's collection of studies of frontier life are now on exhibition at Lyon & Healy's music store. A picture of especial merit in this collection is 'A Storm on the Plains.' It is a strong and true piece of work, and while in coloring and other respects different from Pelletier's 'Approach of a Storm at Fontainebleau,' which he painted for Louis Phillippi, there is in the hushed, trembling air which precedes the terrific warning of the elements a suggestion which is in a way identical. Another good piece of work and one which can but be appreciated by those acquainted with or

interested in the uncivilized Indians is the portrait of Sitting Bull. The Medicine Man is a picture which only one who has had exceptional and unusual opportunities could have painted, as no one is admitted to the medicine lodge save when they may possibly assist in saving the life of the patient, and it was in rendering such assistance that Mr. Stobie made the study which enabled him to paint this picture. 'The Scalp Parade of the Utes' is another faithful and interesting study in this collection, evidences that Mr. Stobie is in a fair way to accomplish with his brush what Joaquin Miller has with his pen in portraying the wild romantic American frontier life which is fast becoming a thing of the past."

The *Chicago Times*, of May 13, 1877, in

speaking of the sale about to take place at the artists' gallery, says: "About one hundred and forty-five paintings of local artists are to be disposed of besides a score or more of others. One of the largest contributions is that of C. S. Stobie, no less than nineteen specimens of his work appearing on the catalogue. These are nearly all the result of years of travel in the Rocky mountains, and depict those scenes which would be most likely to attract the artists' attention. His most pretentious works are 'Bear River Valley,' 'Alkali Buttes' and 'Middle Park,' although several smaller paintings are of almost equal merit. Mr. Stobie is evidently an artist because nature compels him to be, and is therefore thoroughly in love with his profession."

EDWARD JAMES JUDD,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the younger members of the Chicago bar the subject of this sketch stands high. He is a native of Chicago, and was born April 28, 1858, the son of Norman B. and Adeline (Rossiter) Judd. His father was a well known and eminent attorney of Chicago, and an intimate personal and political friend of President Lincoln. He was conspicuously prominent in securing Mr. Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency, and probably more so than any one else in that memorable nominating convention. He was one of Mr. Lincoln's closest friends during the campaign which followed his nomination, and accompanied him on his perilous trip from Springfield to Washington prior to his inauguration in 1861.

Young Judd received his early education in the public schools of Hyde Park and at the academy at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Subsequently he attended one of the academies of Stockbridge, Massachusetts (1872 to 1875), and entered Yale University in the latter part of 1875. In the following year, while in the midst of his college career, he was obliged to return home on account of his father's financial reverses. The necessity of obtaining employment was then explained to him, and he lost no time in applying for work, and ultimately became stock boy in the store of Messrs. Field, Leiter and Company, at four dollars per

week, and remained in their employ about a year. He left his position to study law in the office of Judge George S. Eldridge, a prominent lawyer at Ottawa, Illinois. After two years of study he passed a highly creditable examination, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. The following three years Mr. Judd spent in the general practice of his profession at Moline, in Rock Island county, Illinois, and in 1883 he returned to Chicago and practiced alone until 1887, in which year he formed a partnership with Messrs. Francis W. Walker and Edmund Furthmann, Mr. Furthmann subsequently retiring from the firm.

His practice from the commencement has been of a decidedly lucrative character, and what may be termed general in its scope. He has been connected with several notable cases, probably the most celebrated of which was that of the Chicago Home for the Friendless vs. The City of Chicago, Mr. Judd obtaining on behalf of the home eighty-four thousand dollars of the moneys which had been entrusted to the city by Jonathan Burr, who had been a prominent citizen in the early days of Chicago. The sum in dispute had been left by him to the City of Chicago as trustee, and had been used for purposes other than those intended by the donor. Through Mr. Judd's efforts and the masterly manner in which he handled his

client's case, the city was compelled to turn over the sum previously stated to the Home for the Friendless and the other charitable institutions, which it was the desire of Mr. Burr to benefit thereby. In winning this case, Mr. Judd not only enhanced his reputation as a skillful attorney, but also was the means of securing justice for institutions which are worthy of support.

Mr. Judd was married in 1885 to Miss Carrie W. Walker, daughter of Lucas B. Walker, and a sister of his present partner.

During the year 1891, Mr. Judd acted as counsel for Cook county, and during the present year (1892) occupies the same position as to those cases against the county which arose out of the doings of the County Board of 1886; most of the members of which were criminally convicted of malfeasance in office, and which cases are more commonly designated as the "Boodle Cases."

Mr. Judd is a member of the Union League, Marquette, Douglas and Hamilton clubs. In politics he is an ardent Republican, as was his father before him, though he is by no means what may be termed a politician.

In personal appearance he is fair and of medium height. Of a jovial and sociable nature, he is a pleasant companion and a staunch friend, and is the center of a large circle of friends. He is a hard worker, and when there is work to be accomplished, he is always found in the midst of it, and never seems to tire until his task has been completed to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Judd is a respected citizen and a man of more than average ability, and with his high and laudable ambition and straight-forward, manly course must attain to a high place in his profession.

DAVID BRAINERD LYMAN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the able, leading and representative lawyers of the Chicago bar, none stands higher or is more worthy of a place in this work of "Representative Men of Chicago," than the subject of this sketch.

He was born March 27, 1840, in Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, Sandwich Islands. He comes, however, of sturdy New England stock, and is the son of the Rev. D. B. Lyman, who was formerly of New Hartford, Connecticut, and was a graduate of Williams College and the Andover Theological Seminary. In 1831 the Rev. Mr. Lyman married Miss Sarah Joiner, of Royalton, Vermont, and sailed for the Sandwich Islands, as a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Here he and his wife labored indefatigably for the cause of Christianity and civilization for over fifty years, till their death, a few years since. He was a prominent educator and much interested in the advancement of the islands.

David passed his early youth on these islands, and acquired his education mainly by his own efforts. He held several important government positions at an early age, and thereby obtained

means to gratify his desire for a university education. In 1859 he left Honolulu, sailed around Cape Horn and arrived in New Bedford, Connecticut, in May, 1860. He entered Yale College the following September, and graduated in Arts in 1864. He then entered the Harvard Law School and graduated therefrom, winning one of the prizes for the best legal essay, in 1866. During the years 1864 and 1865, while enrolled as a student at Harvard Law School, he was connected with the Sanitary Commission as hospital visitor, and was in charge of the Fifth Corps Hospital of the Army of the Potomac, and also the Point of Rocks Hospital in Virginia. The last few weeks of his service he was in charge of the Sanitary Commission of the forces concentrated about Washington. In 1866 Mr. Lyman was admitted to the bar in Boston, and the same year removed to Chicago and secured a clerkship in the law office of Messrs. Waite & Clark, where he remained two years. July 1, 1869, he formed a partnership with Col. Huntington W. Jackson, under the firm name of Lyman & Jackson, which is to-day the oldest law partnership in Chicago. Mr. Lyman has fine literary attain-



David B. Lyman.

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ments, and is a good classical scholar. He has been highly successful in his profession. While he has, perhaps, devoted more time to real estate and corporation law than to any other branch, so general has been his reading, and such has been his industry, that he is a general practitioner, being at home everywhere, except in criminal cases, which he never takes, and always ready for attack or defense. He has much natural ability, yet by the thoroughness with which he prepares his cases, he illustrates the truth of the well-known maxim, "There is no excellence without labor."

While Mr. Lyman has probably a higher reputation as an able and learned counselor than as an advocate, yet such is his standing, and so thoroughly does he investigate and prepare his cases, that his arguments carry more weight than those of many members of the bar who may, perhaps, be more eloquent.

He has the confidence of his clients, because they know he will not advise them to commence a suit unless their course is right, and then, only when there is no remedy for them save in litigation. He is noted for his indefatigable industry, for his painstaking preparation and management of his cases, for his unvarying courtesy toward everyone with whom he comes in contact, and for his most thorough and conscientious discharge of his duty to his clients. These qualities, added to his well-known ability and learning, have given him a high standing with his brethren of the bar, as well as with the courts.

Mr. Lyman takes no active part in politics, but is a staunch Republican.

He was married October 5, 1870, to Miss Mary E. Cossitt, daughter of Mr. F. D. Cossitt, of Chicago. They have three children living.

Mr. Lyman is interested, either as director or trustee, in a number of corporations, and is president of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, which he was largely instrumental in forming.

In social life Mr. Lyman is much esteemed. He is a member of the Chicago Union League, University and Church clubs, and he was the first president of the last named. He is an earnest and active member of the Episcopal church. He resides in La Grange, one of Chicago's most beautiful suburbs. Mr. Lyman has always been a believer in and prominently identified with the cause of education. He has served for eighteen years on the Board of Education of La Grange in various capacities, as one of its members and as its president. Largely through his efforts the Lyons Township High School was established after a four-years' campaign, during which time the project was repeatedly voted down. Being a zealous advocate of the common-school system, each defeat only added to his earnestness, and he has the satisfaction of seeing both the Grammar and High Schools established at La Grange, ranking among the best to be found in any part of the county. Mr. Lyman is appreciated by the entire community in which he lives.

ARTHUR D. RICH,

CHICAGO, ILL.

ARTHUR D. RICH was born on a farm in Ticonderoga, New York, November 25, 1827, the son of Larned and Amanda (Pearce) Rich. His father was at the defense of Plattsburg, in 1814, and came to New York from Richville, Vermont, being a member of that family which gave to the Green Mountain town its present name, while his mother was a member of one of the old families of Bolton, New York; our subject being their youngest son. In 1837, his father sold the homestead at Ticonderoga to the father of the eminent Boston divine—Rev. Jo-

seph Cook, and removed to Michigan, settling in St. Joseph county, near the town of Three Rivers. Being an enterprising man of intelligence, who knew the value of a good education, he gave his children excellent training. He died when our subject was eleven years of age. Being thus thrown upon his own resources, Arthur went to live with an elder sister, in the village of Schoolcraft, Michigan. He continued his studies at the Schoolcraft Academy, his intention being to ultimately take a collegiate course. His ambition was a worthy one, but his means were limited, and

he accepted the position of teacher in one of the neighboring schools, and by being studious, thrifty and economical, he at length was enabled to enter Spring Arbor Academy (now known as Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan), and upon leaving here, entered the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, teaching school a portion of the time to defray his expenses, and was graduated in 1851. In the following year he settled in Chicago. Having but five dollars on his arrival, he lost no time in seeking a position, where he could earn a livelihood, and at the same time pursue his studies to advantage. Applying to Messrs. Judd and Wilson (of which firm Norman B. Judd, lawyer, politician and diplomat, was the senior member)—then one of noted law-firms of Chicago—he was fortunate in being received into the office, not only as student, but also as a clerk, at a salary enabling him to meet his current expenses. He remained in their office two years, and acquired a practical knowledge of the theory and practice of law, and also formed the acquaintance of many of the men, who were then the most distinguished members of the western bar. Abraham Lincoln, who was an intimate personal and political friend of Mr. Judd, was a frequent visitor at the office, and he and Mr. Judd were often associated in the trial of important cases, and Mr. Rich counts as among his interesting experiences, the opportunities he had of hearing occasionally, not only Lincoln's impressive legal arguments, but also many of the droll stories, with which he used to entertain his friends, when work for the day was over. Having completed his course of study, in 1854, he was admitted to the bar and entered upon his professional career with the advantages of a liberal education and a natural adaptation for his chosen calling. His success has been pronounced: His aptitude for dealing, in a practical manner, with the issues involved in general litigation, his care of his clients' interests, and his conservative method of reaching conclusions, were noticeable in his early career, as they are to-day, and as a result Mr. Rich was but a comparatively short time in establishing a comfortable and remunerative practice, being looked upon by the profession and general public as a lawyer whose integrity was unquestionable, and who possessed more than average ability. Attracting clients by his candor and straight-forward methods, his affability and

geniality, he gained friends rapidly, and laid the foundation of a successful and highly creditable professional career. With politics and kindred allurements, he has had little to do. For more than thirty-five years he has devoted himself to the general practice of the law, during this time being prominently connected with a large number of the most important cases adjudicated in the State and United States Courts of Chicago and the Supreme Court of Illinois.

His participation in the well-known case of Rawson vs. Fox, the plaintiff being the somewhat noted banker, who sought to recover valuable Chicags real-estate, is well known, not only in legal circles, but to numbers of the general public also, while he also appeared as leading counsel for the plaintiffs in the celebrated case of Butler vs. Butler, a case involving the property rights of minor children and the ownership of half a million dollars' worth of land in the heart of Chicago. In the divorce case of Jenkins vs. Jenkins, a case which was pending some twelve years in the courts (the longest on record in the Illinois courts), he secured for his client a decree of absolute divorce, and thus resisted the efforts of an adventuress to secure divorce and alimony. These are but a few of the many cases—more or less important—he has been identified with with credit to himself and the profession. To-day, as the result of his strict attention to business and his honorable methods, Mr. Rich has acquired a comfortable fortune, and is now in a position to take matters easily, and to enjoy a well-earned retirement from active business. He is now (1892) senior member of the law firm of Rich, Ripley & Alling.

He was married, in 1856, to Miss Esther Tenant Dyckman, a daughter of the late Judge Evert B. Dyckman, of Schoolcraft, Michigan. This marriage has been blessed by eleven children, of whom eight sons and one daughter survive. Of the eight sons, three have entered the medical profession; one is at present a teacher in a city High School, but preparing himself for the law; one is a Swedenborgian minister; another is an architect and builder, while two of the younger sons and his daughter are now in the University of Michigan, with the purpose of fitting themselves for some profession or business of their future choice. Mr. Rich himself finds ample employment in looking after his property interests



Yours truly
A. D. Rich

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and the education of his children. He is a director and one of the largest stockholders in the Fort Dearborn National Bank of Chicago. His success in life is the result of his own unaided

efforts; his determination was strong; his ambition both worthy and honorable, and the results attained by him are such as make his example worthy of emulation.

COL. ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE subject of this sketch is the fifth vice-president of the World's Columbian Exposition from the State of North Carolina, and second vice-president of the Richmond and Danville Railroad system. He was born July 23, 1841, in Franklin county, North Carolina, the son of W. J. and Virginia (Hawkins) Andrews. His father was a merchant of Henderson, North Carolina. His mother was a daughter of Mr. J. D. Hawkins, of Franklin county. Both parents died when our subject was quite young. He was raised by his grandparents, and early acquired those industrious, prompt and methodical habits that have characterized his subsequent career. He was appointed by his uncle purchasing agent, paymaster and general superintendent of the contract works on the Blue Ridge Railroad in South Carolina in 1859 and has ever since been connected with railroad interests.

In April, 1861, he joined the First Regiment, North Carolina Cavalry, being one of the first volunteer regiments of the Confederacy and was soon promoted to the rank of second and first lieutenant respectively, and in July, 1862, he became Captain of Company B and participated in the memorable campaigns of Stuart's, afterwards Hampton's Brigade, with much credit. While cheering on his men at the engagement of Jack's Shops, September 22, 1863, he was shot through the lungs, and it was thought at the time fatally wounded. To the astonishment of his surgeon, who had pronounced his case hopeless, he survived. Twice he attempted to rejoin his old command, and upon hearing of General Lee's surrender, though contrary to physician's orders, he reported to Johnson's command and was paroled with the surviving veterans of that gallant army at Greensboro'. Finding himself penniless at the conclusion of the war, he made proposals to the companies interested in the Raleigh and Gaston and the

Petersburgh railroads, to lease, equip and to operate the ferry at Gaston, which ferry was necessitated on account of the destruction of the bridges at Weldon and Gaston. Succeeding in this undertaking, he was shortly afterwards appointed superintendent of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, and together with the president, Dr. Hawkins, build many miles of the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line. Resigning this position in 1875, he was subsequently appointed by the lessees of the North Carolina Railroad (the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company) superintendent of the North Carolina division and his occupancy of this position resulted in the towns of Reidsville, Durham, Winston, etc., becoming prosperous and growing centres of trade.

He at length became assistant president of the Richmond and Danville system. He is interested also in the extension of the various branches of the W. N. C. line. He was prominent in rescuing and placing upon a firm basis this line, at the time its condition was most desperate. He, with several others, advanced fifty thousand dollars to that road, which loan was never repaid, and the line at length passed into the hands of the Richmond and Danville organization, and in 1881 Mr. Andrews became its president. By his advice the Richmond and Danville owners have spent two and a half million dollars in its construction. The line now reaches to Paint Rock, one hundred and nineteen miles from Salisbury, and connects with the railroad system of East Tennessee, the other branch reaching to Murphy, in Cherokee county, one hundred and twenty-eight miles west of Ashville. As showing the engineering difficulties which were overcome it may be stated that in one division of the road, in a distance of twelve miles, there are three thousand four hundred and ninety-five feet of tunneling, while the track rises over one thousand feet. In 1880 Col. Andrews built the Chap-

pel Hill Railroad, which is ten miles long. He has also taken great interest in the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, formerly under his control.

He is a staunch Democrat, but has little ambition to figure in political affairs. He has been several times a member of the board of aldermen of Raleigh. A director in most of the principal banking and insurance companies, he has always been actively identified with everything tending to promote the welfare of both his City and State. He is prominent and highly esteemed in the Masonic Order.

In September, 1869, he married Miss Johnson, of Charlotte; they have five children.

Col. Andrews is genial and affable in manner, of agreeable presence and commanding address, and never fails to leave a good impression upon all with whom he has to do. He is justly called the "Railroad king of the old North State." He exerts a great influence in his State and is thoroughly identified with her material advancement and social welfare, and his selection as one of her representatives to the World's Columbian Exposition was a well-deserved honor.

GEORGE MAYHEW MOULTON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Readsboro, Vermont, March 15, 1851, the son of Joseph T. and Maria J. (Babcock) Moulton. His father was born in Chichester, near Concord, New Hampshire, in which neighborhood the family had resided for several generations. The Moultons have always been prominent in both civil and military affairs, General Jonathan Moulton of revolutionary fame being great-great-grandfather of our subject. When George was but two years of age, his father (with whom he is now [1892] in partnership) removed to Chicago. He attended the public schools of Chicago, and by his studious habits acquired an excellent education, graduating from the Chicago High School, with the class of 1868, when seventeen years of age. He was selected to deliver an original German oration at the commencement exercises held in the Crosby Opera House. After thirteen years of continuous schooling, he joined his father and acquired a thorough and practical knowledge of the carpenter's trade.

About this time (1870) the city of Duluth was developing rapidly, and both he and his father went thither, and were employed in building the first grain elevator ever erected in that section of the country. That was before railroads had penetrated the Far West, and the latter part of Mr. Moulton's journey to Duluth was made by sled stage. It was not until August, 1870, that the first railway train entered Duluth. On his arrival in that city, he was appointed secretary to the

vice-president and general manager of the company, and also acted as general clerk of the work.

This elevator was completed in the fall of 1870, and Mr. Moulton remained for some time to aid in operating the plant, and then went to Stillwater, Minnesota, to superintend the management of the company's elevator at that place, and remained in charge of it until the fall of 1871. Returning to Duluth, he remained there a short time and then returned to Chicago. What a sight met his gaze on his arrival! It was Thanksgiving day, 1871. He had left the city prosperous, growing rapidly and with bright prospects. He returned to find it blackened and begrimed—a heap of ruins. Mr. Moulton, Sr., had numerous contracts on hand for the erection of grain elevators in various places, among them the Galena Elevator at Chicago, in charge of which our subject was placed as foreman. He was thus engaged until the spring of 1872—his father, in the meantime, having secured the contracts for the building of the Advance Elevator at East St. Louis of one hundred and fifty thousand bushels capacity; the Central Elevators at St. Louis, having a capacity of five hundred thousand bushels, and the East St. Louis Elevators, with a capacity of one million bushels. Our subject now became associated with his father as a partner, and in March, 1872, he arrived in St. Louis, and was engaged there some eighteen months superintending the construction of these mammoth concerns and planning for others. Their firm have



Sincerely Yours
R. L. B. H.

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also erected elevators at Bethalto, Illinois, and St. Genevieve, Missouri, each having a capacity of fifty thousand bushels, while, in addition, they have had the designing of elevators erected at Venice, Illinois, and Indianapolis, Indiana. They have erected elevators in Portland, Baltimore, Buffalo, Norfolk, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Chicago, Kansas City, New York, Tacoma and numerous other cities. Chicago has long been their headquarters, but in their business as architects and builders of grain elevators, Mr. Moulton has visited all the large cities and the grain centers, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Forming a copartnership with George H. Johnson (in 1877) he engaged in the manufacture of hollow-ware tiles for floor partitions and roofs and wall-girder and column coverings, one of the most useful discoveries of modern times for building, and which, had it been adopted in Chicago previous to the great fire, would have saved many costly structures. The development of this enterprise was so rapid, that in 1880 the Ottawa Tile Company was established, with works at Ottawa, Illinois, purchasing ultimately a large tract of clay land.

The name of this company was afterwards changed to "Pioneer Fire Proof Construction Company," which is now one the largest clay manufacturing establishment in the world, with a paid-up capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Moulton, who has taken an active interest in its affairs from its origin, is its president and principal stockholder—the company purchasing in 1885 a half interest in the River Bank Coal Company, of Streator, Illinois, of which Mr. Moulton has since become the largest stockholder and president. He is also president of the Commerce Vault Company, a director of the Chicago Deposit Vault Company and President of the Produce Cold Storage Exchange. He is also a stockholder in the Masonic Temple Association of Chicago, the Masonic Temple Association of Joliet, Illinois, and of the World's Columbian Exposition Company. He was vice-president of the Knights Templar and Mason's Life Indemnity Company until 1890, when he succeeded, as president of this association, the late Dr. J. Adams Allen.

In 1885 Mr. Moulton helped to incorporate the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, and served as its

president until his voluntary retirement in 1890. He is still one of its board of trustees. The association has acquired property now (1892) valued at fifty thousand dollars, and the home itself is a source of great good to a large number of orphans, children of Masons.

Mr. Moulton was created a Master Mason in Covenant Lodge, No. 526, A. F. & A. M., February 12, 1875; exalted Royal Arch Mason in Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M., May 17, 1875; made Knight Templar in St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., September 1, 1875; crowned Sovereign Grand Inspector General, Thirty-third Degree, A. A. S. R., for Northern Jurisdiction U. S. A., September 20, 1887; created Knight of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, Knight of St. John of Palestine and Guardian Knight of the Holy Sepulchre in the Grand Council of the State of Illinois, October 25, 1875, and is also a member of Queen Esther Chapter, O. E. S., and Medinah Temple, A. A. O., Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In Lodge he was Senior Deacon, 1877; Junior Warden, 1878 and 1890 Senior Warden in 1891, and Worshipful Master in 1892, and in Chapter, King, 1884 and 1885, and High Priest, 1886; in Council, Thrice Illustrious Master, 1884; in Commandery, Captain-General, 1878; Generalissimo, 1879, and Eminent Commander, 1883; in Chicago Council, Princes of Jerusalem, Sixteenth Degree, A. A. S. R., Sovereign Prince Grand Master, 1884-5; in Consistory, S. P. R. S., Thirty-second Degree, A. A. S. R., Second Lieutenant-Commander, 1885-7, and First Lieutenant-Commander up to January, 1890, when he became the Illustrious Commander-in-Chief; in Illinois Grand Council of Deliberation, A. A. S. R., Grand Standard Bearer for three years from 1885, being elected Minister of State and Grand Orator for 1890-92; in Grand Chapter, R. A. M., Grand Master of the First Veil, 1888, and the same of the Third Veil, 1889; Grand Royal Arch Captain, 1890, and now occupies the position of Grand Principal Sojourner; in Grand Council, R. and S. M., Grand Conductor, 1886; Deputy Grand Master, 1887-8; Grand Master, 1889; in Grand Commandery, K. T., Grand Sword Bearer, 1885; Grand Standard Bearer, 1889; Grand Captain-General, 1887; Grand Generalissimo, 1888; Deputy Grand Commander, 1889; Grand Commander, 1890, and while at Washington in 1889, he was appointed Grand Standard

Bearer of the Grand Encampment, K. T., U. S. A., for the term ending August, 1892.

Mr. Moulton was for four years a major in the Second Regiment, Illinois National Guards, being commissioned in 1886, and resigning in January, 1890. He served in the two weeks' campaign at the Union Stock Yards, at the time of the labor riots in 1887, and was with his regiment at all of its encampments and whenever it did active duty.

Socially, he is much respected and well known, being a member of the Union League, Miltons and Acacia clubs and of the Sons of Vermont, etc., and is also a member of the Chicago Art Institute and the Illinois Association of Architects.

He was married to Miss Anna Florence Garland, of Burlington, Iowa, March 12, 1873. They have two children, Edith May, born at Winona, Minn., and Arthur Garland, born in Chicago.

Eminently successful both in commercial and social affairs, George M. Moulton is a good type of that class of men, who, not content in remaining in the position to which they were born, have pushed forward, and, by creating and becoming connected with enterprises of more than ordinary importance, have become public benefactors.

Though still in the prime of life, Mr. Moulton has been the recipient of repeated and well-deserved honors from his fellow-citizens which mark the esteem in which he is held.

HON. WILLIAM VOCKE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

A brilliant example of the self-made American citizen, and a grand exemplification of the progress that an ambitious foreigner can make in this country of unbounded opportunities, is shown in the case of William Vocke, one of the leading German-American lawyers in the west. His singular success is due to his own energy and his high ideal.

Mr. Vocke came to this country from his native city, the historic Minden, in Westphalia, at the age of seventeen years. This was in 1856. His father was a government secretary in the Prussian service, and after his death the son believing that the United States offered him a future not to be found in his own country, emigrated hither. He landed in New York, and for a short time devoted his efforts to various bread-winning occupations, but the western fever seized him, and he followed the star of empire to Chicago. He was for a time a carrier in the employ of the *Staats-Zeitung*, and his district was the western half of the North Side. He toiled hard and was in every way a faithful employé, working from two o'clock in the morning until eight at the distribution of his newspapers. His days were given to the study of the law. He had not the money to use for his tuition, and Professor Henry Booth offered him the instruction and time in which to pay for it. The earnest

young man in due time saved enough money to settle the claim, and it brought him as much pleasure as he ever felt before or since to square his account with his benefactor.

After leaving the *Staats-Zeitung* in 1860, he entered the employ of Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., then the leading real-estate firm of Chicago, as a collector. On the day that the war broke out, he enlisted and his employers held him in such esteem that, when he resigned, they presented him with a handsome sum of money in gold.

Captain Vocke enlisted first in the three months service as a private. His company was soon merged into the Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and he was in all the engagements in which the Army of the Cumberland took part until the muster-out of his regiment. After the expiration of his term of service he was mustered out as captain of Company D, of the Twenty-fourth Illinois.

When he returned to Chicago, he again entered the service of the *Staats-Zeitung*; this time as its city editor. For nearly a year he held this responsible chair, discharging his duties with signal ability. From April, 1865, to November, 1869, he was the clerk of the police court of this city. He resumed the study of the law in the meantime, and was admitted to the bar in 1867.

While in the army Captain Vocke gave as



William Vocke

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much time as he could spare to literary studies, and this branch of mental effort he continued after he had beaten his sword into a ploughshare. He won for himself a high reputation as a discriminating student and a polished writer. He contributed various articles to the German and the English press, and in 1869 he published a volume of poems, excellent translations of the lyrics of Julius Rodenberg. The newspapers of Germany, as well as of this country joined in praising his work in enthusiastic terms. Soon after the publication of this book, he determined to give all of his time to the study and practice of the law. He was held in such great favor by his countrymen and the Chicago public that he quickly secured a lucrative practice, and it has been increasing with the years ever since.

He was elected a member of the Illinois legislature in 1870, and among other noteworthy achievements drafted and introduced a life insurance bill which at the time was indorsed by the editor of the *Chicago Tribune* as "the soundest and most judicious measure ever proposed to a legislative body on that subject." Captain Vocke while a member of the legislature was instrumental in framing, at the extra session shortly after the great fire of 1871, what is known as the "burnt record act."

In 1873, he formed a copartnership with General Joseph B. Leake which continued until General Leake was appointed United States District attorney in 1880. Captain Vocke was also a member of the Chicago Board of Education

from 1877 to 1880. For a number of years past he has been the attorney for the Imperial German Consulate at this point, and among other offices of honor he has held the presidency of the German Society of Chicago for the aid of emigrants.

Captain Vocke, although deeply engrossed in the law, finds time now and then to do more or less literary work. His latest effort takes the form of a well written book on the legal systems of this country. Its title is "The administration of justice in the United States: and a synopsis of the mode of procedure in our federal and state courts, and all federal and state laws relating to subjects of interest to aliens." This work was published not long ago in Cologne in the German language, and has not only received the highest encomiums of German jurists, but has proved of great benefit to German lawyers and German business men.

In 1867, he was joined in matrimony to Elise Wahl, a charming woman, and they have a family of six children—four daughters and two sons.

No man is held in higher esteem by the Germans of Chicago than William Vocke. He has an exceedingly amiable and upright character, and a mind stored with all the riches of wide reading and deep research. History and the science of government are his specialties, and there is no better authority on these topics in this city than he. He is a delightful entertainer and a genial companion, and these traits, coupled with his mental gifts, make him a shining center in a wide circle of friends.

ALBERT EMMETT HUTCHINS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this biography was born at Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, October 7, 1845, to John and Rhoda Hutchins, and was the youngest son of a family of five children. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Hutchins, was a native of Connecticut, and was a pioneer in that historical section known as the Western Reserve of Ohio, so closely associated with the names of some of the foremost men in the affairs of the nation. Hon. John Hutchins, our subject's father, was for many years a representative in Congress from the nine-

teenth district of Ohio, succeeding Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, and being succeeded by Hon. James A. Garfield. He retired from active business a few years ago, and is still (1892) living at the ripe age of seventy-six.

Albert received a public school education in his native town, entering into all his studies earnestly and acquitting himself with great credit. He early evinced a desire and aptitude for a mercantile pursuit, and at the age of twenty years entered the service of Messrs. Westlake, Hutchins & Co.,

oil merchants at Oil City, Pennsylvania. With commendable zeal he went energetically about learning the details of the business, which he soon mastered. He continued in the employ of that firm about six years, when he accepted a position with the Standard Oil Company, traveling for it and establishing branch offices in various large cities throughout the country. In 1874 Mr.

Hutchins was entrusted with the important mission of opening up the business of this large and growing corporation in Chicago, since which time he has been closely identified with its interests there. He now occupies a responsible position in the Standard Oil Company, of Indiana.

Mr. Hutchins was united in marriage to Ada Moxon, of Washington, D. C., October 21, 1886.

FRANK S. WEIGLEY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

FRANK S. WEIGLEY is the senior member of the well-known law firm of Weigley, Bulkley and Gray. He was born in Galena, Illinois, April 4, 1854. His father, Wellington Weigley, was for many years a prominent member of the Illinois bar. Frank S. acquired his education at Hamilton College and was admitted to the bar of this State in 1875. For some years thereafter he was engaged as a stenographer in the Courts of Cook county, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the rules of practice as well as the methods of the best lawyers at the Chicago bar. In 1882 he abandoned short-hand reporting and devoted himself exclusively to the practice of law. His success was marked from that time. During

the past few years he has been engaged in many of the leading cases of this county. He has become thoroughly known and enjoys the distinction of being recognized as a leading lawyer, both in the office and court room. The firm of Weigley, Bulkley and Gray number amongst their clients many of the wealthiest firms and corporations of Chicago, as well as a valuable foreign clientage.

In 1870 Mr. Weigley married Emily L., a daughter of the late Dennison Card, of Rochester, New York, who for several years, during President Lincoln's administration, represented the government as diplomatic agent in South America.

ALVIN HULBERT,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE life of one who has achieved success in any honorable undertaking is an interesting and useful study. The nature of man is so complex, his individuality so pronounced, his process of reasoning so varied and peculiar, that no two human beings are ever found to be nearly alike. Some men snatch success from the very jaws of failure, some are alternately prosperous and unfortunate, while a few are so evenly balanced that their lives appear to be utterly free from friction. Their course is steadily onward, and from youth to maturity there is no indication of a single backward step. Their progress is as steady and unswerving as the progress of the sun in its course to the zenith, and their way adown the slope of life as

peaceful and serene. Whatever they undertake develops regularly to its fitting consummation. Such men are richly endowed by nature. They are ever reliable when society demands their services, and are weak in no particular and under no circumstances. They are never unduly elated by success, because they have anticipated it, and a reverse never finds them unprepared.

Alvin Hulbert, the subject of this sketch, is a man of this type. He has come to occupy an enviable position in the social and business world through no wild speculation, hazardous enterprise or sudden blaze of genius. There has been little friction in the movements of this quiet, calm, unpretentious man, who, from an humble beginning,



Frank Swigley

sensibilities. Like sound fruit that comes to a full ripening on the parent stem, he embellishes the office of host and is such a landlord as an artist loves to paint, the playwright to sketch and the novelist to dwell upon.

The Great Northern fire-proof hotel, constructed for Messrs. Hulbert and Eden, is one of the most imposing structures in America. It is fifteen stories high, built of steel with terra cotta brick exterior. Situated on Dearborn street, with three frontages, viz., on Dearborn, Quincy and Jackson streets, and directly opposite the custom-house, it is the most convenient and central location of any hotel in Chicago. The hotel has four hundred and fifty rooms; two hundred of them with baths. These rooms are wainscotted with marble and furnished with every modern convenience.

The Great Northern has the largest rotunda in the West, and that without a single column. This is finished from floor to ceiling in marble, lighted by massive domes and surrounded by a marble promenade for ladies. The building throughout has marble wainscoting, with marble borders, and all the stairways are of the same beautiful material. There are four passenger elevators; the whole house is lighted by modern incandescent lights, and every other appliance which serve to make it a perfect hotel.

The Great Northern is run on strictly European plan. There are seven dining-rooms, all furnished in a style to match their magnificent surroundings. In fact, nothing that money can buy is wanting, for the proprietors intend to make this hotel, as its name implies, *the* hotel of Chicago.

THOMAS WILCE,

CHICAGO, ILL

THE subject of this sketch finds an appropriate place in the history of those men, whose sterling integrity, force of character, whose fortitude amid discouragements, and whose ability and good sense in the management of complicated affairs, have contributed so much to the development of Chicago and the West. Mr. Wilce's business life has been marked by tireless industry, prudence and economy, and he has acquired his large fortune clear of any taint or suspicion of any trickery, dishonesty or meanness.

As long ago as 1855, Professor O. S. Fowler, of New York city, in an analysis of Mr. Wilce's character, said: "He is as conscientious as a man can be, and will pay to the last farthing, and do his duty to the very utmost. He is a passionate lover of liberty, and will never be restrained or driven. He will do his own thinking, and will think more of his character and his honor than all the world besides." Seven years later he wrote of Mr. Wilce: "He is a man, every inch of him. Full and running over with life, able to work like a trooper in order to consume life-energy as fast as he manufactures it."

Mr. Wilce is to-day, at the age of seventy-three years, a strong man, physically and mentally; of

great business capacity and a thorough organizer; he is strong in his friendships, never willingly giving up one in whom he has trusted; always willing to help the worthy needy; strong in his dislikes of men whom he does not believe to be truthful, worthy and honest, and strong in his hatred of all the tricks in business.

He is always busy, except when he is asleep. There is none of the affected formalities of Anglo-mania in or around his home or offices, everything is thoroughly and happily American, and the visitor finds a courteous, kindly welcome in his presence.

Thomas Wilce was born at Boscastle, Cornwall, England, July 28, 1819. His father, Thomas Wilce, who was born at St. Kew, England, September 6, 1790, during his early years was a farmer, but afterward was appointed an exciseman. He died at the age of seventy-five.

The mother of our subject was Mary, *née* Vennings, who was born at St. Clether, England. She died in 1823. Thomas had but limited school privileges. He improved every hour, in which it was possible for him to study, until he was ten years of age, when he went to work on the farm; this continued until his twentieth year, when he



Thos. M. Lee

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abandoned farming and for two and a half years applied himself diligently as a carpenter's apprentice. On the 10th of April, 1842, he sailed from his native shores and landed at Quebec, Canada, on the 21st of May. Three days later he began work at his trade in Montreal. He followed the life of a journeyman for about a year, and then formed a partnership with a Mr. Walker and engaged in building. In this they were successful for a time, but the business not continuing to grow after eighteen months of joint labor, the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Wilce then formed a partnership with a Mr. Johnson, a Scotchman, and after one year this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Wilce then went into business alone and prosecuted it vigorously until August, 1848, when he closed out and removed to Chicago. In 1846, two years after he started in business by himself, he married Jane Carlisle (daughter of William and Jane Carlisle, of Nottingham, England), the noble woman who, for nearly half a century, has stood faithfully by his side, sharing his joys and sorrows, and through all, by her patience, her love and confidence, her strength of character, has made brighter and lighter the care and toil of his life. There were no indications in the Chicago of 1848 of a great city, and the business of a builder in those days was characterized by much simplicity. But of the business done, Mr. Wilce had his fair share, and continued to do so until 1853, when he sold out and returned to Montreal, and spent the winter. Returning to Chicago in March, 1854, he resumed the building business, and continued it with marked success until 1867. In 1873 he engaged in the planing-mill business with his eldest son, adding thereto, in 1877, the business of wholesaling lumber.

This son retired in 1879, and Mr. Wilce continued the business with his four younger sons, adding to his plant two large saw-mills in Michigan, and thus quadrupling his lumber business in Chicago. His trade originally was in pine lumber, but was gradually changed into the hardwood lumber trade, until now (1892) the firm of Thomas Wilce & Sons are the largest dealers in hardwood and maple flooring in the world, and have made this a specialty, inventing, in 1885, an automatic boring machine with other improvements, which has made them the leading manufacturers of hardwood flooring in the world, carrying at the

present time a stock of thirty-five million feet of this valuable material. Of eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilce, three sons and two daughters survive, the sons Edmund Harvey, George, Carlisle and Thomas Edgar being associated with their father in his business; the daughters are, Mrs. Mary J. V. Chandler and Mrs. Jennie L. Spry.

Mr. Wilce is a director of the Washingtonian Home, and was treasurer of that institution for six years.

In politics he is a staunch Republican, and was elected in 1869 on that ticket to the city council of Chicago, and served the first year as second on the finance committee and the last year as its chairman. He was four years on the Chicago Board of Education. In his political career, as in his business and private life, he discharged his duties faithfully and to the full satisfaction of the people. In person Mr. Wilce is a tall, well-built man, commanding in figure, with an open, kindly face, that inspires confidence and respect. His great sympathy with the unfortunate is one of his marked characteristics. He believes in humanity to men rather than prison walls, as a reformatory measure, claiming with other advanced humanitarians and philanthropists that "if a man has committed a fault it does not make him a better man to throw him into prison and thereby everlastingly brand him as a bad man." While this is true, he also believes and knows that to be well descended is desirable, but that it proves the virtue and merit of our ancestors, not our own, that riches are valuable, but at the disposal of fortune, and therefore uncertain; that they render the possessor the prey of sycophants and tricksters, and may be possessed by the worst, as well as the best of men; that glory is entitled to regard, but that it is unstable; that health is a precious boon, but that is easily impaired; that knowledge, founded upon truth, dispensed in truth and charity, inspires belief and gratitude, and constitutes the prime factor in virtuous character; that it is character alone, of all things, in man's possession, that is immortal, everlasting, that is impregnable to all assaults of vice and defies false accusation, nor is it taken away by sickness or enfeebled by time or the loss of wealth; that a good name is more precious than gold; that the understanding may grow youthful by age; and that

time, which decays all material things, improves and enriches a good name.

There has been nothing phenomenal in Mr. Wilce's success; it has been the result of constant application and indefatigable energy. There has been no lucky stroke of fortune in his life. He

was given an opportunity to work, to be frugal, to be honest, to be truthful, and had enough manliness of character to accept, with a high and lofty purpose, the responsibilities of life; and it has been his high and sacred purpose to leave, as a rich inheritance to his children, a good name.

CHARLES KERN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

A CONSIDERABLE part of the various elements who have contributed to the greatness of Chicago by their energy and enterprise is of German nationality—its strength being estimated at fully thirty per cent. of the total population—and the list of business and public men of Chicago who rank foremost in the estimation of their fellow-citizens shows a flattering proportion of men whose cradles stood in the "Fatherland."

The German-Americans are, as a rule, prosperous, educated, progressive in their ideas, and as law-abiding citizens stand second to none.

One of their foremost, and certainly one of the most prominent and highly respected representatives, is presented in this sketch.

Charles Kern was born at Otterbach, Rhenish Bavaria, April 18, 1831, as the third son of John and Mary (Stemmler) Kern. He received a good German education in his native town, securing all the advantages offered by the schools of that famous province. But soon the bounds of his native city became too narrow for him. He wanted wider fields for his restless ambition, and in 1849 he decided to make this country his second home. At the age of eighteen he landed on our shores and after a short stay at Dover, Tennessee, settled in Terre Haute, Indiana. Here he went into the restaurant business which, owing to his good management, proved a success.

Mr. Kern's popularity with his townsmen is best shown by the fact, that in 1862 he was nominated for sheriff by the Democrats of Vigo county and triumphantly elected, although Vigo was a Republican county. His administration of this important office was such as to draw from friend and adversary the acknowledgment that he was the best sheriff Vigo county ever had.

Upon the conclusion of his term of office, Mr.

Kern removed to Cincinnati, where he became interested in the management of the Gault House, but, in 1865, he decided to locate further West, and, with characteristic circumspection, selected Chicago as the place which would allow full sway to his enterprising nature. He opened a restaurant and made rapid headway. The great fire of 1871 found him the owner of a prosperous establishment, and in a few hours the fruits of years of hard work were reduced to ashes.

With no money and with obligations to meet, but nothing daunted, he made a new start by erecting a temporary building on the old site and re-opening business ere the flames had scarcely died out. By perseverance, pluck and determination he was soon enabled to clear off his old obligations in full and was again on the high road to success.

His political career in Chicago extends over a long period. His first appearance in active politics was in 1868, when he was nominated by the Democratic party of Cook county for sheriff. The county, however, being at that time strongly Republican, the Democratic party suffered defeat. In 1870 and 1872 he was again nominated for this office, both times by acclamation; and although the party was twice defeated, the popularity of Mr. Kern showed itself conspicuously in his running ahead of his ticket by four thousand votes and a corresponding marked and steady decrease of Republican majorities. For a fourth time placed in nomination in 1876, he was elected sheriff by a majority of six thousand votes, receiving ten thousand more votes than the other candidates on the Democratic ticket, who were defeated by an average of four thousand votes. His administration proved, as was expected, one to reflect credit alike upon himself and his party.



Charles L. Linn

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Renominated in 1878, he came within three thousand votes of election, while the Democratic ticket at large was defeated by an average of thirteen thousand votes. From that time on he devoted his energies to his growing business interests, though receiving many flattering offers by his party for offices of responsibility and trust. Yet this was not by any means an indication that he was "out of politics," for Charles Kern was ever prominent in the councils of the Democratic party and ever active in its campaigns. He was repeatedly elected to offices of trust by the leading Democratic organizations of Chicago. He filled the office of vice-president of the Iroquois Club. In 1885 he was elected president of the County Democracy and re-elected in 1886. This society, which is a power in Chicago politics, received a thorough reorganization under his leadership.

Receiving the unanimous nomination for the office of treasurer of Cook county by the Democratic county convention, September 5, 1890, he ran again ahead of his ticket and was elected by a majority of nearly 4,000 votes for the term of four years.

Mr. Kern was married in 1852 to Miss Mary A. Whitman, of Lyons, N. Y. They have two children—Josephine and Harry W. In social circles Mr. Kern is equally prominent as in politics. He

belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. & A. M., of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., and of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T. Being a lover of field sports and acknowledged to be one of the best shots in the country, he invariably spends such time as he can devote to his own pleasure and recreation on the prairies and among the lakes and rivers of the great Northwest.

He is president of the Audubon Club, which office he has held twelve years, and was in 1885 elected president of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association, while he was also president of the first sportsmen's organization of the city of Chicago, the Prairie Shooting Club. His efforts have for years been directed toward the enactment and enforcement of stringent laws for the preservation of game, and have not been without results. A member of the Washington Park Club, he is the owner of several teams of noted excellence.

The whole career of Charles Kern, viewed from either the commercial, social or political standpoint, furnishes a splendid example of the success which may be achieved by strict attention to duties, sterling integrity and perseverance. Unaided, by his own efforts Charles Kern is to-day one of the most respected and influential of Chicago's leading citizens.

JACOB NEWMAN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the eminent members of the Chicago bar who should still be classed as young men the name of Jacob Newman is conspicuous. He is a self-made man. He was born in Germany on November 12, 1852, one of a large family of children.

When he was four years old, the family immigrated to the United States and settled on a farm in Butler county, Ohio. Jacob was ambitious, and had a thirst for knowledge, and the quiet, uneventful life on the farm afforded him few opportunities and fewer attractions, and at the early age of fourteen years we find him starting out for himself. Without wealth or its accessories, but with that natural independence

of spirit and perseverance which has always characterized him, he went to Noblesville, Indiana, where he remained six years. In 1867 he removed to Washington, Pennsylvania, and during the same year settled in Chicago, where he has since resided. By self-sacrifice and frugality he was enabled, at the age of eighteen, to enter the University of Chicago, where he pursued a thorough course of study and graduated with honors in 1873. He pursued the study of law in the office of Hon. James R. Doolittle, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1875. He was fortunate in escaping the term of probation, which usually falls to the lot of young lawyers, by securing at once a partnership with Judge Graham, then a

resident of Chicago, and immediately entered into the active practice of his profession. Judge Graham deeming it advantageous to himself to remove to a western city, left Mr. Newman alone in business, but with an established clientage which he was able not only to retain but to increase. He remained alone until 1881, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Adolph Moses, under the firm name of Moses & Newman. In 1890 the firm of Moses & Newman was dissolved and since that time Mr. Newman has been alone. The secret of Mr. Newman's success as a lawyer is his familiarity with the principles and groundwork of the law as a science, and his quickness to discover the salient points of the case in question and his readiness in applying the principles governing them, as distinguished from what is commonly called "a case lawyer;" that is, he is versed in all kinds of litigation and can

adapt himself to any case, but has been largely employed as corporation counsel. He has been prominently identified with the Chicago Gas Company's litigation in its various forms.

Mr. Newman is a member of the Sinai Congregation, and is a liberal-minded Jew. He is actively connected with several educational and charitable institutions. In social circles he is much esteemed, and is an active member of the Union League and Standard clubs. Politically, he has always been a Republican. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

On May 30, 1888, he was married to Miss Minnie Goodman, daughter of Mr. Hugo Goodman, an early settler of Chicago, where he has resided for the past forty years. Mr. Newman deserves great credit for what he has accomplished, and it must certainly be a source of just pride to know that what he has achieved is due alone to himself.

FRANKLIN H. HEAD,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the many prominent citizens of Chicago there is no one, probably, better known or held in greater esteem than is the subject of our present sketch. Descended from an old and worthy English family, who had long been settled in New England, Franklin H. Head was born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, January 24, 1835. His father, Harvey Head, and his mother, Calista (Simmons) Head, were well known and much esteemed in the neighborhood in which they lived, while his grandfather was one of the early settlers of Oneida county, having removed thither, in 1790, from New England, just one hundred years ago. Our subject's father pursued the calling of a farmer, and as such was well and favorably known.

Young Head received his education, as have many of our most prominent and respected citizens, in the public schools of his native county. Leaving these, he decided to enter Hamilton College, New York, but before doing so he took a preparatory course at Cazenova Seminary. Going through this successfully, he entered the college, and in 1856 he graduated from that institution. He afterwards decided to study law, and, in 1858,

he again graduated, but this time from the law department of the same institution. About this time the great west seems to have had for Mr. Head, as it had for many others, also of Chicago's most prominent citizens, considerable attraction, and he shortly afterwards removed to Wisconsin, and settled in Kenosha, where, for many years, he carried on a very successful legal practice, being elected district attorney, and remaining there until 1865, when he concluded to go further west still, and in this year removed to Salt Lake City. The law, however, was not, it seems, Mr. Head's vocation; he desired to enter into some business where his abilities would have a larger scope and from which the results would be financially greater, and on his removal to Utah he engaged in the raising of cattle, and also in coal mining, his business at this time frequently taking him to San Francisco and other cities of the Pacific Slope. In 1869 Mr. Head decided to dispose of his interests in Salt Lake City, and he accordingly did so.

Returning eastward, he next located in Chicago, which, by this time, was growing very rapidly. In partnership with Wirt Dexter and N. K.



Franklin A. Hood

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Fairbank, he engaged in the manufacture of lumber and iron, etc., at Elk Rapids, Michigan, having the general management of the business up to the beginning of the present year, when he sold his interest in the same to Mr. N. K. Fairbank. In 1882 he became interested in the Chicago Malleable Iron Works, of which he was for many years president. In fact, he has but recently retired from the presidency of this company, but he still retains a considerable interest therein. As a partner in the firm of Dole & Co. his firm control the elevators (grain) on the C., B. & Q. Railroad, and in this particular line undoubtedly do the most extensive business in the city of Chicago. These, however, do not sum up the whole of Mr. Head's interests, for in addition he is a director of the Northwestern National Bank, probably one of the most prosperous and popular banks in this city. He is also vice-president of the American Trust & Savings Bank, equally as well and as favorably known, and a director in the World's Columbian Exposition.

Interested in many minor institutions, it may be easily imagined Mr. Head is a busy man, as with such interests at stake, he needs to be ever alert and watchful. But yet he finds time to preside at the general meetings of the Illinois Training Schools for Boys (located at Elmwood), an institution in which he takes considerable interest. He has had the honor of being twice president of the well-known Union League Club

of this city. He is a member of the University Club and is president of the Chicago Literary Club.

In politics he is a Republican, and takes considerable interest in city, state and national political affairs, though he has never sought for preferment, and would probably not welcome same, even if it was offered him.

Liberal in his religious views, he attends Professor Swing's Church, though he is not a member of same.

He married, in 1860, Miss Catherine P. Durkee, daughter of Harvey Durkee, Esq., of Kenosha, Wisconsin. She was a lady of rare accomplishments, and died in October of this year, leaving as issue three daughters to mourn her loss, viz., Elizabeth, Catherine and Margaret.

In personal appearance, Mr. Head is of medium height, of robust health and of fair complexion, a gentleman, in fact, of fine appearance. In style unpretentious, free from egotism or vanity, sociable and pleasant in manner. He abounds with energy and determination.

Being a man of great foresight, he has so made his investments as to reap good results and can now enjoy the fruits of his labor, with the consciousness of having lived an upright, honorable and successful life, gained a host of friends and is so appreciated by his fellow-citizens that the name of Franklin H. Head is synonymous for sterling qualities of a rare order, and he is a citizen of whom Chicago is duly proud.

LEWIS WOOD ROBINSON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

ON the day that Sumter fell, President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand men, and more than that number quickly and cordially responded. Amongst those who offered their services to their country at that time was a young man, who held a diploma of civil and mechanical engineering. His offer was accepted, and he was assigned to the United States Steamship "Kennebec" as third assistant engineer. Thus Lewis Wood Robinson entered the navy. In that service to-day he holds the high position of Chief Engineer, ranking as Lieutenant Commander,

and was a member of the Naval Examination Board.

Chief Robinson was born near Haddonfield, New Jersey, March 7, 1840, and is the youngest son in a family of seven children. His brother Franklin died at the end of the late war from sickness brought on by exposure during the last campaign. His father, William Robinson, belonged to a New Jersey family. He joined the Twenty-eighth Regiment, New Jersey Infantry and died from injuries received at Fredericksburg. His mother, who died when he was only one year old,

was of English descent, her father, George Wood, was a sailor on board an English man-of-war, but left his ship to join the American army of the revolution.

Young Robinson received his elementary education at the public schools, Baker's Corner, Camden county, New Jersey, and continued his studies at the Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania. In 1861 he took the degree of bachelor of civil engineering, and in 1864 the degree of master of mechanical engineering. In his examinations, Mr. Robinson proved himself a young man of considerable ability; painstaking, methodical and successful in study. He won the esteem of his professors by his docility and hard work, and was a favorite with his fellow students on account of his generous nature and honorable character. While fond of field sports and of a buoyant and social disposition, he was an earnest and anxious student, and during his college course laid the foundation for the success and reputation which he has since attained.

In 1861 he had completed his studies, was twenty-one years of age, and although he had intended to devote himself to civil engineering, he offered his services to the naval department and was accepted. His first appointment was third assistant engineer on the U. S. S. "Kennebec," one of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, under command of Commander Farragut. In this, his first experience of sea life, our young engineer was thrown into the very center of the sea fight and participated in the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and also of the city of New Orleans. During this terrible struggle, Engineer Robinson must have given proof of great ability and bravery, for we soon after find him gazetted as Chief Engineer of the "Kennebec," raised to the grade of first assistant engineer in the navy and with the rank of lieutenant. Step by step Chief Robinson crept up from 1866 to 1874, holding various important positions in the department, and receiving honorable preferment as the reward of ability and gallant service. In 1875 he was chosen general superintendent of the bureau of machinery of the Centennial Exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876. The naval authorities granted him leave of absence to accept that honorable position, which he filled with the greatest satisfaction, not only to the promoters of the exhibition, but to the

manufacturers of the world. As a proof of this we may quote the inscription which a valuable gold watch in the possession of Chief Robinson bears: "Presented by the exhibitors of machinery at the Centennial Exposition, 1876, to Lewis Wood Robinson, U. S. Navy, superintendent of the bureau of machinery, in appreciation of his ability as an officer and uniform courtesy as a gentleman."

After his leave of absence the navy department appointed him, January, 1877, senior instructor of steam engineering, at Annapolis, Maryland, and in 1880 he was sent to the "Minnesota," the flag-ship of the training fleet, and was afterwards made chief of that ship. In 1882 he was transferred to the "Tennessee," the flag-ship of the Home and North Atlantic Fleet, and the following year we find him promoted to Chief Engineer with rank of Lieutenant Commander. Later he was ordered to Philadelphia to superintend the fitting out of the "Ossipee" and then sent on a cruise with her to the Asiatic Station. In 1887 Chief Robinson was appointed a member of the Examining Board of Naval Engineers, which position he held until September, 1891.

When the Director General and the Board of Control of the World's Columbian Exposition sought a man of energy, ability and experience for the difficult position of chief of the department of machinery and superintendent of motive power, they paid Chief Robinson the high compliment of selecting him. He accepted and commenced the duties of his office September 5, 1891, the naval authorities having detailed him to that duty by request. The selection of Chief Robinson has given great satisfaction both in this country and abroad. The duties are so numerous, various and extensive, requiring so much knowledge, experience and skill that the appointment itself carries with it and is the expression of a very high compliment, which in this case is well deserved.

Chief Robinson, although over fifty-one years of age, looks much younger. He is a man of fine physical development, and is the picture of robust health. He was married September 5, 1865, to Miss Mary De A. Rupp, youngest daughter of I. D. Rupp, Esq., the well known and prominent historian, whose "Pioneer History of Pennsylvania" is a work of recognized ability and authority.

Chief Robinson's family consists of three sons

and three daughters. The oldest son, Lewis Wood, Jr., is a young man of considerable promise, and is assistant general manager of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. The other children are still pursuing their studies. The

chief is a thoroughly domestic man and finds in the company of his accomplished wife and children his greatest happiness, and esteems it his highest duty to procure them every comfort and pleasure.

JESSE HOLDOM,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the well and favorably known lawyers connected with the Chicago bar, it would be difficult, perhaps, to name one who stands higher in the profession, or who is more generally respected, than is the subject of this sketch—Jesse Holdom. He has been a resident of Chicago since 1868, and since 1872, when he was admitted to the bar, has been actively and continuously engaged in the practice of his profession.

He was born in London, England, August 23, 1851. He received an academic education in his native city, and upon its completion entered a law office in London, and there gained a good rudimentary knowledge of English law. Upon coming to the United States, in 1868, he located in Chicago, and after some two years of further study entered the law offices of Messrs. J. C. and J. J. Knickerbocker (in 1870). Upon J. C. Knickerbocker being elected judge of the Probate Court, Mr. Holdom entered into partnership with his brother, J. J. Knickerbocker. The firm of Knickerbocker and Holdom maintained a leading position at the bar, during the ten years of its existence, and developed a large and extensive practice. This partnership was dissolved February 15, 1889, and since that time Mr. Holdom has practiced alone. Common law, chancery, real estate and probate suits have constituted the bulk of his business, and he has devoted more time to these branches than to others, while he has been connected with and, in fact, had the entire management of some of the largest estates that have been through the courts.

The case of *Winch, minor, vs. Thomas Tobin*, guardian, which was carried to the Supreme Court of Illinois, brought his name into decided prominence. His argument was based upon a writ of error sued out of that court, attacking the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature con-

ferring jurisdiction upon the Probate Court in guardianship matters, and its power to order the sale of a minor's real estate. An order had been made disposing of valuable property to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company. It was the opinion of some of the leading lawyers of Chicago that the Probate Court had no jurisdiction in such cases. Mr. Holdom, however, succeeded in sustaining the jurisdiction of the Probate Court in that case, and the decision of the Supreme Court set the matter at rest. The Supreme Court Reports, from the decision of his first case, in volume LXXIX, to the present time, bear evidence of his continuous and successful business. Mr. Holdom possesses, also, quite an extensive foreign clientage, and frequently visits Europe on behalf of the various interests with which he is connected, and on these occasions often combines pleasure with business.

He has a large and complete law library as well as a well-selected library of general literature that numbers over three thousand volumes, among which are many rare books and some of great value. As is only natural, he prides himself upon the possession of numerous rare works relating to the history of his native city, comprising, as they do, a complete history of the city of London, from the earliest to the present time. He owns a beautiful residence which is replete with works of art.

Mr. Holdom is a member of the Union League, Hamilton, Oakland and Law clubs of Chicago. In 1890 he was appointed by Governor Fifer Public Guardian for Cook county. On the death of Judge Knickerbocker, while Mr. Holdom was not in any sense a candidate for the vacant Probate Judgeship he was publicly mentioned for the place, and his name met with much favor from the Governor.

In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church. He was married, in 1876, to Miss Edith I. Foster, of Ovid, New York, by whom he has three children. Mrs. Holdom died in the summer of 1891.

Personally Mr. Holdom is affable, genial and sociable, and is fond of good-fellowship, and withal he is a man of strict integrity. His whole career has been characterized by an uprightness

of purpose, commendable as exemplary, in every respect. As a lawyer he possesses a thorough knowledge of the law, and is an advocate of no mean order, his arguments being based upon a thorough knowledge of the law and the facts of the particular case he may have in hand. Barely in the prime of life, he has a lucrative practice, and sustains an excellent reputation, both as a member of the bar and as a citizen of Chicago.

RANSOM DEXTER, M.A., M.D., LL.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the widely known and successful physicians of Chicago, none deserves more honorable mention than he whose name heads this sketch. A native of Toronto, Ontario, he was born May 18, 1831, the son of Rev. Ransom Dexter and Lydia (Wilder) Dexter. His father was a native of Erie, Pennsylvania. He rose to prominence as a clergyman, and was one of the pioneers of, and intimately associated with, the temperance movement in Canada. He traces his paternal ancestry to "Farmer" Thomas Dexter, of Lynn, Massachusetts. About the beginning of the present century his grandfather removed from New York State to Canada. His maternal ancestors descended from the French Huguenots, a colony of whom settled in this country about 1640, about the same time that his paternal ancestors came hither from Wales. Both of his grandfathers were commissioned officers during the revolutionary war.

Prior to his fourteenth year, young Dexter attended the public schools, and also a Latin school at Mapleton, in Middlesex county, Ontario, and later was for a number of years a student of the eminent Canadian educator, Edmund Shepherd. His tastes led him naturally into scientific and philosophical researches, and under direction of Professor Shepherd he not only acquired a knowledge of Latin and Greek, but also pursued an exhaustive scientific course, and became proficient in chemistry, physiology, anatomy, and kindred sciences, often devoting the greater portion of the night to the study of the most eminent scientific works. Wishing to acquaint himself with the United States, the home of

his ancestors, he removed thither in 1847. Being dependent upon his own resources, he now found opportunity to make good use of the knowledge which his application in earlier years had given him. Traveling from place to place he engaged in school teaching, and as a druggist clerk, never failing to receive the requisite certificate of qualification. During this time he taught and studied Latin, Greek, chemistry, physiology and the various branches of mathematics, and thus prepared himself for college, entering the University of Michigan; he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1862. Dr. Dexter began the practice of his profession at Berrien Springs, Michigan, but soon afterwards removed to Elkhart, Indiana; while there, he was for two and a half years surgeon in the employ of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company. In 1865, he removed to Chicago, which was his home till the time of his death, April 2, 1891, and where he has made his well earned reputation. In 1871, Dr. Dexter was invited to deliver a course of lectures on comparative anatomy before the students of the University of Chicago, and the following year was called to the chair of zoology, comparative and human anatomy and physiology in the same institution. He was eminently successful as a teacher; was held in high esteem by his associate professors, and possessed the happy faculty of gaining and holding the interest of his pupils, by winning their respect and love. He continued his connection with the University for twelve years, until the demands of his practice necessitated his giving it up; and although he was repeatedly solicited to connect himself with

various educational institutions, his literary work and professional duties made it necessary for him to decline. Throughout his professional career, Dr. Dexter was a close and conscientious student, as well as a careful practitioner. Keeping pace with the advance of medical science, he became widely known by his contributions to medical and scientific literature. One of the works which brought him prominently before the public, was his book entitled "The Kingdom of Nature," in which the author demonstrated the "following of matter and force into vitality, vitality into organization and organization into the various types of being, culminating in man." In this work Dr. Dexter accounted for the existence of all organic life by methods differing greatly from the older schools of theology, and occupies a position midway between Huxley and Agassiz. One chapter which treats of the "Facial angle" was first read before the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and afterwards published by request in the *Popular Science Monthly*, has been pronounced by leading scientific and medical journals both in this country and Europe "the ablest and most intelligent exposition of the subject" ever made. In this work the author succeeded where so many scientific writers failed, viz: in making his treatise a popular library and reference book, attractive to the ordinary intelligent readers, by divesting it of verbiage and technical terms, while at the same time it has been pronounced by able judges "critically accurate." Dr. Dexter wrote upon scientific, rather than strictly medical questions, because it has afforded him mental recreation, resting and at the same time strengthening the mind. With his habit of patient and painstaking researches, aided by his years of careful observation and his scholarly attainments, he carried his investigations into a wider field than the ordinary practitioner, and bringing to the aid of his profession his acquaintance with other sciences, he had placed himself among the leaders in his profession, known for their profound thinking and breadth of attainment. But a sketch of Dr. Dexter would be incomplete without a reference to the State Board of Health, and his connection with its establishment. His influence in causing the enactment, by the legislature of Illinois, of the statutory laws regulating the practice of medicine in that State was very great, and may

justly be claimed as one of his greatest achievements. The leading physicians of the State, and especially of Chicago, realizing the necessity of stringent laws to protect the people against incompetent and unscrupulous quacks, caused a proper bill to be introduced into the legislature, and while some were present at the Capitol urging the passage of the bill, others were effectually molding public sentiment at home. While the bill was under consideration there appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* a series of articles which undoubtedly influenced the legislature more than any other one agency, and led to the enactment of those statutes which have brought such good results. In these articles, which attracted attention far and wide, both in Illinois and in other States, the writer in a clear, concise and forcible manner portrayed the suffering resulting from the knavery of conscienceless quacks, calling themselves doctors of medicine, and presented an array of facts and figures that was appalling. He called attention to the fact, that while the passage of the pending measure would benefit the competent practitioners, a far greater benefit would result to the suffering public who were furnishing the unhappy victims of malpractice. The identity of the author was at the time unknown to those upon whom his words had had such a marked effect, but later it developed that he was none other than Dr. Ransom Dexter. Prior to this time, Dr. Dexter had built up a comfortable practice, and was known as a modest, unassuming gentleman of cultivated tastes and rich scholarship. Now, however, he came into prominence both in the medical fraternity and among the readers of scientific literature, by his contributions to medical and scientific periodicals, and rapidly rose to a leading position among the scientists of the country, and the successful physicians of Chicago; they freely admitting that he had no superior in general practice. Since 1889 he devoted himself to a general office practice, and seldom visited patients at their homes, except when called in for consultation. In this capacity he was frequently called to other cities, both east and west.

In religious sentiment, Dr. Dexter was thoroughly liberal and independent, doing his own thinking and holding his own views, and granting to others the same freedom that he claimed for himself. In politics he was a Republican,

He was an honored member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, of the State Microscopical Society, of the Chicago Medical Society, of the American Medical Association; he was also a member of the Chicago Medical Historical Society and of the Chicago Philosophical Society. He was attending physician to various Masonic As-

sociations, and a member of Apollo Commandery, Knights Templar.

Dr. Dexter was married in 1859 to Miss Lucinda Webster. They have one child—a daughter, Lydia A., who graduated with honor from the classical department of the University of Chicago in the class of 1884.

HORACE G. CHASE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

HORACE G. CHASE is a native of Hopkinton, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, and was born July 9, 1827, to the Hon. Horace and Betsy (Blanchard) Chase, the former a native of Unity, New Hampshire, and the latter of Medford, Massachusetts.

His father was graduated from Dartmouth College; he was a lawyer by profession and for many years Judge of Probate for Merrimack county, New Hampshire. He was appointed postmaster under the administration of President Andrew Jackson; but, on account of his professional and judicial duties, could give to the office but little personal attention and installed our subject, who was then twelve years old, as deputy postmaster, he being sworn to faithfully discharge his duties and support the Constitution of the United States. Judge Chase was a prominent Mason, greatly honored and known throughout New England in the Masonic fraternity as "Father Chase." Until his decease, which occurred in 1875, he was recognized as authority on the laws and customs of that Order.

Horace was educated at Hopkinton Academy, arranging his hours of recitation so as not to interfere with his duties in the post-office. It had been his father's purpose to send him to Dartmouth College; but his plan was frustrated by financial reverses and a strong desire on the boy's part to go into business away from home. At the age of sixteen he became an apprentice in the mathematical and nautical instrument store of Samuel Thaxter & Son, Boston, and remained there until his health failed, when he returned home, and in 1852 followed his two brothers to Chicago. He at once took a position in the office of Mr. James H. Rees, a real-estate dealer, who with Mr. Edward

A. Rucker originated the present system of examining real-estate titles with the help of indices, the compiling of which had already been commenced. Samuel B. Chase, a brother of our subject, was associated with Mr. Rees and had charge of the abstract department in their business, and had already begun the search of titles while the indices were preparing. In 1855 our subject became a partner in the firm of Rees, Chase and Company, consisting of Mr. James H. Rees, Mr. S. B. Chase and himself. A few years later, the two brothers bought the interest of Mr. Rees, and the business was continued till the time of the great fire in 1871, when the firm name was Chase Brothers and Company, comprising S. B. Chase, C. C. Chase, George H. Bailey and our subject. At the time of the fire, which destroyed every vestige of the county and court records, three firms were engaged in examining titles, viz: Chase Brothers and Company, Shortall and Hoard, and Jones and Sellers. Each of the firms named lost a portion of their books in the fire; but together they saved enough to form a complete set of indices for all the records of Cook county, and also duplicates of some of their books and many very valuable letter-press copies of abstracts, but neither of these firms could furnish a complete abstract of title to any piece of real-estate in Cook county. Mr. Chase soon learned the condition of affairs and decided that a consolidation of the three firms was indispensable as a matter of public interest, as well as for the benefit of the firms themselves, and through his efforts a consolidation was effected. With the announcement of this result, the business of furnishing abstracts was resumed, confidence in Cook county real-estate fully restored, and the rebuilding of Chicago commenced. The prime



Yours Truly,
Horace S. Chase.

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object of this consolidation being misunderstood by the public, great injustice was done the several abstract firms, both by the press and by individuals, who in newspaper articles charged that the combination was for the sole purpose of creating a monopoly in the abstract business. So general was this feeling that the Illinois Legislature passed a law limiting the fees for title searches. Fortunately for the public, these unjust charges were groundless and against men of well-known integrity, whose honesty, ability and accuracy had never been questioned and could not now be successfully attacked. They stood true to their trust and loyal to Chicago, and refused to sell their books at any price to a syndicate, which, had a sale been made, would have withdrawn them from their legitimate uses and made them solely a source of personal profit. The result can be imagined when it is remembered that these books contained the only evidences of title to real-estate worth more than seven hundred million dollars.

Mr. Chase has taken an active interest in Masonic affairs and is held high in the estimation of that Order. When he settled in Chicago in 1852, there were but two Masonic lodges in the

city, viz., the La Fayette and Oriental. He was secretary of Oriental Lodge ten years, and held the same office in La Fayette Chapter two years.

He is an Episcopalian in religious faith; he was an earnest participant in the Reformed Episcopal movement and is an active member of Christ Church congregation, under the care of Bishop Charles Edward Cheney.

He became a Republican in 1856, when General John C. Fremont was nominated for the presidency upon the organization of that party, and has been a staunch advocate of the principles of the party ever since.

On June 14, 1860, he married Miss Ellen Marian Sherwin, of Chicago; she is a niece of the late William Rickcords, Esq., who was well known in Chicago in the "forties" as the popular landlord of the old Lake House, and later for a number of years, as proprietor of the old Sherman House. They have four children, viz., Samuel M., Bessie L. B., Lucy B. and Horace Stanley.

Mr. Chase has been closely identified with the history and growth of Chicago for the past forty years, and with unlimited faith in its future, has improved his opportunities and been very successful as a business man.

WILLIAM VAUGHAN JACOBS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

WE probably could not find a finer type of the Chicago business man than we have in the subject of this sketch. Coming to this city when only twenty years of age, William Vaughan Jacobs has worked himself gradually forward to the front rank of energetic public-spirited men. He is the original founder of the villages of Brookline and Burnside; vice-president of the Calumet Electric Street Railroad Company, and a man of enterprise, ability and success.

During eighteen years no young man has contributed more to the phenomenal growth of this city than Mr. Jacobs. He was born June 19, 1853, at West Chester, Pennsylvania, and was the third son of a family of three sons and three daughters. His brothers were C. Hamilton Jacobs, a member of the Seventy-second Illinois Infantry, who died before Vicksburg in 1863; and Colonel J. E.

Jacobs, now of Baltimore. His parents were Thomas B. Jacobs, and Mary (Elliott) Jacobs, daughter of Commodore Jesse Duncan Elliott, of the United States Navy.

William Vaughan was educated at the Military Academy of West Chester, where he distinguished himself by his application to study and his love of field sports. Having completed his course in his seventeenth year, he was sent to the banking house of Messrs. Kirk, MacVeagh & Co., where he was initiated into business life and methods. In April, 1873, he came to Chicago and took a position in the banking house of Lunt, Preston & Kean, and subsequently was offered and accepted the position of private secretary to Mr. Paul Cornell, the founder of the largest village in the world—Hyde Park.

In 1876, Mr. Jacobs went into the real estate

business, and immediately gave proof of his business capacity and foresight by investing his means where he foresaw that there would be a constantly increasing value. In 1883, he laid out a tract of land in the neighborhood of Cottage Grove avenue and Seventy-second street. Here he built the pretty and flourishing village of Brookline. The location being healthy, easy of access and at that time outside the city, became quite popular with business men and of the numerous residences built there only a few are now in Mr. Jacobs' possession. Having been so successful with the village of Brookline, he built Burnside, a rapidly improving suburb on Cottage Grove avenue and Ninety-fifth street, and about one mile north of Pullman, on the Illinois Central Railroad. Both these suburbs, Brookline and Burnside, are now inside the limits of the city of Chicago. At the latter, the Illinois Central Railroad Company have purchased ground and are locating their car shops there on an extensive scale. Amongst the residents of these suburbs Mr. Jacobs has the reputation of being a man of thoroughly upright and honorable character, and one who delights to do a kindness to those around him. Together with directing the large interests he has in real estate,

he is vice-president and general manager of the Calumet Electric Street Railroad Company on the South side. This company was organized in May, 1890, and built the first electric road in Chicago, and is now building a system, which will, when completed, connect more closely the population of South Chicago, Grand Crossing, Pullman, Kensington, Burnside, and Dauphin Park with each other, and with the city and Jackson Park, by a direct connection with the cable and elevated roads at Brookline. The system as now contemplated will be about twenty miles in length. In 1884, Mr. Jacobs was treasurer of the Union League Club, and in 1885, was Lieutenant-Colonel commanding First Cavalry Illinois National Guard.

He was married November 19, 1890, to Mary Whipple, eldest daughter of William Jay Whipple, Esq., of Winona, Minn., proprietor and editor of the *Winona Herald*, and postmaster of the city under President Cleveland.

As a business man Mr. Jacobs is competent and conscientious, possessed of a high degree of honor. In all his transactions he has shown himself to be a man of uncompromising integrity. To such a man Chicago promises a brilliant future.

CHARLES PORTER JOHNSON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHARLES PORTER JOHNSON began his career a comparatively poor boy, and has by his unaided efforts risen to an honorable position at the Chicago bar, and in social life. He was born August 15, 1865, at State Line City, Vermilion county, Illinois, and is the second son of Joseph Simpson and Marilda M. (Kemper) Johnson. His father is an Indianian. He studied law and was just admitted to the bar in the State of Indiana, when the war broke out. He was deputy sheriff of Boone county, Indiana, for two years. Afterward he became a general merchant, and also served for eighteen consecutive years as justice of the peace in State Line City.

It was while listening to the cases tried in his father's court that young Johnson was fired with the ambition to become a lawyer. His mother is a cousin of Joseph Kemper, ex-Governor of Virginia.

Mr. Johnson's early education was obtained in the public schools of his native city. When he was about fifteen years of age, young Johnson was thrown upon his own resources. He went to Coles county, Illinois, and secured employment on a farm, with the privilege of attending school during the winter. He worked hard and studied diligently, but his ambition was to gain a higher education than that afforded in the public schools, and he attended school at Lee's Academy, at Loxa, Illinois.

He was a close and apt student, a convincing debater, a practical thinker, and an orator of superior merit. He graduated from the academy in 1885.

He then went to Terre Haute, Indiana, and studied law in the office of Mr. William A. Young. He passed an examination before the Supreme



Arthur Johnson.

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Court, and was admitted to the bar April 15, 1886, being one of the youngest men ever admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Indiana.

Part of his ambition was realized—he was now a full-fledged lawyer, with youth, but without money or clients. Back to Terre Haute he went; there had been a murder committed, and Bishop, the prisoner, had no attorney. Judge Mack, of the Circuit Court of Vigo county, appointed young Johnson to defend the prisoner.

Mr. Johnson worked with a will, and saved his client from the gallows, the verdict of the jury being nine years in the penitentiary. It was admitted to be a great success, and especially so for a young man scarcely twenty-one and his first case.

This case brought him a fee of fifty dollars and an offer, from his preceptor, Mr. Young, of a co-partnership. They moved to Danville, Illinois, but sickness overtook Mr. Johnson; his hard work had told on him, and his life was despaired of. In the meantime his parents had removed to Chicago, and, being notified of his condition, had him brought thither. After an illness of many months he recovered. The struggle of life had to be commenced anew. He was without funds. Then began the weary search for employment, and only those who have had the experience can realize the situation. Law office after law office was visited, but they did not need his help. He turned his efforts in other directions, and finally secured work in a commission house on South Water street at a salary of three dollars per week. While working for this house he became acquainted with Judge Booth, and made arrangements to continue his studies at the Union College of Law. He studied in the early morning and at night, and worked in the commission store during the day. After finishing his law studies he was introduced to Mr. C. H. Willett, a prominent lawyer, and secured a position in his office at five dollars per week. This was in 1887.

He was at once given cases to try and so well did he succeed that, at the end of eight months, Mr. Willett admitted him to a partnership.

Since Mr. Johnson's advent at the bar of Chicago, he has been engaged in the trial of several murder cases, and none of his clients have ever been convicted.

He was attorney for the town of Lake in 1890, and was the youngest attorney the town ever had.

He was married August 21, 1889, to Miss Derrele West, daughter of Mr. Pleasant West, a leading merchant of Georgetown, Illinois. Mrs. Johnson is a lady of high intellectual endowments, but of retiring habits. She graduated from the Chicago Female College in the class of 1887. Her chief enjoyment is in her home, where she presides gracefully, and with dignity.

Mr. Johnson is a thirty-second degree Mason, and at the time of taking this degree was one of the youngest thirty-second degree Masons in the country. He is a member of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, A. F. and A. M., Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., Palestine Council, No. 66, R. and S. M., Chavelier Bayard, K. T., No. 52, Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32 degree, Medina Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

He is also an Odd-fellow, and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

In politics Mr. Johnson is a strong and consistent Democrat, and is in great demand by his party during political campaigns. He has stumped the States of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, in the interest of his party.

He is a member of the Iroquois, the White-chapel Club, the Wannetons and the Cook County Democratic clubs. In 1890, when the State of Iowa was inaugurating Governor Boies, its first Democratic governor for years, the Cook County Democratic Club attended the ceremonies in a body, and to Mr. Johnson was given the honor of responding on behalf of the club, which he did with eloquence.

Mr. Johnson is attorney for several large corporations, his energy and abilities being devoted mainly to corporation and real-estate law.

What success Mr. Johnson has already attained is undoubtedly due to his forensic ability, indomitable energy, integrity and clear understanding of the law. He is one of the recognized orators at the Chicago bar. He is a natural born lawyer, and can present a point of law to the courts, or argue the facts of a case to the jury with clearness and force. He seems to have intuitive knowledge of the law, and is master of its most subtle principles.

It is not often that a man finds himself at the age of twenty-six in a commanding position in the world, attained by his own unaided efforts, and when this has been achieved in a hand-to-hand

struggle before the bar, it is success indeed. Such has been the achievement of Charles Porter Johnson.

Mr. Johnson is of medium height, has a kind, generous and social nature, is a good counselor and true friend. Possessed of a vigorous and versa-

tile mind, the future is indeed promising to him; and standing prominently among the younger members of the Chicago bar, by reason of his oratorical abilities, sound logic, and knowledge of the law, there is none more worthy of a place in this work of representative men.

JOHN H. LESLIE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOHN HAMPTON LESLIE was born in Montrose, Scotland, November 4, 1851. George Leslie and Jean (Hampton) Leslie left Scotland in early married life to build their fortunes in the then Arcadia of the world, America. Leaving a fair business and worthy social connections in the old country, it demanded sterling qualities of character to support and raise a large family midst the disadvantages of strangers in a strange land. But the qualities necessary were not lacking in either parent, and by persevering and worthy effort their object was accomplished. During all these years of toil the high literary tastes and talents of the father found various out-flowing channels, and the mother held together in a happy home the children as they grew from infancy to man's estate. The fourth child born to them was John H.

After finishing grammar school at twelve years of age, it was necessary for him to earn something for himself, and for two years he served the Western Union Telegraph Co. as messenger boy; afterward, at fourteen, he went to work as errand boy in a wholesale grocery house of this city. His boyish taste for games was sadly curtailed by his duties, but the habits formed of placing work before play have been the basis of much of his success.

At sixteen, by use of his savings, he was able to attend an excellent academy, and so forwarded his education to an appreciable extent. After a limited course at the academy, he returned to work, entering as clerk in a wholesale grocery; and he occupied in succession various higher positions till at twenty-one he became connected with his father in merchandise brokerage.

This enterprise, begun by his father in 1863,

had, under his judicious management, become well established in point of business and an honorable name. George Leslie was especially respected by all those with whom he dealt, as a man of unimpeachable integrity and of superior character.

Some time after this John H. was made a partner, and later on, owing to the ill health of the father, the responsibility and management of affairs devolved upon him. A more extensive business was entered into—adding to the brokerage the importing of foreign dried fruits and general commission in canned and domestic dried fruits, till, at the present time, the firm of John H. Leslie & Co., is among the most prominent in its line of any in the United States. Mr. Leslie, in connection with his business enterprises, has traveled somewhat extensively; he knows well the resources of our own vast regions, west and northwest, from personal observation, and also the country and people of Mexico; and, in addition to the important centers of Europe proper, has visited Norway and the far eastern cities of Greece and Turkey.

Mr. Leslie was married in 1875 to Miss Sallie L. Woodworth, daughter of James H. Woodworth, one of Chicago's honored citizens of early date—twice mayor of the city and member of Congress from Illinois.

Of Presbyterian teaching in early childhood, at the age of twenty-two, Mr. Leslie united with the Baptist Church of Highland Park, Ill., of which denomination he is to-day an active member, ready, at the call of Christian duties, to subserve other interests; is second vice-president of the Y. M. C. A., and has, for several years, held the offices of deacon and Sunday-school superintendent of the First Baptist Church of Chicago.



John A. Leslie

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Of Scottish birth and coming to this country at the early age of three years, Mr. Leslie has developed into the staunchest of Americans, loving his adopted country with that steadfastness and loyalty characteristic of the stock from which he sprung. Republican by education and choice, he is not so partisan as to fail to see the abuses of party; he means to follow whatever in politics, whether national or municipal, appeals to his convictions as to what is the highest good. When, in 1891, a reform movement in municipal government was inaugurated by the nomination of a citizen's ticket, Mr. Leslie was named for the office of city treasurer, and though, in consequence of the cohesion of the old political parties, the movement was not at that time a success, Mr. Leslie's great personal popularity, together with

his forcefulness of public speech in the presence of audiences often numbering many thousands, contributed as much perhaps as any one cause to the surprisingly large vote that was polled for the citizens' ticket. United to his deeply grounded principles, his powers of oratory promise to be of much service in whichever good cause he espouses.

About forty-one years of age, in personal appearance he is tall and robust, has light complexion, dark brown hair, and gray eyes; is of a kindly disposition and genial manners.

His fine business talents, excellent judgment in all practical affairs, and his devotion to the advancement of truth and right, place John H. Leslie among our worthiest representative business men of Chicago.

FRANCIS W. WALKER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

FRANCIS W. WALKER, of the law firm of Walker, Judd & Hawley, was born October 12, 1856, at Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Walker comes from old New England stock; while his father, Lucas B., and his mother, Lucinda (Le Suer) Walker, were natives of New York State, his ancestry dates back to the early colonial days of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Mr. Walker received his early education in the Chicago schools. He is in the fullest sense a self-made man, for, while still a boy, the great fire wiped out the business of his father, who was at that time a prosperous merchant on South Water street, and the boy Francis was compelled at an early age, to work out, alone and unaided, the career which he had mapped out for himself. His earliest ambitions were in the direction of the law. Immediately after the fire he obtained a position in the mailing department of the *Chicago Times*. In addition to this work he established a large paper route, and did the work of selling and distributing his papers himself. While carrying on this work he still kept in attendance at the high school. After completing the course at the high school he spent two years in Dyrenforth's Academy.

In 1875, Mr. Walker entered the law office of Mills & Ingham, carrying on his studies here in

connection with his course in the Union College of Law. After graduating with high honors in 1877, Mr. Walker formed a partnership with Lawrence M. Ennis, of this city, under the firm name of Ennis & Walker. This partnership continued until December, 1884, when Mr. Walker was appointed First Assistant State's Attorney.

In the history of this city there has been no period so stormy and full of exciting and important events as the three years from 1884 to 1887, during which time Julius S. Grinnell was State's Attorney, and Francis W. Walker was his First Assistant—the trial of the anarchists; the county commissioners charged with bribery and fraud, known as "The Boodlers;" the three Italians, whose brutal murders are still fresh in the minds of all, and the many other important criminal trials which have contributed so much to the eventful history of the city of Chicago. In 1887, Mr. Walker resigned his position in the States Attorney's office, and formed a partnership with Edward J. Judd, under the firm name of Walker & Judd, which partnership continued until January, 1892, when the present firm of Walker, Judd & Hawley was formed, Mr. Samuel F. Hawley being admitted to the firm at that time.

Mr. Walker is a prominent member of the

Iroquois and Douglas Clubs, and of the Royal Arcanum. He is also a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Mason. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and is always found in front rank of speakers in every campaign.

Intellectually, Mr. Walker is much more than a lawyer, as the large and well chosen library at his home, and his fondness for it, will testify. Metaphysics, science, history, political economy, and in fact all branches of study he enjoys after the manner of the true scholar. As a lawyer, Mr. Walker finds his natural place in the court room. No one acquainted with the profession will deny that Mr. Walker is possessed to the fullest extent

of the qualities which go to make up the successful advocate. He has a very eloquent and forceful manner, which, together with his strong personality and strength of character, have placed him where he stands to-day, one of the most prominent advocates at the Chicago bar. Possessing personal and social qualities of a higher order, Mr. Walker is much esteemed by all who know him, and as a citizen he has the confidence and respect of those who appreciate a gentleman of culture. As an energetic, upright, and conscientious lawyer he is destined to occupy a very prominent position, not only at the bar of Chicago, but of the United States.

JAMES P. MALLETTE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THERE is probably no city on this continent where there are so many young, energetic and self-made men who have won for themselves, by their own unaided exertion, an honorable record and a comfortable competency, as in the city of Chicago. In the race of life the active and persevering invariably lead. Courage, constancy and confidence, combined with ability and prudence, always lead to success. To young America is largely due Chicago's phenomenal success. Prominent among the young representative men of this city is James P. Mallette.

He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on October 17, 1851, where his father, Francis Mallette, was one of the early settlers. He was a Frenchman by birth, but had been for a long time in this country, engaged in lead mining with success at Galena, Illinois; but at the time of his death, in 1860, his estate realized little more than the family homestead. His mother, Isabel (Berry) Mallette, belongs to an old southern family who were formerly large slaveholders. Young Mallette was third in a family of three boys and two girls, and is now the oldest living and the only representative of the family in Chicago. He received his education in the public schools of St. Louis and graduated from the high school there, when about sixteen years of age. His first employment in business was in a tobacco commission house in St. Louis, where he remained for a year and then went into business, in partner-

ship with his brother-in-law; but they were not successful. His next venture was as traveler for a wholesale oil house in St. Louis, in which he was very successful. His active habits and business ability was not only recognized by the firm by which he was engaged, but by business men generally; and he was offered such inducements by a Chicago house in the wholesale woodenware trade, that he accepted their offer to travel for them in 1873. After two years he went into business for himself, first in wholesale woodenware and afterwards in the manufacture of furniture. The firm of Mallette and Raymond continued successfully for several years. About this time Mr. Mallette became interested in real-estate speculations, in connection with Charles B. Eggleston, and these ventures proving highly successful, the firm of J. P. Mallette & Co. was organized, and he sold his interest in the furniture business and devoted his time entirely to real-estate transactions. The busy and active habits of Mr. Mallette soon after found another field for work and we find him a member of the firm of R. E. Brownell & Co., contractors for street building and other public improvements, with quarries opened at Thornton, Illinois, averaging about one hundred cars of stone a day. Both the real-estate and contracting proved very successful, were consolidated under the name of Eggleston, Mallette & Brownell, and are continued to the present date.



J. P. Maclellan

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The beautiful residence suburbs, Auburn Park and Eggleston, give proof of progressive ideas and business foresight; they are so well known as attractive, healthful and well laid out residence districts that it is unnecessary to add that the firm deserves the very highest credit and that they are receiving a very large patronage from the Chicago public.

Mr. Mallette is not only a man of good business training, industrious habits and of great executive ability, but he has the reputation in all his business transactions of the highest honor and of incorruptible integrity. For a number of years he has devoted himself to the duties of vestryman of Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church. He was one of the organizers of the "Home" Club of Englewood, a social organization, of which he was afterwards president for three consecutive years; he is also a member of the Union League Club and a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity. Al-

though his life has been a busy one, Mr. Mallette has found time to inform himself by travel, and has enlarged his mind and increased his knowledge by that means, which is so often neglected by business men. In politics he is a Republican and takes a great interest in local affairs; while a strong advocate of the principles of his party, he is tolerant and liberal with all who differ from him.

Mr. Mallette was married June 27, 1877, to Miss Mabel L. Stevens, of Chicago, and their union has been blessed with a family of seven children—three boys and three girls of whom are living. While of a social and buoyant disposition, Mr. Mallette is a thoroughly domestic man, who finds in the companionship of his accomplished wife and in the affection of his children his greatest happiness; and in his home, which he has surrounded with everything that can increase the comfort or add to the pleasure of his family, he spends the most pleasant hours of his life.

NICHOLAS B. DELAMATER, A.M., M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE practice of medicine may consistently be said to have fallen by inheritance to him whose name heads this sketch, he being the eighth son in the genealogical order of his family to follow that profession. He was born February 21, 1844, in Albany county, New York, the son of Ira M. Delamater, M.D., and Elizabeth (Beebee) Delamater. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were among the pioneer settlers of Albany county, New York, and came originally from Holland, and were active participants in the Revolutionary war. Our subject is one of three children. After leaving the public schools, Nicholas completed his preparatory studies at the Albany Academy and afterward entered as a student at Harvard College. This was during the early part of the war of the rebellion. And in 1863, catching the spirit of the times, and true to his sense of duty and patriotism, he exchanged the student's "cap and gown" for the uniform of the soldier, and enlisted in the service, becoming second lieutenant in a company of the Seventeenth Regiment, State Volunteers. He was in active service until the close of the war in 1865,

and participated in many of its famous battles, such as Gettysburg, the Battle of the Wilderness, etc. After the close of the war he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and for about three years was engaged in the wholesale dry-goods trade at Richmond, Indiana. During these years of army service and business life, he retained his love for study, and made good use of such opportunities as offered to cultivate his mind and increase his store of knowledge. He then engaged in farming for a short time and also taught school, and having determined to carry out his earlier plan of entering the medical profession, pursued a course of medical studies at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, graduating from that institution with the degree of M. D., in 1873. He thereupon established himself in practice in Chicago and began that professional career in which he has achieved great success. Recognizing his eminent fitness for the position, the authorities of the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, in 1881, elected him lecturer on mental and nervous diseases, a position which he still (1890) holds. Dr. Delamater is also on the staff of attending phy-

sicians at the College Hospital and at Cook County Hospital.

Dr. Delamater has been honored with membership in many prominent associations and societies, particularly the Chicago Academy of Homœopathy; the Wisconsin Homœopathic State Society and the Illinois Homœopathic State Society. He is also a member of the Royal League, the Royal Arcanum and the Union League Club of Chicago. About 1886 he became a member of Landmark Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. Dr. Delamater's travels have been confined to the United States. He has always been a close observer of

events and makes it his business to keep in touch with the progress of the times, not only in the line of his profession, but also in all matters of public or general interest. For more than twenty years he has been a consistent member of the Baptist denomination. His political sentiments have always been Republican, though he takes little active interest in political affairs more than to perform his duties as a loyal citizen. Dr. Delamater was married November 3, 1870, to Miss Ella J. Link, of Woodstock, Illinois; a most estimable woman, who figures prominently in charitable and benevolent work.

CHARLES H. FERGUSON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

IN the front rank of the great financial institutions of the world stands the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, it having the largest cash assets of any company in the world. To manage the affairs of the Chicago agency of such a corporation requires a man of superior ability, tact, industry and firm integrity. Such a man was found in the subject of this sketch, who has mastered the problems of life insurance. He has under his control one hundred and fifty agents, and his skill and ability as a manager and executive officer has been shown in the phenomenal growth of the company's business in Illinois since he has had charge of it.

Charles H. Ferguson was born in Oswego, New York, August 13, 1846, the son of George L. and Amanda (Boes) Ferguson. His father was a prominent furniture manufacturer and dealer at Oswego, Hannibal, Fulton, and Auburn, New York, for over fifty years, and died in the latter city at the age of seventy-six.

Charles attended the public schools until he was thirteen years old. From his thirteenth to his sixteenth year he was a clerk in a drug store at Auburn, New York, after which he went west and became a clerk in the wholesale grocery house of Messrs. Blair and Persons at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

When the war of the Rebellion opened he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-ninth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was

assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, under Gen. A. J. Smith. After serving the full term of his enlistment, he was honorably discharged.

Returning to Milwaukee, he was in the paymaster and purchasing departments of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and express business, until about 1869, when he returned to Auburn, New York, and became a solicitor for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, under Mr. Albert W. Lawton, then and now (1892) district manager at that place. In 1873 he accepted the general agency of the Oswego and Onondaga Fire Insurance Company for the west. Three years later the company retired from business, reinsuring with the Commercial Union of London.

In June, 1876, Mr. Ferguson entered the employ of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, at Chicago, as cashier, and remained until 1881, when he was appointed acting agent, to succeed Mr. John W. Meaker, resigned. In 1883 he received from Messrs. Merrell and Ferguson, general agents at Detroit, the appointment as local agent for Chicago. In 1886 he formed a copartnership with Mr. H. S. Winston, as managing agents for Chicago and Cook county. The partnership terminated by limitation February 1, 1889. In June, 1887 (prior to the dissolution), he was appointed by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, general agent for Illinois, which position he now holds.



Sincerely Yours
Chas. F. Johnson.

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Mr. Ferguson is a member of the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., and also of the Union League and Calumet clubs, and is now (1892) president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago, and a member of the executive committee of the Life Underwriters' Association of the United States.

Mr. Ferguson was awarded the general agent's prize, a beautiful solid silver bowl, at Saratoga,

New York, in June, 1888, for good management and success.

Mr. Ferguson married Miss Sarah L. Miller, at Auburn, New York, whose death occurred in December, 1885. Four children were born to them, viz., George Miller, now in business with his father; James Larnard, a student in the University of Michigan; Charles H., Jr., and Jessie May, deceased.

HON. ALBERT G. SCOTT,

KEARNEY, NEB.

ALBERT G. SCOTT was born at Barre, Vermont, on June 12, 1825, to Jacob and Laura Scott. His father, who was a prosperous farmer, was a man of considerable prominence. He served two terms in each branch of the Vermont Legislature, and was twice elected Probate Judge and once County Commissioner. In 1849 he retired from farm life, and became editor and publisher of the *Green Mountain Freeman*, an anti-slavery journal published at Montpelier, Vermont, which under his management became one of the leading papers of New England in the cause of freedom and equal rights. He was colonel of the State militia for several years.

Albert spent his boyhood on his father's farm, and attended the district school, and later completed his schooling at Newbury Seminary, Vermont. After leaving school he engaged in farming, spending the winter months in teaching district school, for which he received a compensation of thirteen dollars per month and his board.

In 1851 he moved to La Salle, Illinois, and engaged in general merchandising until 1856, when he removed to Sheffield and established himself in the lumber trade. Two years later he added to his business that of general merchandising and buying and selling grain, and also gratified his love for farming by engaging in agricultural pursuits. He did a thriving business and accumulated considerable property. In 1879 he removed to Kearney, Nebraska, his present home. He here continued the lumber business, and dealt in grain extensively, and also bought several large farms and raised grain on an extensive scale. He built seven elevators along the line of the Burlington

and Missouri Railroad. In 1883 he became one of the founders of the First National Bank of Kearney, and has been chairman of its board of directors and a member of its finance committee since its organization. The bank's capital is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, besides a large surplus.

Mr. Scott has always taken a commendable interest in public matters, and is known for his public spirit. While residing at Sheffield, he represented his district in the Thirty-first General Assembly of Illinois, it being the session at which General John A. Logan was elected to the United States Senate. He was also a member of the city council four successive terms, and trustee of the public school fund, and was alternate delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1876. Since removing to Nebraska, in 1884, he was elected alternate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago.

In May, 1890, he was nominated by Governor John M. Thayer, of Nebraska, as a Commissioner for the World's Columbian Exposition, and his appointment was confirmed by the State Department at Washington, D. C., May 21, 1890.

In politics, Mr. Scott is a staunch Republican. He voted the "Liberty ticket" for representatives to the State Legislature of Vermont in 1847.

His religious faith has always been thoroughly orthodox; his first teachings were in that direction, and he has never discovered any good reason for changing his views. In 1889, he was a State delegate to the triennial association of the Congregational Church held at Worcester, Massachusetts.

He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1854, and became a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars in 1855.

In March, 1849, Mr. Scott married Miss Elizabeth A. Hatch, who died in 1852. In 1857 he married Miss Emily A. Smith.

Mr. Scott is a man of temperate habits and

refined tastes, and possesses personal qualities of the highest order. He exerts a wide influence in his State, and is greatly esteemed by a wide range of loyal friends. His business ventures have been uniformly successful, and he enjoys an ample fortune. He is withal domestic in his tastes, and enjoys more than all else his social and home life.

JOHN M. GARTSIDE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOHN M. GARTSIDE was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1849, the son of Benjamin and Caroline (Measey) Gartside, who were natives of Lancashire, England. His parents came to this country early in life and settled in Philadelphia, where they lived for many years. Here the father became a steel portrait artist and was in the employ of John Sartain, editor of "*Sartain's Magazine*," of Philadelphia.

In 1855, the family moved to Iowa City, Iowa. Their limited means became more so during the financial crisis of 1857. The change of climate and other causes incident to settlement in a new country combined, so wrought upon the father's health that he was prostrated upon a bed of sickness, leaving the care of the family to his courageous wife and eldest son, the subject of this sketch. He chopped wood, worked on the farm, often doing a man's work, and never letting an opportunity go unimproved whereby he might contribute to the needs of the family. In 1861 the family moved to Davenport, Iowa, where John was permitted, in a measure, to gratify his burning desire for an education, and where he obtained work at once in the merchant tailoring establishment of Mr. P. L. Cone, at one dollar per week, but reserving a portion of his time for study. In this manner for four years he worked and attended the common and high schools, and later attended the evening sessions of the Bryant and Stratton Business College.

He remained with Mr. Cone about seven years, being promoted from time to time, until, in 1868, he had almost the entire charge and control of the business.

For the next two years he was employed as book-keeper, cashier and office manager of the

Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago. The change was to him most opportune. The boy became a man, catching glimpses of the busy world lying outside that to which his life had thus far been confined, and discovering in himself a peculiar tact and skill in dealing with men, he was unable longer to content himself in the narrow routine of clerical life, and resolved, at any cost of self-sacrifice or labor, to fit himself for the practice of law. Giving up a lucrative position, he started for Chicago with the determination to study law. After a week's search he secured a position in the law-office of Messrs. Dent and Black (October 10, 1870), his duties being to keep the books of the firm and do general office-work, for which he was to receive seven dollars per week. He went to his task with a will and soon became a proficient law-clerk. In addition to his law studies, he pursued other branches under private tutors, and thus early and late applied himself to study and work.

In June, 1873, Mr. Gartside was examined by the Supreme Court, sitting at Mt. Vernon, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar. He continued, however, with Messrs. Dent and Black until February, 1876, as chief clerk, and was entrusted with many important matters in the courts, and during the last year of his clerkship received, aside from the privilege of practicing on his own account, a salary of twelve hundred dollars. To most young lawyers this would have been satisfactory, but Mr. Gartside, with characteristic independence, resolved to establish a reputation and practice for himself, and accordingly resigned this position and opened an office on his own account. The decision proved a wise one. The few clients, who had entrusted their business to him while a law-clerk, continued with him and brought others, and from

the first he had a fair practice which has gradually grown, each year exhibiting a marked increase of business, which finally became more extensive than he could superintend individually, and led to his associating with himself Mr. Frank P. Leffingwell, under the firm name of Gartside and Leffingwell.

As a lawyer, Mr. Gartside shows thorough and careful professional training; readily analyzes and comprehends the bearing of questions presented; quickly applies his knowledge, and in whatever he undertakes shows himself a skillful master of the situation. As a counselor, his advice and opinions are reliable; as a special pleader he excels, while as an advocate before court or jury, he ranks among the most successful.

On September 22, 1874, Mr. Gartside was married to Miss Annie L. Davis, daughter of Levi Davis, editor and founder of the *Davenport (Iowa) Gazette*. Mr. and Mrs. Gartside are blessed with two happy children: John Love, aged five, and Grace Louise, aged two. They met with a sad bereavement in the death of their oldest child, Lily Claribel.

Mrs. Gartside is a highly educated and refined woman, and is in full accord with Mr. Gartside in all his work. She is a connoisseur in works of art, and has executed many paintings of merit, both in oil and water-colors. She is esteemed by all who know her.

Socially, Mr. Gartside is much esteemed. He is a member of the Union League Club; but outside of his business, it is with his family in his elegant home on Drexel boulevard, that he finds his highest enjoyment. He is interested in church matters, and is an active member of the First Baptist Church. Personally he is genial, companionable and generous.

In conclusion it should be stated that among those esteemed members of the bar of Chicago, who are respected and honored for their worth, none is more deserving than he. He has climbed from the bottom round of the ladder that reaches to success and fame; step by step he has surmounted the difficulties that were in his path, and now, while still in his younger manhood, he has attained to a position of influence of which any man might justly be proud.

D. V. PURINGTON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE Purington-Kimball Brick Company of Chicago ranks high among the brick manufacturers of the United States. There was a time when Chicago imported, chiefly from the east, the greater portion of the brick consumed, but to-day, so great is her out-put that her producers ship great numbers to other places.

The subject of this sketch, the founder of the Purington-Kimball Brick Company, was born January 22, 1841, at Sidney, Kennebec county, Maine. He is the son of Daniel S. and Sarah (Varney) Purington, both members of the Society of Friends. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native place, which fitted him for a course at Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalborough, Maine, where he was graduated in 1859.

After leaving school he taught for two years in New Jersey. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, young Purington enlisted as a private, August 23, 1861, in the Fourth Regiment New Jersey

Volunteers, Infantry. A year later he was made quartermaster sergeant, and in January, 1863, first lieutenant and quartermaster of the regiment. In January, 1864, he was commissioned captain and assistant quartermaster United States Volunteers. One year later we find him on the staff of Gen. Weitzel, and holding the important position of depot quartermaster at Brownsville, Texas. The Maximilian trouble was at that time causing much uneasiness in Mexico, and the presence of our troops on the border was required to maintain neutrality and non-interference. Gen. Bragg was also at this time in Texas, but, upon the approach of the Union troops, fled to the woods and ultimately disbanded his force.

Mr. Purington was mustered out of service on January 8, 1866, with an exemplary record, having served on the staffs of Generals William Birney, Joseph Hawley, Godfrey Weitzel and Frederick K. Steele.

Immediately after his discharge he joined his brother in conducting a country store at Amesbury, Massachusetts, but soon tired of that and became connected with the Freedman's Bureau of Virginia. There he was associated with Gen. S. C. Armstrong, who founded the Hampton Industrial School, at Hampton, Virginia.

In 1869, Mr. Purington embarked in the lumber business at Chicago. The disastrous fire of 1871 caused a great demand for building materials of a substantial nature, which led him to abandon the lumber business, and turn his attention to the manufacture of brick. He first became general manager of Messrs. Straus, Hahnes and Company's works, having at that time under his supervision four brick yards. In 1874 he formed a co-partnership with Mr. Christopher Tegtmeier, under style of Tegtmeier and Company. This partnership was dissolved in 1878, and in the following year he associated himself with Mr. Norman B. Ream, under the firm name of D. V. Purington and Company. This firm continued in business two years. In 1881, Mr. Purington, with Mr. Spencer S. Kimball, organized the Purington-Kimball Brick Company, which has conducted a prosperous business to the present time (1892).

In 1885, Mr. Purington founded the village of Purington, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, where their works are located, and where two hundred and fifty men find regular employment. The Purington-Kimball Brick Company is noted for its just and liberal treatment of its employés.

Politically, Mr. Purington is a staunch Republican, and a firm believer in the principles of that party, as advocated by Mr. McKinley. He takes deep interest in political affairs, both local and national. He was county commissioner of Cook county from 1879 to 1882, and was elected to serve out the unexpired term of one of the "boodler" commissioners, who had been sent to the penitentiary.

He is a member of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Union League Club. In 1878, he became a member of Lakeside Lodge, No. 727, A. F. and A. M., and is now a member of Chicago Chapter and Chevalier Bayard Commandery.

In July, 1886, Mr. Purington married Mrs. Jennie F. Crandall, a lady of estimable worth, social and refined, and in the circle of his home, in the society of his wife, he passes the happiest moments of life.

WILLIAM DEERING,

CHICAGO, ILL

THE history of the great west contains many characters of real worth and excellence, as is attested in this work; characters furnishing such practical illustrations of the value to society of the cardinal virtues of business life, as to make it not only desirable, but eminently important that record of the more prominent examples of personal commercial integrity and success should be presented to the world, not only for honorable commendation of that life, but as a worthy guide for the footsteps of those who follow after.

Men who live in the eye of the public as incumbents of office, conferred by suffrages of the people, reach places in history by the force in circumstances, as well as by personal worth and the faithful employment of great abilities for the good of the nation. Men in business life can rise into

prominence, and become objects of high consideration in public estimation, only by the development of the noblest attributes of manhood and mentality, in enterprises that largely affect the well-being of communities.

The subject of this sketch finds an appropriate place in the history of the men of business and enterprise in the great west, whose force of character, whose sterling integrity, whose fortitude amid discouragements, whose good sense in the management of complicated affairs, whose control of agencies and circumstances, and whose marked success in establishing great industries and bringing to completion advanced schemes for the betterment and comfort of mankind, have contributed to such an eminent degree to the solidity and progress of the city and country.



William Peeling

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The biographical data in Mr. Deering's life claim a brief space. He was born in Oxford county, Maine, April 24, 1836. His father and mother were James and Eliza (Moore) Deering. His ancestors immigrated from England in 1634, and in all the histories of New England from that time the name of Deering finds most honorable mention. Elwell's History of Maine, Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, Cushman's New England and Williamson's Genealogy of New England, all devote honorable notice to the Deering family.

William Deering's boyhood was much the same as that of other boys reared by earnest Christian parents. His scholastic education consisted of the full and regular course of studies in vogue at that time in the common and graded schools, and was finished in the high school of Readfield, Maine. He went into business while yet in his "teens," and while yet in his earliest manhood he assumed for a time the duties of his first important position, that of manager of a woolen mill in Maine, in which he was interested by natural taste and inclination. He discharged every trust reposed in him to the eminent satisfaction of his directors, and after the termination of his labors there he engaged in various business enterprises, to which is doubtless largely due his marked fertility and genius in handling manufacturing details.

In 1871 he became interested in the manufacture of the Marsh harvester, in which he had unlimited confidence for a great future, and in 1873 he removed with his family to Evanston, near Chicago. The confidence Mr. Deering had placed in the true merits of his manufacture was not misplaced; the demand for harvesters increased so rapidly in the first few years of his management that he decided to remove to a point of greater railroad facilities, and in 1880 he removed his entire harvesting machine works to their present location, in Chicago. The twelve years intervening since that removal has amply demonstrated the wisdom of it; as it has not only placed the architect of its great fortune in the first rank of manufacturers, in the United States, but has afforded steady, uninterrupted employment of thousands of men, and placed its name as a household word throughout the agricultural world.

Mr. Deering's religious views are fitly those of a good Christian, both in theory and practice.

In politics, Mr. Deering is an old-school Republican, ever faithful to the patriotism of that grand old party, and ever unchanging in his belief in its principles, as the basis for hope and security in the rights and privileges of man's personal liberty, as proclaimed in the sacred lines of our constitution.

Mr. Deering differs widely from many of the leading men of to-day, in that he has never sought nor accepted office, with but one exception, when he was in the council of Governor Perham, of Maine, during that gentleman's incumbency. Mr. Deering is a liberal subscriber to public and private charities, and to many of Chicago's most thriving public institutions. He is a trustee of the Northwestern University and also interested, as a philanthropist, in several other like institutions; but is not associated with any secret society, political or social, either as a member or patron.

Mr. Deering has been twice married, his first marriage being to Miss Abby Barbour, of Maine, daughter of Charles and Joanna (Cobb) Barbour, October 31, 1849. From this union there was one child, Charles, born in 1852, and now the secretary of the great firm of Wm. Deering and Company. Mr. Deering's second wife was Miss Clara Hamilton of Maine, daughter of Charles and Mary (Barbour) Hamilton. This marriage took place December 15, 1857, from which there were two children, James and Abby Marion, both born in Maine; the former in 1859 and the latter in 1867—Mr. James Deering being treasurer and general manager of the Deering firm.

Personally Mr. Deering is tall, sparely built, and weighing in the neighborhood of 170 pounds; he is modest and retiring and rather given to seclusion during business hours, but out of the office and when not engaged in evolving some new improvement for the future advancement of his vast business, he is the soul of affability and liberal consideration.

Mr. Deering's interest in his employes and his great qualities of sympathy find fitting place as a factor of success in his business life. Fairly understanding men he is not afraid to trust them, and the confidence thus reposed in his employes inspire them with strong attachments to his person and his fortunes. Their fidelity and devotion to his interests always meet with ample reward.

Mr. Deering's business career has been singularly free from all troubles involved in the relation of capital to labor. The attachments and friendships that associate themselves around him, make his life a rich inheritance as thoughts of age steal

in upon his vigorous understanding. The highest relation that man sustains to society and his race, furnish the concluding observation on Mr. Deering's character—a Christian gentleman and a manly man.

EDWARD S. STICKNEY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

EDWARD SWAN STICKNEY was born in the old Stickney homestead in Newburyport, Massachusetts, on October 7, 1824. The Stickney family is of English descent. Its first representative in this country was William Stickney, who immigrated from Hampton, Lincolnshire, England, in 1637; and a monument to his memory is erected in the old grave yard at Rowley, Massachusetts. Several generations of the family lived in Newburyport, and there the grandfather and father of our subject were born.

Enoch Stickney, his father, was born on December 20, 1789; he married, November 16, 1823, Sarah Wyer, a daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Nevins) Knapp, whose family history dates from early colonial times. He was a merchant in Newburyport, and highly esteemed for his upright and virtuous character. Edward's mother lived in the house in which he was born until her decease in 1891, at the advanced age of ninety-five years.

Mr. Stickney was naturally inclined to study, and in early life evinced that love for literature and the arts that characterized his subsequent career; but owing to his father's long illness and death, while he was yet a youth, the care of his mother and younger brother and sister devolved upon him, and he was compelled to forego his studies and turn his attention to business. His aptitude and efficiency are best evidenced by the fact that before he attained his majority he held important positions of trust with the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company and the old Mechanics' Bank of Concord, New Hampshire. In 1855 he removed from the last named city to Chicago, which was thenceforward his home until his decease, which occurred on March 20, 1880. For about four years after his arrival in Chicago he was a faithful and trusted employé of Mr. S. Wright, a manufacturer of agricultural im-

plements. During the financial crisis of 1859 and 1860, Mr. Stickney was made manager of the special clearing-house which was established in Chicago, and made necessary by the unstable condition of the paper currency then circulating in the west; and such was the skill with which he managed this office, making satisfactory and equitable daily settlements for the banks of Chicago, when a fluctuating currency made such settlements exceedingly difficult, that he became widely known as an able financier, and was tendered a responsible position in the banking house of Messrs. Drexel & Company, which he accepted and held until 1868. Upon the organization of the Stock Yards National Bank he was elected its cashier; and during the ten years that he filled this office the institution grew, under his careful and skillful management, from a modest beginning to be one of the largest and strongest financial houses of Chicago. He became president of this bank in 1878, and so continued until the time of his decease.

In all his business relations Mr. Stickney was careful, cautious and conservative, and uniformly successful. But his success in business never, in any degree, dwarfed the finer sensibilities of his higher, nobler nature; his love for the fine arts, his passionate fondness for music and his tastes for literature and general culture increased more and more as life advanced. His was a well rounded character; thoroughly a business man, he was yet neither austere nor selfish. He never forgot the struggles of his early life, and always had a word of cheer and a helping hand for worthy young men battling for a start in life. He was a man of marked personality, but withal, modest and unassuming. His religious instincts were strong and his sense of honor gave color to all his actions. He was a firm friend to those who won his confi-



E. S. Hickey

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dence, and in all his social relations he was genial, courteous and chivalrous. His was a knightly soul; he knew not meanness, and in his thought and care for others he lost sight of self. To him business and its emoluments were only means to an end, and he prized riches only as they contributed to making the world better and brighter, and building up noble manhood and womanhood. Upon his first arrival at Chicago he identified himself with musical and literary culture, then in their infancy in his new home; he was one of the founders and promoters of the Philharmonic Society, to which Chicago is largely indebted for her present standing as a musical center. The following tribute to his character and worth is by one of his intimate friends and associates:

"Mr. Stickney had a refined taste and cultivated mind. Early in life he developed an earnest desire for the study of the choicest classics in English literature. He had a great avidity for first and rare editions. In his earlier manhood he denied himself many well-earned luxuries for the sake of securing costly copies of the great writers of the Elizabethan period, and other literary treasures and rarities; and he not only owned these works, but read them with assiduous care and untiring interest and pleasure. His love for the best authors and for the greatest masters of the English language, and his companionship with friends of kindred taste, bore fruit in a life of high intellectual enjoyment. He was also a collector of fine editions of standard authors, and never wearied in the search for choice additions to his remarkable library. His fondness for music, and for the great productions of the masters was a marked and charming trait of his character; and for the kindred arts of the painter, the etcher and the engraver, he had an intelligent and glowing admiration. He collected the best productions of these arts and made his home delightful with the atmosphere of books and pictures and music and all the gentle arts. He was devoted to his home and domestic circle, and his loyalty to his friends was of that chivalric character that won their earnest and enthusiastic admiration."

Another intimate friend writes of him: "He was the center of that group of congenial men who set out together, when they and Chicago were young. They were all men more or less gifted and promising, and were given to thinking and

saying, in after days, that the tone of that little society was good. Looking back now we know that he had himself, unconsciously, contributed to maintaining the gentleness and refinement of the little circle, which now is broken and scattered. But those who remain always speak of him with honor and affection. That which impressed them most, and had the most lasting influence upon those near him, was his singular purity. Other virtues of his are as familiar, to those who knew him well, as are the refined gentleness and genial sweetness of his bearing; but this, naturally, is known only to those who were his companions when young men. He had a robust, manly nature, with the sensitive modesty of a girl. When he was present, the talk and story were always kept within their proper license. He shrank from an indelicate allusion with visible pain, as from a blow. In this he stood above all the men whom I have ever known. He was truly pure in heart."

The following resolution adopted by the Commercial Club of Chicago, at its meeting held at the Palmer House on the day of his decease:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to take from our midst and from the various scenes of his earthly usefulness our esteemed associate, Edward S. Stickney, and

WHEREAS, The high estimation in which he was held by all his associates, and their sorrow at his death, demand a record in the minutes of this Club; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Edward S. Stickney the Commercial Club has lost a wise counselor, a genial associate and a warm-hearted friend.

Resolved, That in his death the city has lost an estimable citizen, high-minded, honorable and conservative, intelligent, active and generous in his liberal and cheerful support of its religious, benevolent and literary institutions."

The Chicago Historical Society, on April 21, 1880, at the first meeting after the death of Mr. Stickney, adopted the following:

Resolved, That in the death of the late Edward S. Stickney the Chicago Historical Society has lost a valuable member, the cause of fine arts a fostering patron; music, a zealous supporter; literature, a worthy and polished sympathizer; the city of Chicago a valuable citizen, and Chicago at large an ornament.

Resolved, That this declaration of our estimate of the deceased be entered upon our records, and that a copy of it be sent by our secretary to the widow of our late friend, with the expression of the cordial sympathy of our association with her in her bereavement.

Such testimonials, from persons who knew the genuineness of his varied achievements and attainments, present a fine portraiture of the man in his

different phases of character. He was a good man and true, of whom his intimate friends and associates can speak no ill.

At the time of his decease Mr. Stickney owned a large collection of rare books and engravings and etchings, to which he was making constant additions. Many of these have since been presented to the Chicago Art Institute, in which he was deeply interested. His collection of prints from the hands of Edelinck, Masson and Nantueil was especially fine; and in these, as in other old rare works of art, he was a recognized *connoisseur*. His home was a veritable museum of art, with its library filled with the choicest volumes; its walls hung with rare paintings; its portfolios filled with costly prints, and every nook and corner adorned with fine bronzes, rare pottery, and exquisite specimens of the sculptor's chisel.

Mr. Stickney identified himself with St. James' Episcopal church soon after coming to Chicago, and for twenty-five years was one of its most valued and devoted members.

In 1869 he married Miss Elizabeth Hammond,

daughter of Mr. Andrew Woodbury Hammond, of Massachusetts, whose family is of Puritan descent and closely related to some of the most distinguished families of New England.

In his business career, in his social life, in his domestic affairs, in all his varied relations, Mr. Stickney impressed all with whom he came in contact, with his high moral tone. He was a man of rare intellect and the strictest integrity; broad and liberal in his views, he was ever ready to assist those who were less fortunate. His many deeds of philanthropy, not alone to individuals, but to worthy institutions, to which his talent and money were freely given, will long serve to perpetuate his memory. Few men had more devoted friends than he; none excelled him in unselfish devotion and unswerving fidelity. The name of Edward S. Stickney will always be prominently associated with the history of Chicago as one of the foremost promoters of its business, its moral and intellectual advancement. His life was one of unselfish devotion to noble principles, and the world is richer and better because he lived.

PAUL O. STENSLAND,

CHICAGO, ILL.

TRADITION informs us, and learned archaeologists confirm the statement, that a number of bold and experienced Scandinavian seamen, led by Lief Erickson, visited this country in the tenth century—four hundred years before Columbus crossed the broad waters of the Atlantic, and proclaimed to the inhabitants of the old world the existence of a new continent. These hardy Norsemen were the ancestors of the race that at present inhabit the rugged soil of the Scandinavian peninsula, and which has given to the world such men as Gustavus Adolphus, the "Lion of the North," Karl Linne, better known by his Latinized name, Linnæus, and in our own day the celebrated inventor of a new class of battle-ships, Ericsson.

No race has done more, in proportion to its numbers, to build up and to defend this great western republic than the intelligent and industrious sons of the northern peninsula.

Prominent among our public men is the subject

of this sketch, Paul O. Stensland, who stands forth not only as a representative citizen of this great commonwealth, but as the type of the proud and ancient nationality from which he came, and as the embodiment of the energetic, resourceful and earnest character of his Scandinavian countrymen.

Paul O. Stensland was born in Sandeid Stavanger Amt, Norway, on the 9th day of May, 1847. He was the fifth son in a family of nine children. Young Stensland grew up in the healthful surroundings of farm life in his native land, and received his early elementary education in the schools of the district. He must have made good use of his time at study, and have had a great faculty in acquiring knowledge; for at the early age of eighteen years we find him leaving the family home and farm and traveling to Hindostan, in Peninsular Asia.

In this new field Mr. Stensland labored with his characteristic energy and success. He imme-



Yours truly Paul Hensland

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diately connected himself with the cotton and wool industries of India, and became a large buyer. For almost six years he traveled extensively through that country in the interest of his business. In the success which crowned his efforts, at that early age, in a land so exclusive and peculiar as Hindostan, we have a proof of the business instincts and foresight which marked Mr. Stensland's career.

His residence in the East he made good use of, not only to transact business, but to acquire knowledge and experience by travel. From Cape Comorin to the Himalayas, and from the Indus to the Brammapootra he traveled, gaining a thorough knowledge of the customs of the people, and the physical features of the country.

After a residence of five and a half years amongst the Hindoos he returned, in the fall of 1870, to his native land on a visit to his parents.

His return was most timely, for his parents, who had been for some time in delicate health, were much pleased to see him, but unfortunately, during his short stay of three months, both died. This severe family bereavement, and the natural disposition for venture which he possessed, prompted Mr. Stensland to again leave his home.

This time he chose Chicago as the field of his future labors. He arrived here in the spring of 1871, and has resided here uninterruptedly ever since.

His first venture here was in the dry goods trade. His efforts were successful, and for fourteen years he carried on a lucrative business. In 1885 he entered the real estate and insurance business; but four years later he felt sufficient confidence in himself, and was sufficiently known in the northwestern section of this city, to guarantee him in commencing a private banking business. He was not disappointed in his expectations, for he was so far successful that it warranted him in changing his private bank to a State bank in 1891. He is at present president of the institution known as the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, and which, from the efficient and business-like manner in which it is conducted, he gained the confidence and support of the business men of the district.

Mr. Stensland is also secretary and treasurer of the cemetery of Mount Olive, and also the publisher of the Scandinavian newspaper, "*Norden*."

He is also largely interested in real estate in the northwestern part of the city.

For nine years, from 1879 to 1888, he was a member of the Board of Education, a position to which he brought his large business experience and varied knowledge with good effect, and acquired a high reputation by the energy and executive ability which he displayed in the discharge of his duties as member and chairman of the most important committees.

Another honor was paid to Mr. Stensland by the late mayor of this city, Hon. DeWitt C. Cregier, who appointed him a member of a committee in connection with Fred. W. Peck, General Fitzsimmons and Washington Hesing, for the purpose of revising the charter of the city of Chicago.

On the occasion of the resignation of Mr. James Scott, managing editor and part owner of the *Chicago Herald*, from the position as director of the World's Columbian Exposition's, the vacancy was filled by the election of Mr. Stensland to the position. He was re-elected director in April, 1892. This was a high compliment paid to him by his fellow-citizens, one to which he was justly entitled as a representative man, and for the character of high business ability which he has earned. Very few of the many excellent and able men, who direct the work of this great national undertaking, will bring so much experience and varied knowledge to the discharge of their duties as will Director Stensland. To the knowledge of the people, the language and the geography of Asia, he adds an extensive travel through Africa and Europe; but he has not contented himself with travel in the old world—his enquiring mind has sought information, not only by careful study, but by years of travel through the new world.

In politics Mr. Stensland is a Democrat; but only takes that interest in elections which he considers the duty of every good citizen.

He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and while earnest in the defense of its doctrine and teaching, he is tolerant and liberal to others.

He is a member of the Iroquois Club, and several Scandinavian organizations.

Mr. Stensland was married in August, 1871, to Karen Querk, daughter of Torris Eide, of Sondhordland, Norway. The result of this happy

union has been two children, one boy and one girl. In the companionship of his devoted wife, and in the affection of his children, Mr. Stensland enjoys his greatest happiness. Few men more fully enjoy or deserve the smiles and sunshine of a happy home than Mr. Stensland, and

few men exert themselves more to surround it with every comfort and luxury.

His son, Theodore, is attending the Phillips Exeter Academy, preparing for Harvard. His daughter is married to Dr. Karl Sandberg, of this city.

JOHN HAMILCAR HOLLISTER, A.M., M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE eighth lineal descendant of John Hollister, who, coming from England, settled in Glastonbury, Connecticut, in 1642, is John Hamilcar Hollister, son of Mary (Chamberlain) and John Bently Hollister. Marked family characteristics are the result of the long line of Puritan and Revolutionary ancestry, combining strict conscientiousness, uprightness and integrity, with manliness, courageousness, and an unflinching devotion to principle. To these Dr. Hollister is no stranger.

He was born in Riga, New York, in 1824, where he lived but two years, his parents then removing to Romeo, Michigan, where the early part of his life was spent. In 1831 the father died, leaving the widow with three little children, of whom John, then seven years of age, was the oldest. Considering the times and its frontier position, exceptional advantages, both educational and social, were offered by the town of Romeo. Its few inhabitants were largely younger members of old New England families, bringing with them into the new West a demand for refinement and culture. The children who came up under this influence were imbued with all that is best in American civilization.

Having diligently availed himself of all the advantages offered at home, the boy, at seventeen, went to Rochester, New York, to pursue his studies and determine upon his life work. Here he resided in the family of his uncle, George A. Hollister, a wealthy and influential citizen, while taking a full course in the Rochester Collegiate Institute. Deciding upon a professional career, he returned to Massachusetts, the home of his ancestors, and entered the Berkshire Medical College, from which he graduated in 1847. The mother and home were still in Romeo, and the

West claimed the new-made doctor by ties not to be sundered. His first professional experience was gained at Otisco, Michigan, where he remained until 1849, when he removed with his family to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and where his brother Harvey, with whom he has always been closely associated, still resides. In this year he married Miss Jennette Windiate, to whose devotion, sympathy and counsel much of his subsequent success is due. After six happy and prosperous years in Grand Rapids, the claims of Chicago for future greatness impressed the young man, and a desire to be in the midst of such advantages as would be offered, led him, in 1855, to locate with his wife and son in this city. From that time his life divides itself into three distinct channels: the man professional, the man philanthropic, the man domestic.

In his profession no man holds a higher or more respected position than Dr. Hollister. As one of the oldest and most successful general practitioners, he is widely and popularly known among the laity, while among his fellow physicians his career has been such as to merit their admiration and esteem. In 1856, he was one of the founders of the Chicago Medical College, and since its organization he has held the chairs of physiology, anatomy, pathological anatomy and general pathology. Aside from this, he has occupied many positions of honor and trust: 1855, demonstrator of anatomy at Rush Medical College; 1863-4, surgeon to Mercy Hospital; for twenty years clinical professor to the same institution; attendant at Cook County Hospital, and one of the presidents of its staff; president of the Illinois State Medical Society, and its treasurer for over twenty years; trustee of the American Medical Association for eight years, and editor of its

journal for two years; member and president of the Chicago Medical Society, and charter member of the Academy of Sciences. These, with all the duties pertaining to a large practice, go to make up the professional career of Dr. Hollister. True, they are many and have been conscientiously performed, but they claimed but a portion of his time.

Surrounded from childhood by all the influences of a devout mother and a Christian home, his life has been one long consecration to his Master's work. The minister and the Christian physician go side by side, lightening the load of sinful and sick humanity. The opportunities opening on every side for a helping hand or an encouraging word in such a life are incalculable, and those who turned to Dr. Hollister for aid never came in vain. His sympathy, his counsel, his prayer was ever ready for the tempted and the afflicted. All his life has been devoted to Sunday-school work, sometimes as a teacher, or leader of young men, sometimes as superintendent, but always there. As superintendent he has served for many years at Tabernacle, Clinton, Plymouth and Armour missions. The Union Park Church grew out of a Sunday-school which he organized, and many weak and struggling churches owe their present

life to his timely work and generosity. For thirty years he has been a member of Plymouth Church, and for years one of its deacons. His positions in societies organized for Christian work are varied and numerous. He has been president of the Y. M. C. A.; president of the Chicago Congregational Club; president of the Chicago Bible Society; vice-president of the American Sunday-school Union; member of the Board of Guardians of the Reform School; director of the Illinois Home Missionary Society, and active member of the Board of Commissioners of New West Commission.

In his home life Dr. Hollister has always been most happy; surrounded by friends, endeared to a vast circle, he has held a position to be won only by intelligence, culture, and manly integrity. His family is small. In 1858 death claimed his only son, and in 1861, the only daughter. Later another little one came to gladden the household, who still survives: Belle, wife of Dr. Franklin H. Martin, of this city.

We have among us many prosperous and successful men, but none whose lives offer to young men a more fruitful example of all that is upright, noble and manly in life, than Dr. Hollister.

JOHN P. WILSON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch is a specialist in corporation and real-estate law, and one of the most eminent attorneys we have in the city of Chicago. He was born in Whiteside county, Illinois, July 3, 1844, his parents being Thomas and Margaret Wilson. He received his early education in the neighboring schools, and in 1865 was graduated from Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. He had decided to fit himself for the legal profession, and after two years, assiduous study was admitted to the bar at Chicago. His eminence and authority on all matters of corporation and real-estate law led to his being retained as counsel, first by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition, and subsequently for the corporation, while he is at present also the attorney for the Real Estate Board.

Among the numerous and more prominent matters upon which Mr. Wilson has given his legal opinion and advice was the intricate and extremely complicated question of the Lake Front, this, as its importance warranted, being an exhaustive and masterly report, and one which gave ample evidence of the author's profound knowledge of the case and the law in all its bearings. His opinion as to the power of the South Park Commissioners to permit the use of the parks for "exposition" purposes was further evidence, were such needed, of his great legal ability, while his authority on constitutional law, and law relating to tax titles, revenue and real-estate law, is an admitted fact beyond dispute.

Owing to the difficult constitutional question, involved, he was employed by Mayor Roche, on behalf of the city of Chicago, to draft the legisla-

tion necessary to authorize the construction of an outlet for the sewage of the city through the Illinois River. The bill drafted by him, with slight amendments, became a law, and under it the Sanitary District of Chicago was organized. He was employed as special counsel by this sanitary district to represent it in the litigation involving the constitutionality and powers of the corporation. In this litigation he was entirely successful in establishing the validity of the law creating the sanitary district, which had been the subject of great doubt and discussion both in the legislature and at the bar. He was also one of the counsel who successfully defended the constitutionality of the act creating the Probate Court of Cook County, in the Supreme Court of Illinois, after said court had declared the act invalid. The

members of Mr. Wilson's firm are himself, N. G. Moore, Esq., and Mr. William B. McIlvaine.

In politics he is a Republican, but has never hung on the skirts of office, believing rather in men and measures than in party to the exclusion of that which is beneficial to the people at large.

He was married in April, 1871, to Miss Margaret C. McIlvaine. They have five children. Mrs. Wilson is of decided character and sterling worth.

It is unnecessary to state anything further with respect to Mr. Wilson, for he is and has been so prominently connected with so many of the principal and most important legal decisions and opinions that have arisen in Chicago from time to time, and is so well and favorably known and so generally esteemed and respected, that further comment or data seems out of place here.

J. FOSTER RHODES,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch is one of Chicago's most enterprising citizens, who has done much to adorn this city with buildings whose architectural merits are of the highest order, and whose elegance and adaptability for the purposes they were erected, are universally recognized.

He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Brownsville, September 14, 1850. He is the son of the late Rev. Daniel and Elizabeth Rhodes. His father was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, and much esteemed by all who knew him. He died December 11, 1891, at the advanced age of eighty-four. The Rhodes family is of German descent and came originally from Frankfort-on-the-Main, but for the past two hundred years its members have been prosperous and respected citizens of Maryland. Our subject was educated at St. Mary's Institute, at Dayton, Ohio. In 1868 he entered the banking house of Andrews, Bissell and Company, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and remained with that firm, holding the different positions—commencing as messenger and advancing from time to time until he had charge of the handling of all the cash of that great banking institution during the following six years. In 1874 he removed to Chicago, where he at once became connected with the Hibernian Banking Association, with

which he remained four years, employing his spare time in studying in the Union College of Law. He afterward completed his studies in the law offices of Messrs. Small and Moore, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He commenced the active practice of his profession at once, and continued the same for six years, when he became interested in building and other enterprises. Mr. Rhodes was one of the promoters of the Insurance Exchange Building, on La Salle and Adams streets; the Traders' Building, on Pacific avenue; the Rialto, adjoining the New Board of Trade; the Commerce Building, on Pacific avenue; the beautiful and substantial fire-proof hotel, "The Lakota," corner of Thirtieth street and Michigan avenue, now in course of construction, and many other office buildings and fine apartment houses in Chicago. He was also one of the promoters of the American Bank Building in Kansas City; the Commercial Building in St. Louis, and other fire-proof structures in various other cities.

He has held numerous offices at different times in connection with various corporations, such as president and director; and is at present (1892) director of the Northwestern Safe and Trust Company; the Chicago Deposit Vault Company;



Foster Rhodes

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the Commercial Safety Deposit Company; the Berkshire House Company; the Devonshire House Company; the Yorkshire House Company and other corporations of similar kind. He is also secretary and a director of the Dearborn Savings, Loan and Building Association, a corporation which was organized by Mr. Rhodes in 1881 and under his management has become one of the largest and most successful institutions of its kind. Mr. Rhodes is also a director in several Eastern railroad companies and other public corporations. He is a prominent member of the Masonic Order and other friendly societies. He is a member of Lake Side Lodge; Corinthian Chapter; a charter member of Chevalier Bayard Commandery of Knights Templar; a member of the Royal Order of Scotland and the Nobility of the Mystic Shrine; a member of the Chicago, Washington Park and Chicago Athletic clubs. He is a member and President of the Carleton Club of this city.

In politics he always has been a staunch Democrat.

Mr. Rhodes was married September 12, 1878, to Miss Margaret W. Paterson, descendant of an old Connecticut family. Of three children born to them, two survive, viz., Margaret Elizabeth, born December 27, 1879, and J. Foster, Jr., born November 18, 1881. Nellie, who was born April 8, 1886, died May 8, 1889. Mrs. Rhodes is a lady of much culture and refinement, extremely sociable, and possesses many womanly virtues and she has a host of friends by whom she is highly esteemed.

Mr. Rhodes is of medium height, has dark hair and eyes, and is of fine appearance generally.

Genial and pleasant in manner, he is affable and courteous to all like. He is a frequent and generous contributor to many public and private charities.

Mr. Rhodes is much respected as a citizen and business man, and is in the fullest sense a typical Chicagoan.

WILLIAM O. GOODMAN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

WILLIAM OWEN GOODMAN was born in Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, September, 1848, and is the son of Owen Bruner and Susan (Barber) Goodman, of English and French descent, respectively. The first of the paternal ancestors in America came over with William Penn, the Quaker.

Mr. Goodman's father was largely engaged in the lumber trade at an early day, and was one of the first to establish saw-mills in northwest Pennsylvania. Lumbering has been the chief business of the family for generations.

The parents of Mr. Goodman dying when he was quite young he was put under the care of his grandparents and aunts who lived in Columbia, Pennsylvania. He attended school at the Columbia Institute and later at Athens, Pennsylvania. In 1866 he entered the employ of his uncle, General Williston, a lumber dealer at Athens, and in 1868 removed to Chicago and became a book-keeper for Messrs. Spaulding & Porter, whose business was afterwards incorporated and is now known as the Menominee River Lumber Company.

At the end of a year he became salesman for the same firm, and a little later represented the interests of Hon. Philetus Sawyer, of the same firm. About this time Mr. Goodman, seeing that the lumber business in the West promised good returns, began investing on his own account in various parts of Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska.

In 1878, in connection with the Hon. Philetus Sawyer, Edgar P. Sawyer, his son, and his brother James B. Goodman, he organized the firm of Sawyer, Goodman & Company which, in 1880, was incorporated under the laws of the State of Wisconsin as the Sawyer-Goodman Company, Lumber Manufacturers, Mr. Goodman becoming treasurer of the new concern, whose transactions came to be very large. Their logging operations are conducted on the Menominee River and its tributaries, and their manufacturing is done at Menekaune, Wisconsin.

Mr. Goodman is also secretary and treasurer of the Marinette Lumber Company. He is also vice-president of the Quinnesec Logging Company, an extensive association recently organized to ope-

rate in Wisconsin. This company has a narrow gauge logging railroad fifteen miles in length, extending from the Menominee River into the pine lands, greatly facilitating the work of transporting logs to the river.

Mr. Goodman was married October 31, 1878, to Miss Erna M. Sawyer, daughter of Hon. Philetus Sawyer, of Wisconsin. They have one child, Kenneth S., eight years old.

Mr. Goodman is a member of the Calumet, Union League, and Washington Park Clubs, and was one of the first members of the new Athletic Club of Chicago. He is also a director of the

Royal Trust Company Bank; a director and one of the organizers of the Industrial Banks of Chicago, and a director in the Lumberman's Building and Loan Association.

He is a staunch Republican, but is not a politician, his various enterprises claiming and receiving his entire attention.

Mr. Goodman is personally very popular, and has always enjoyed the highest confidence of his associates and acquaintances, and his business ability is everywhere recognized. He is a representative man in the lumber trade of Chicago, and has the confidence of all with whom he has to do.

JAMES VAN INWAGEN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this biography, who was born in Fairville, New York, on June 1, 1837, is a direct descendent, through his mother, of Joseph Jackson, who fought in numerous battles of the Revolution, especially distinguishing himself in the battles of Bunker Hill and White Plains, and who was personally acquainted with General Washington.

In the early part of the present century, his grandparents settled in Wayne county, New York, where his father, Anthony Van Inwagen, and his mother, Maria, *née* Jackson, were born in 1809 and 1814 respectively.

James spent most of his early life in Buffalo, New York. He received his education in the public and high schools of that city. From 1850 to 1854, and while pursuing his studies, he was in the employ of the then well known grain commission house of Cutter and Coye. He began as office boy, and gradually advanced to the position of book-keeper and confidential clerk.

In December, 1854, he removed to Chicago, being then but seventeen years of age, and on January 1, 1855, he entered the service of Messrs. Reynolds, Ely and Company, who were at that time the leading wholesale grocers of the northwest, as assistant book-keeper. In the following year, 1856, he became a junior partner with his father, in the firm of Van Inwagen and Company, shipping and grain commission merchants.

In 1857 he entered the service of Samuel T.

Atwater, a veteran in inland insurance, and continued with him many years, first as confidential clerk and afterward as partner; later the firm was dissolved, Mr. Atwater retiring from the business. While the partnership existed they organized the Traders' Insurance Company, and in 1867 Mr. Van Inwagen was elected its secretary and manager. He continued in the insurance business, representing local and eastern companies, until the fire of October 9, 1871.

Mr. Van Inwagen had been a member of the Board of Trade since 1862; and after his return from a European trip, in 1872, he devoted himself entirely to the grain trade. In 1875 he formed, with Mr. Charles D. Hamill, a partnership which continued eight years, and during its existence the firm of Van Inwagen and Hamill was one of the best known on the Board.

In 1883, Mr. Van Inwagen withdrew from the grain commission business, and after a recuperative trip abroad, in the following year he established the Tiffany Pressed Brick Company, of which he is now (1892) the president and general manager.

At Painesville, Ohio, in the year 1857, Mr. Van Inwagen married Miss Mary L. Tiffany, daughter of Hon. Joel Tiffany; five children, all born in Chicago, and four of whom are living, have blessed their union. The eldest son, Fred, is connected with his father in business. The only daughter, Louise, is the wife of Mr. Whitney



Very truly yrs.
Jas. Van Druwagon

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Mockridge; and the younger sons, James, Jr., and Arthur, are students in the Michigan University.

Mr. Van Inwagen has always been a lover of art, and for many years was identified with the Apollo Musical Club, serving as its president for several terms. He was also one of the promoters of the erection of Central Music Hall, and later assisted materially in the Auditorium enterprise.

Socially Mr. Van Inwagen is widely and favorably known. He is a member of several social and literary organizations, including the Chicago, Washington Park, and Twentieth Century clubs, and is also a governing member of the Art Institute. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He is a Unitarian in his religious belief.

Mr. Van Inwagen has traveled extensively, and has visited most places of interest, both in this country and Europe. He is fond of rural life, and has a delightful summer home at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, where he spends much of his time.

In his younger days he was somewhat famous in athletic sports; the following extract is from the *Chicago Tribune* of June 23, 1860: "Foot race—The reception at the gymnasium, in the Kingsbury block, on Saturday evening, was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. After the class exercises of the evening, a foot race of a quarter of a mile took place for

the champion belt. Mr. Van Inwagen was declared the victor over six other contestants, and received the belt, which is made of silk velvet, with a beautiful silver clasp." The race was run on a small circular track, and required six circuits; his time was one minute and four and a half seconds. He has always believed in athletic training, and now, at the age of fifty-five, has a healthy and well developed physique, and is able to enjoy life. These athletic traits have been inherited by his sons, who are experts in athletic sports; his son James was captain of the foot-ball team of Michigan University in 1891.

Mr. Van Inwagen is a gentleman of a modest nature and retiring disposition, and while occupying a prominent position among the representative citizens of Chicago, has always refrained from placing himself in a position where he would even seem to appear conspicuous. His life history furnishes another instance of what a young man of determination can accomplish for himself. He entered upon his business career with no capital other than his own abilities. His career has been marked by upright and fair dealings that have won for him universal confidence and esteem. That he has used his natural abilities to good advantage is clearly apparent, and it may be truly stated that there is no business man in Chicago to-day who is more respected as a man, or more honored in his business relations, than he.

LEWIS THOMPSON BAXTER,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

THE subject of this sketch was born November 27, 1852, at Alexander, North Carolina, the second son of John and Orra A. (Alexander) Baxter. His father was United States Circuit Court Judge for the sixth judicial circuit of North Carolina. His mother is the daughter of Mr. Mitchell Alexander, of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina. Lewis received an excellent high-class education, studying at Earham College, Richmond, Indiana; the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville; Kenyon College, Ohio, and was graduated from Hobart College, Geneva, New

York, in 1871. Shortly afterward going to Europe, he spent eighteen months in study in Berlin and Paris (1872-3). Returning home, he read law in his father's office at Knoxville, and after a successful course of study he passed an honorable examination and was admitted to the bar, February 22, 1875. He practiced his profession some three years, and on April 16, 1878, he was appointed Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the middle district of Tennessee, at Nashville. This position he resigned in December, 1886.

One of the originators of the Nashville Commercial Club, he was its president during 1889 and 1890, and is now (1892) president of the Mechanics' Savings Bank and Trust Company, probably one of the best and most favorably known institutions of its kind in the State of Tennessee. He is also president of the Farmers' Savings, Building and Loan Association of Nashville. As a director he is connected with several other well-known institutions, and is largely interested in Nashville real estate, and has been highly successful in his numerous undertakings.

He holds Republican views in matters political, but is by no means what is usually termed a politician. He was nominated by acclamation on the first ballot for Governor of Tennessee by his own party in 1890. In that particular instance—and the occurrence is a rare one in the life of Lewis T. Baxter—he was defeated. He is one of the Republican Commissioners from the State of Tennessee to the World's Columbian Exposition, a position for which his eminent abilities most admirably qualify him.

In 1883, Mr. Baxter was married to Miss Sadie

Evans, second daughter of Thomas W. Evans, Esq., of New York. They have two children.

A member of the Episcopal Church, he is a man of broad views, and free from bigotry and charitable to all. He is possessed of much talent and a character the distinguishing traits of which are inflexible integrity, great activity and ceaseless energy, and a determination incapable of wavering. Mr. Baxter is one of the few men who foresaw, ten years ago, the almost immediate phenomenal industrial awakening of the South, and had the sagacity to profit by it. To him is due, in a very large measure, the activity and appreciation of values in the Nashville real-estate market. At a time when few had faith, he inspired confidence by investing largely. Mr. Baxter's mind, naturally comprehensive and well endowed, had the advantages of an academical and college training and discipline, which has been enriched by travel and extensive reading. His business achievements and mental and moral endowments, and his social standing, easily rank him with the first citizens of his State, few being better known and few more highly appreciated.

AXEL CHYTRAUS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch is a member of the Chicago bar, and a man of scholarly attainments, much ability, and uncompromising integrity. He was born in the Province of Wermland, Sweden, September 15, 1859. He is the son of Gustaf E. and Maria (Johnson) Chytraus. His father emigrated to the United States in 1869, and settled in Chicago. Here young Chytraus completed his preliminary education, and in 1873, when a mere boy, commenced the study of law in the office of Messrs. Howe & Russell, at that time prominent lawyers in Chicago. Upon attaining his majority, and while yet with this firm, he was admitted to the bar. He continued with Messrs. Howe & Russell until 1880. He subsequently entered the office of Mr. Francis Lackner, a well known attorney, and there continued his legal studies, and some eighteen months thereafter entered into partnership with Mr. George F. Blanke, which partnership still continues. This firm has

been successful from the start, and has built up a large practice and an honorable reputation, and is well known among the leading lawyers of Chicago.

Engaged in the general practice of his profession, Mr. Chytraus does not confine himself to any particular court, for, as a matter of fact, he is well known in all, commanding the esteem and confidence of an extensive clientage.

A member of the Masonic fraternity, he became a member of Garden City Lodge, No. 141, in 1888, and is also a member of Oriental Consistory, A. F. and A. M. The sublime thirty-second degree was conferred upon him October 3, 1889. He is also prominently identified with the I. O. O. F., having held all the offices up to and including the Noble Grand of the First Swedish Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Chicago.

In politics, he is inclined to the Republican party, though he is independent to the extent that he prefers to vote for men and measures rather



Axel Chytrous

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than mere party aggrandizement. In religious belief, he is a protestant. Mr. Chytraus is secretary of the First Swedish Building and Loan Association of Chicago.

He is devoted to his profession and gives to it his principal attention and energy. He is a gentleman of fine culture and elevated tastes; forcible in argument and winning as a rhetorician, while his oratory to the jury is often eloquent, always telling, and seldom fails to convince. In personal appearance he is tall and of command-

ing address. He has light-complexioned and refined features, suggesting intellectual energy. In manner dignified and courteous, he is both affable and genial, and possesses friends and acquaintances innumerable. His success in life is the natural result of his own persevering energy, sterling integrity and self-reliance. For in his character he combines those qualities of mind and heart that render him deservedly popular, and secure to him the warm friendship and genuine esteem of all who know him.

ALBERT FISHELL,

CHICAGO, ILL.

IN Blowitz, Bohemia, on June 13, 1844, a child was born to Leopold Fishell and Rebecca Fishell, *née* Gutwillig. That child was the subject of this sketch. Leopold Fishell was a leading merchant, at one time mayor of his native city, and highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

Young Fishell was educated in the Pilsen "Real School," the Academy of Commerce in Prague, and also attended a series of lectures at the St. Charles University in that city. At the age of eighteen (in 1862), he began his business life as an employé in the manufacturing department of the large banking and manufacturing establishment of L. Forchheimer Sons. He remained there three years, and became manager of the manufacturing department. In 1865 he became manager of the oil works of Mr. A. Hartman, in the celebrated mining city of Kuttenberg, Bohemia. A year later he determined to seek his fortune in the New World, and removed to the United States, where he soon accumulated money enough to begin business on his own account. Associating with himself a Mr. Loth, under the firm name of Fishell and Loth, he opened a general store at Pittsfield, Illinois. In 1870 he withdrew from mercantile life, and, associated with Judge Atkinson and others, organized the Bank of Pike County, of which he was elected cashier, which office he filled from June, 1870, when the bank was opened, until December, 1883, when it was compelled to make an assignment on account of an unwarranted run on the bank, caused by malicious reports. Mr.

Fishell, to assure the depositors that as long as he had a dollar they would be paid dollar for dollar, deeded his entire property to be held in trust by the assignee, the Hon. Jefferson Orr, now judge of the twelfth Judicial District, to pay the depositors in full should the assets of the bank fail to do so.

After the assets of the bank had been in the hands of the assignee some four years, it was found that owing to the depreciation of securities, all the assets, and also all the property held in trust, would be consumed to pay the creditors, leaving Mr. Fishell nothing but his untarnished name and his acknowledged business ability. Facing the situation like a man, he took a position with the New York Life Insurance Company as general agent, at a salary of five thousand dollars per annum. In the meantime the affairs of the Bank of Pike County were being settled, and after consuming all of the property left in trust by Mr. Fishell, there was still a shortage of several thousand dollars, which he paid out of his salary. Thus, all depositors of the Pike County Bank were paid in full, with interest. The following comments upon his manly action are copied from the public press:

Quincy (Ill.) *Whig*, of January, 1888: "We take pleasure in reproducing herewith a letter from the Hon. Albert Fishell, published in the Pike County papers of this week. The letter is addressed to the assignee of the Bank of Pike County, which was compelled to close its doors in 1883. Mr. Fishell was cashier of the bank.

The affairs of the institution were gradually settled up, and it was hoped that the property in the hands of the assignee would be more than sufficient to eventually meet liabilities and prevent loss to creditors. There remained, however, a deficiency; but Mr. Fishell determined that dollar for dollar should be paid. In the letter we quote, he directs its attorney to meet every obligation for the full amount, and becomes personally responsible therefor. This is a most honorable and praiseworthy proceeding on the part of Mr. Fishell, and his friends in Quincy, where he is favorably known, will rejoice in the honor and courage which inspire him in his business methods and purposes. We commend the sentiments which he utters in his letter which follows:

PITTSFIELD, ILL., January 18, 1888.

Hon. Jefferson Orr, Assignee Pike County Bank:

MY DEAR SIR—When on the third day of December, 1883, the Bank of Pike County, of which I was cashier, by an unwarranted attack was forced to close its doors, I was determined that as long as I had any property the depositors should be paid one hundred cents on the dollar. I placed in your hands in trust, valuable properties, supposed then to be sufficient to pay whatever deficiency might arise, after applying the bank assets to the payment of its debts. You remember that the creditors and their attorneys met at your residence after the inspection, and that it was the judgment of all present, that at a fair cash valuation, after the depositors had received dollar for dollar, there would still be a large surplus remaining. I am not surprised now, that after the matter has been closed out, there is still a deficiency, saying nothing of a surplus. In view of the financial depression and the scarcity of money between 1883 and 1886, and the utter impossibility of realizing upon any property at half its value, the result is not surprising. But, sir, had it not been for your patient and wise course as assignee, and the valuable counsel you rendered the claimants, litigation would have ensued and endless lawsuits, the result of ill-considered advice. For this, not only myself, but the creditors of the bank, must remain under lasting obligations to you.

Notwithstanding my heavy and unexpected losses, I still cherish the same desire that depositors shall receive dollar for dollar. Agreeable to this I desire you to pay them a hundred cents on the dollar, and if you will advise me of the amount required, it shall be forthcoming at once.

If kind Providence will favor me with good health, I may be able to forget the losses thus sustained.

Faithfully yours,

ALBERT FISHELL.

[*Missouri Republican, February 1, 1888.*]

PITTSFIELD, ILL., January 31, (Special).—The Bank of Pike County, which succumbed to hard times and an unexpected run, made final settlement to-day, paying the de-

positors in full. The liabilities were forty-nine thousand dollars. Mr. Fishell, who was cashier, and a stockholder in the bank, sacrificed his individual property to pay them.

The following letter explains the manner in which Mr. Fishell's actions were appreciated by his friends:

3026 CHESTNUT STREET, ST. LOUIS,

February 13, 1888.

Mr. Albert Fishell, Pittsfield, Ill.:

DEAR FRIEND AND BROTHER—I wish I could grasp your strong, true hand with a firm and fraternal grip, and tell you in so many warm words welling from a brother's heart, what thus from the distance I can only put down black on white, in cold ink! "May the Eternal be with thee, thou man of integrity." In the world of insecurity and shifting, time-serving, selfishness, it does a person good to meet, one among a thousand, a man of solid principles and untarnished honor! Yes, you enable the world to behold the incarnation of probity, and the age of "combines and trusts" is for once put to shame by your noble example of rectitude and self-respect. May your dear wife and your darling children glory in the good name and fame of their honored husband and father, and enjoy at his side and under his guidance and protection, many, many years of unbroken happiness, peace and wealth. In this wish and congratulation of mine, joins also my dear wife, and with the glad anticipation of seeing you soon in our midst, I am as ever,

Yours,

S. H. SONNENSCHNEIN.

(Signed)

During Mr. Fishell's connection with the New York Life Insurance Company he was forced to remain most of his time in Chicago, where he became largely interested in real estate transactions, and in connection with some capitalists, he consummated some of the largest deals recorded in Chicago realty. At the expiration of his contract with the New York Life Insurance Company (1889) he became manager of the Western Department of the United States Credit System Company, which comprises eight States, and through Mr. Fishell's able management, has advanced from a very small beginning until it has become one of the strongest and largest guarantee companies in this country. In April, 1890, Mr. Fishell removed his family to Chicago, and, notwithstanding he had sacrificed all his property interests to the creditors of the Pike County Bank, he was enabled to take the members of his household to their own handsome residence at 3448 Wabash avenue.

Besides his interests in the United States Credit System Company, he has large interests in Chicago real estate, the Atlas National Bank, and other enterprises.

While a resident of Pittsfield, Mr. Fishell was very prominent in educational and literary matters. The Pittsfield Public Library was founded largely through his exertions, and for several years he was president of the Library, and also of the Board of Education. He was also County Commissioner, City Treasurer, and Treasurer of the School Board at different times. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and has at various times represented his district in the several political conventions throughout the State.

Religiously Mr. Fishell is a believer in Judaism, but in religion, as in politics, he is a radical reformer; he is now a member of Sinai Congregation.

Mr. Fishell was made a Master Mason in 1870, in Pittsfield Lodge, No. 95. He is also a member of Union Chapter, No. 10; a member of Odd

Fellows Lodge of Pittsfield, and charter member of the Pittsfield Lodge of United Workmen. He is also a member of the B'nai Brith.

On October 8, 1870, Mr. Fishell was married to Miss Annie Sicher, of St. Louis. Mrs. Fishell is a member of a highly respected family of St. Louis, and her many womanly qualities have already made her as popular in Chicago as she was in her old home in Pittsfield. They have five children. Elkins Washington, the oldest, is now in the manufacturing business in Chicago; the other sons and daughters are Daniel Webster, Leo K., Regina S., and Josephine D.

Mr. Fishell's record throughout his entire career is thoroughly American, and his religious and political ideas are most liberal; he believes implicitly in the great principles of American liberty, free thought and free speech.

HON. HIRAM BARBER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

HIRAM BARBER was born in Queensbury, Warren county, New York, March 24, 1835. The country around his birth-place is full of historical interest, having been the scene of many bloody battles during the colonial struggle for independence. This country abounds in beautiful scenery, vividly described in Fenimore Cooper's tale of "The Last of the Mohicans."

His father of our subject was Hiram Barber, who started in life as a merchant, but being ambitious, read law and became judge of the Oyer and Terminer Court, and also associate judge of the Circuit Court of Warren county, New York. He served in this capacity fifteen years, and was distinguished for judicial perception and integrity.

His wife, before her marriage, was Miss Salome Seeley, a lady of admirable qualities. In 1842, Judge Barber moved to Dodge county, Wisconsin, but his family did not follow till 1846.

After leaving the district schools at the age of seventeen, Hiram studied three years at the Wisconsin University at Madison.

To Mr. Barber is undoubtedly due the honor of being one of the first, if not the first, to suggest the need of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors, and also prohibit them

from playing pool in bar-rooms and public places. At the commencement exercises of the Wisconsin University in December, 1854, when but nineteen years of age, he delivered an oration in which he outlined the needs for such a law. The suggestion was treated by the Madison papers of that date as original, and as worthy of the consideration of practical philanthropists and legislators. To-day nearly every large city has an organization whose sole purpose is to see that this law, which is now found on the statutes of nearly, if not all of the States of the Union, is properly enforced. His only class-mate during 1852 was William F. Vilas, now United States Senator from Wisconsin.

Upon leaving this university he attended a course of lectures in the law school at Albany, New York, and in the spring of 1856 was admitted to the bar, when just of age.

Returning to Wisconsin he settled at Juneau, and formed a law partnership with Mr. Charles Billingshurst, congressman from the Third Congressional District of Wisconsin. He afterwards went to Watertown, where he was associated with Colonel Charles R. Gill, formerly attorney-general of Wisconsin. In 1866 he removed to Chicago

and formed a partnership with the late Edmund Jussen, under the firm name of Jussen and Barber. Upon Mr. Jussen's appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue in 1869, Mr. Barber became associated with Mr. Francis Lackner, under the style of Barber and Lackner.

This partnership lasted until 1878, when Mr. Barber was elected to Congress from the Third District, on the Republican ticket. He first took his seat at the extra session convened by President Hayes in March, 1879. While in Congress he secured the passage of a bill appropriating fifteen thousand dollars for building a harbor at Waukegan, Illinois.

His sterling honesty was shown by the fact that he continually opposed the free listing of articles of trade by the Democrats working in the interests of private parties. He had to contend against a strong pressure brought to bear by the newspapers and lobbyists, but it is to be mentioned that he was then, as he is to-day, an advocate of the revision of the tariff as a whole, but opposed to its manipulation for the advantage of individuals.

Upon leaving Congress he was Receiver of the Land Office at Mitchell, Dakota, four years. Returning to Chicago he formed a partnership with Mr. Theodore Brentano. Since Mr. Brentano's elevation to the Superior Court bench of Cook county, Mr. Barber has practiced alone.

Among the recent trials of public interest in which he has been engaged, is that of John Culver

vs. the Chicago *Herald*, in a suit for slander, the damages being placed at twenty-five thousand dollars. As a lawyer, he is distinguished for clearness and comprehensiveness of statement and logic in argument, preferring to solve a legal problem by argumentative reasoning, rather than by a mass of mere authorities, though he is exceedingly patient and diligent in research. He is quiet in his demeanor and an indefatigable worker. He has a large German clientage, being a fluent speaker in that language, and his practice embraces all branches of jurisprudence. He has attained eminence and success by his own native ability and indomitable energy.

He is a member of the Chicago Consistory, Washington Chapter, and a Knight Templar.

He married in 1857 Miss Louisa McEwan, youngest daughter of General James McEwan, of Chester, Wisconsin, and has two sons and two daughters.

He is of a genial temperament, affable and courteous, and a man respected by all who know him for his unsullied record and honest life.

Domestic in his tastes, he is happiest by his fireside, though a welcome guest among all his friends, being a most interesting and well-read conversationalist, and thoroughly informed upon all the topics of the day.

In fine, he is one of the oldest members of the Chicago bar, commanding the respect of his professional confrères and the confidence and trust of all who come in contact with him.

FREDERICK WACKER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

FREDERICK WACKER was born in Untersjesingen, near Tübingen, Würtemberg, Germany, September 30, 1830. His father, a physician, desired he should enter the medical profession, but his inclinations were so strongly in favor of the brewing business, that he was apprenticed to the "Little Inn of Weilheim," a brewery with a restaurant attached, made famous by the students of Tübingen. After completing his apprenticeship, he, as journeyman brewer, entered upon the customary travels that were required by law, and worked in several great

breweries of Germany and Austria, excelling everywhere by his ability and faithfulness, and finally became, while yet a youth of not quite twenty-one years, head brewer in one of the largest breweries of Augsburg, whereby a good salary and a successful future became assured to him.

The liberty-loving youth became dissatisfied, however, with the political conditions then existing in Germany, and determined to immigrate to the United States, which he did in 1851. After a long and tedious voyage in a sailing vessel, he

landed in New York. He then journeyed to Newark, New Jersey, where he remained a short time, locating finally in Elmira, New York. He earned his first money in the United States by cutting wood on a farm, but he soon secured a position in Elmira, better suited to his acquirements. There, in 1852, he married Marie Weisschuh, who died shortly after.

The monotonous and quiet life in Elmira was unsuited to his active disposition, and hearing of the energy, progressive spirit and phenomenal growth of the west, he was induced in 1854 to remove to Chicago.

Mr. Wacker was one of the originators of the only then prominent German singing societies, under the direction of Carl Schuert, and of the old "Sharpshooters' Association," years before it was deemed desirable to incorporate the organization. Upon sand-hills covered with bushy undergrowth, to the north of the cemetery, now no longer in existence, they frequently held festivals upon the very spot now occupied by Lincoln Park. "Germania" and "Mithra" lodges, and other societies in later years, likewise counted him among their members. He was also one of the oldest members of the Board of Trade.

On the 30th of September, 1855, he married Catherina Hummel, who, on the 29th of August, 1856, presented him with their only child, Charles H. Their happy union continued for twenty-nine years. Nothing was prized more highly by him than the peaceful, simple life of the family circle. His whole being was devoted to his family, and he spared no pains to completely guard their future against any reverses. To his son he gave every opportunity to gain a thorough education in good schools, as well as by travels in America, Europe and Africa, of which advantages young Wacker made most excellent use. Mr. Wacker was at all times ready to contribute his mite toward enterprises calculated to promote the public good, and many needy persons have experienced his kindness and generosity. The donations made to Uhlich's Orphan Asylum, German Hospital, Old People's and Alexian Brothers' Hospitals, amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars, speak for themselves.

His activity from 1854 until his death in 1884, was remarkable.

During his first years in Chicago he was engaged

in various occupations, such as inn-keeper, farmer, and general produce merchant, but his predilection for the brewing business induced him soon to accept a position in Lill and Diversey's ale brewery. He was engaged as foreman by the predecessor of Mr. Rodemeyer, and later by Louis Rodemeyer himself. In 1857 he bought Blattner's share in Blattner and Seidenschwanz's brewery (on Hillsdale street) between Rush and Pine streets, and in the spring of 1858 they removed to Franklin street, near Asylum place, now Webster avenue.

Here Mr. Wacker's business ability was severely tested, for with no financial means at his command, embarrassed by the greatest stringency of the money market the United States has ever known, he nevertheless succeeded in raising the business to an eminent height. After having purchased the interest of C. Seidenschwanz, he had the misfortune, in 1867, to see this thriving and prosperous business, reared by years of hard labor, devoured by flames.

His health had now become very much impaired by overwork, and he finally yielded to the advice of his physicians and the entreaties of his family, and determined not to rebuild, but to make a trip to Germany, to seek relief and much-needed rest. In the following year (1869) he made a second trip to Europe, and returned somewhat improved. But his disease, a chronic ailment of the stomach, to which he finally succumbed, would not fully yield to the most skillful treatment to be found in this country or Europe. But he could not remain idle very long. With Mr. L. J. Kadish he erected a small malt house at the foot of Elm street; but soon the increasing demands of the business necessitated the purchase of the building at the corner of Clybourn place and South Park avenue, where the business was conducted on a much enlarged scale. Mr. Jacob Rehm purchased the interest of Mr. Kadish, the firm becoming F. Wacker and Company, and so continuing until the business was incorporated under the name of the Northwestern Malting Company. The business increased yearly, and in 1875, when Mr. Wacker, physically worn out, was compelled to retire from the business, it had, under his management, become one of the largest malt houses in Chicago. The greater part of 1875 was spent in traveling

in this country, and all of the succeeding years until the fall of 1879, were spent traveling in Europe by Mr. Wacker with his family, in search of health. His condition improved later through the skill of Ober-Medicenrath Dr. Von Gärtner, of Stuttgart, and the wonderful properties of the Karlsbad waters, and the unremitting care of his devoted wife.

After returning to Chicago, Mr. Wacker soon found that he could not rest content unless actively engaged, and this feeling of unrest led to the purchase of the old Burton Malt House, at the corner of Jefferson and Indiana streets, in the following spring. He made a fourth trip to Karlsbad in the fall of 1880, but returned in time to superintend the affairs of Messrs. F. Wacker and Son. The business of this firm increased rapidly, and a large elevator was built in 1881. In the following year Mr. Jacob Birk was admitted to the business, and the Wacker and Birk Brewing and Malting Company was organized,

with Mr. F. Wacker as president. The extraordinary success of this company under his management is well known. However, Mr. Wacker was not long permitted to enjoy his last success—his last illness confining him to his bed in 1884.

By his courage and will-power he had conquered great misfortunes, had borne with fortitude the most excruciating pain, but when in the month of April, 1884, he lost his beloved wife, who had for many years been his constant companion through adversity and prosperity, his cup of sorrow and of bitterness was, indeed, filled to overflowing. From day to day he became weaker, until he finally passed away on July 8, 1884, deeply mourned by his son, relatives and friends.

Thus terminated the life of a man who, by scrupulous honesty, indomitable energy and general ability, gained the esteem of all who knew him. He was truly a self-made man.

CHARLES H. WACKER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE selection of Charles H. Wacker from the twelve hundred thousand inhabitants of the city of Chicago as one of the forty-five citizens who constitute the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, the greatest and most cherished enterprise of this marvelous metropolis, is in itself a sufficient testimonial to his integrity, business ability and worth. That he should have achieved such honor and distinction among his fellow-men at the early age of thirty-five years demonstrates what may be accomplished by well-directed ambition, when supported by intelligent industry, perseverance and the cultivation of a frank and open bearing in all business and social relations.

The credit for Mr. Wacker's success is due not alone to his efforts, but also to the sterling qualities of his parents, Frederick and Catherina Wacker, *née* Hummel, who fully realized that the position in life of their only child must be determined by the thoroughness of his early training and equipment. Born on August 29, 1856, he was from infancy taught to be self-reliant, in-

dustrious and courteous to his associates. His rudimentary education was received in the public schools of this city, the North Division High School and the Lake Forest Academy. His first acquaintance with practical life was in the office of the commission firm of Carl C. Moeller & Company, and although he began at the beginning, within a few years he had advanced from office boy to a position of trust and confidence. In 1876 his father sent him on a three years' tour around the world. First of all, as a loyal American boy, he saw this broad republic of ours in all her grandeur of scenery, visited the International Exposition at Philadelphia, sailed to the old country in order to acquire that polish of manners that refinement of intellect and that broad-gauge spirit, which travel and study in Europe, when rightly enjoyed, never fail to impart to the plastic mind of a young man.

Across the water he attended a commercial college, the noted Conservatory of Music in Stuttgart, and a course of lectures in the University of Geneva, Switzerland, and while there



Truly Yours
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became a member of a resident French family in order to pursue, in a more practical manner, his study of the French language. After visiting the ensuing World's Fair of Paris in 1878, he made the tour of the other countries of Europe—Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, England, Austria and Italy. In the latter country his natural artistic instincts received proper direction, and gained a stronger impetus by a careful survey and comparison of the excellent features in works of art. The winter of 1878 he spent in Egypt, and viewed the pyramids, the sphinx and other vestiges of early Pharaohic power.

After his return home he at once plunged into business, and re-entered the office of Carl C. Moeller, where he remained until 1880. In that year he joined his father in establishing the malting firm of F. Wacker & Son, which continued until 1882, when the Wacker & Birk Brewing Company was organized, with his father as president. In 1884 he met with his first severe blow in the loss, by death, in rapid succession, of both his mother and his father.

Shortly after the death of his father Mr. Wacker was elected president and treasurer of the Wacker & Birk Brewing Company, and in that capacity managed the affairs of the vast concern so well and wisely, and brought it to such an unexpected degree of prosperity, that in 1889 the attention of British capitalists was directed to the plant, and the same was sold to an English company, but in such manner as to leave the former office and managing staff in control. Since the purchase, the brewery has extended its sphere of action and increased in value—a fact principally due to the energy and ability of Mr. Wacker.

Outside of the present brewing enterprise Mr. Wacker is interested in many other fields of business. He is a director of the Corn Exchange Bank, a member of the executive committee of the Chicago Breweries, limited, a director of the Wright and Hill's Linseed Oil Works; president of the Chicago Heights Land Association; director of the Chicago Title and Trust Company; director in the Western Stone Company; treasurer of the new German Opera House Company; a large stockholder in the Auditorium enterprise, and a director in the London and Chicago Contract Corporation. He is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, of the Stock Exchange,

and holds appointments on three of the important committees of the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, to wit: On Ways and Means, on Music and Ceremonies, Foreign Affairs, and on Electrical Exhibits. He was president of the State Liquor Dealers' Protective Association for four consecutive terms.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Wacker, especially for a young man not yet in the zenith of life, and with so many older and more experienced men abundantly present in a city of so vast a population as Chicago, is continuously engaged in the management of a number of large and important local ventures of different descriptions requiring the display of great versatility of business talent. But, nevertheless, he has found ample time to cultivate and enjoy the pleasures of social and domestic life. He wedded, on May 10, 1887, Miss Tillie Glade, the daughter of H. O. Glade, one of Chicago's old and respected citizens, and their union has been blessed by three children, two of whom, boys, Frederick and Charles H., survive. Mr. Wacker is perhaps even more prominently known in social than he is in business circles, where his sunny disposition and kindly sympathy has made him a universal favorite. He is a well-known and appreciated member of the Union League, the Iroquois, Sunset, Bankers', Goodfellowship, Athletic, and the Union clubs; director of the German Old People's Home, and a member of the Orpheus, Sennefelder, Suabian, and other German singing societies. And in musical circles he is esteemed not alone as an amateur of some proficiency, but as a connoisseur, and is one of the public spirited Chicagoans who executed the guaranty that induced the great orchestra leader, Theodore Thomas, to remove his permanent residence from New York to this city. In all matters pertaining to art he is well versed, and besides enriching his home with numerous rare works of art collected by him from both hemispheres, has manifested deep interest in the Art Institute of this city. It is particularly in German-American circles of this city, however, that Mr. Wacker is most thoroughly appreciated. He is vice-president of the Germania Männerchor, the leading German-American social organization in Chicago, and is a prominent member of the Chicago Turn-Gemeinde, the foremost athletic club of the city.

Following the practice and teachings of his parents, Mr. Wacker has not only jealously guarded and fulfilled the numerous charitable bequests made by his father, but has added thereto with a broad-minded liberality, without regard to national or sectarian bounds.

Politically, Mr. Wacker is a faithful follower of Jeffersonian doctrine, and an ardent admirer of Grover Cleveland; and his generous donations in recent campaigns afford ample evidence of his party affiliations. An incident showing how highly he is esteemed by his party and by the community at large occurred in 1888, when he was named by acclamation in the Democratic State Convention for the office of State Treasurer, the second highest gift in the power of the people of this State to bestow. At that time

Mr. Wacker was but thirty-two, and it is claimed that he was the youngest man ever nominated in this State for that high office. Mr. Wacker, however, declined the honor proffered him, as he has likewise refused several other city and county nominations, owing to the fact that his extensive and varied business interests preclude the idea of political services.

In conclusion, it may be said Mr. Wacker, while yet a very young man, occupies an enviable position in the business and social life of the West, and his many natural gifts and acquirements will undoubtedly win for him other and higher positions of honor and trust; and in a galaxy of men of local note he must be assigned a place of high prominence, as a man of extraordinary worth to our growing and energetic commonwealth.

JOSEPH WATRY, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOSEPH WATRY is the son of J. P. Watry and Susan (Wolf) Watry, of Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, who were married in 1842, in Belgium. His paternal ancestors were Belgians for several generations. His father immigrated to the United States in 1844, and was one of the first settlers in Ozaukee county. His maternal ancestry were from the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. Up to the time of his death, which occurred a few years ago, J. P. Watry had done a great deal of the pioneer work in developing Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, and at his death had a handsome competence, the reward for his unremitting toil.

Our subject has two brothers and three sisters living. Mr. N. Watry, a brother, owns and conducts an extensive optical institute on Randolph street, Chicago—it is one of the largest of its kind in the Northwest; another brother is a successful dealer in agricultural implements in Wisconsin. The sisters are all married and doing well. Joseph was born October 18, 1860, his early education was obtained in the common schools of Wisconsin. He next attended St. John's University, Stearns county, Minnesota, where he spent three years. By earnest, close application to study he graduated with high honor from the literary de-

partment of this College, but he did not rest content with these honors—his mark was high, an ambition to master the languages prompted him to go abroad to pursue his studies. Three years were spent in Belgium and France studying the languages, and preparing to enter the medical profession. Few native Americans spend as much time and patient study to prepare for a professional education as did he. In 1880, he matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and at the conclusion of a three years' course was graduated, receiving the degree of M.D. The first year of his professional career was spent in general practice, in which he was very successful, but his inclination was to excel as an oculist and aurist. After spending six months in New York city, at the various eye and ear institutions, he went abroad to continue his studies in the hospitals of Vienna and Berlin. His investigations were more particularly confined to the pathology of the eye and ear, nose and throat. Returning to Chicago, he has built up a large and lucrative practice.

That his attainments have, in some degree, been recognized, is shown by the honors that have been conferred upon him. Dr. Watry is clinical professor of otology and ophthalmology

in the Hahnemann Medical College. He is attending oculist and aurist to the Hahnemann Medical Hospital, and, in association with Dr. Vilas, has charge of the eye and ear clinic. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Chicago, a member of the National Institute of Homœopathy, and of the State Homœopathic Medical Society. He is consulting oculist at the Optical Institute, No. 99 E. Randolph street.

"Dr. Watry is a man of few words and quiet demeanor; he proceeds cautiously and understandingly; he is particularly practical, thorough, and a very successful clinical teacher, and has brought with him the thorough methods of the

old school on the continent. He usually says what he means, and is a great favorite with all earnest students. As an operator he is dextrous, skillful, confident and successful, and particularly well informed in all the modern methods."

The above is from an eminent practitioner, a distinguished writer and teacher in Hahnemann Medical College.

In addition to his accomplishments as a practitioner, Dr. Watry speaks, with fluency, German, French and English, and has a fair knowledge of Latin and Greek. For many years he has been a frequent contributor to the Transactions of the Hahnemann Clinical Society.

LOOMIS P. HASKELL,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this biography is a native of Bangor, Maine. He was born April 25, 1826, the son of Benjamin and Mary (Fuller) Haskell, natives of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and both of English ancestry. His maternal grandfather was a prominent clergyman. His father died when our subject was but five years old, leaving the mother with a family of five children to care for. Our subject had four sisters, only one of whom, Mrs. E. D. Warren, is now living. The eldest sister was the wife of M. P. Hanson, a noted physician, formerly of Bangor, Maine, but more recently of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. When Loomis was twelve years old, his mother, having married, moved to Salem, Massachusetts, and there he spent three years in school. During the next five years he worked in a printing-office, in Boston, Massachusetts, at the end of which time, being then nineteen years of age, he began the study of dentistry with Dr. M. P. Hanson. In 1856, in company with Dr. Hanson, he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and engaged in the practice of dentistry until 1857, when he took up his residence in Chicago, and during the next eleven years was associated in his profession with Dr. W. W. Allport, a gentleman who stands at the head of the dental profession in the United States. During all the years since then Dr. Haskell has continued in active practice, and enjoys a wide reputation as one

thoroughly skilled in his profession—his specialty being in the line of mechanical dentistry. Although deprived of the advantages of schooling in early life, Dr. Haskell has, by his life-long studious habits, educated himself, and few men are better informed than he. In his profession he is *par excellence*, and products of his pen have frequently appeared in the dental journals. As a writer, Dr. Haskell is known for his conciseness and clearness of statement, never writing except for a purpose on subjects worthy of notice, and then expressing his thoughts in simple language, and always writing to the point. He is the author of a small but valuable work entitled, "The Student's Manual," which has been republished in both France and Germany in the languages of those countries. During the first four years of the Chicago Dental College, Dr. Haskell held the chair of prosthetic dentistry, and for three years past has been a professor in the same branch of study in the dental department of the Northwestern University. In 1888 Dr. Haskell established the Haskell Post Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry,—the first Post Graduate School of Dentistry. Students are constantly in attendance from every State in the Union, Canada, Mexico, Germany, Holland, New Zealand and Australia. He is a man of quiet demeanor, with keen foresight and good judgment, and withal a warm-hearted and genial companion.

Dr. Haskell is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics he has always been identified with the Republican party, and in early life took an active part in political affairs. He was a delegate to the first Free Soil convention, held at Worcester, Massachusetts.

Dr. Haskell was married in 1848 to Miss Sarah

E. Wason, of Chelsea, Massachusetts. They have had six children, daughters, four of whom are living, viz., Annie Nutt, the wife of W. T. Barr, of Hinsdale, Illinois; Isabelle, the wife of J. B. Parsons, living at Dwight, Illinois; Lizzie N., the wife of Rev. W. J. Clark, Clinton, Wis., and Ella P., unmarried, and resides at home.

HENRY CORWITH,

CHICAGO, ILL.

SOON after a settlement had been made by a few white men on the Bean River, at a point six miles above its junction with the Mississippi, there arrived from New York a young man, twenty years of age, full of life, energy and genius, who was destined to become one of the most prominent factors in the development of western commerce and one of the pioneer financiers of the West.

In 1833 Henry Corwith arrived in Galena to take charge of a general merchandising establishment in the new town which was the first settlement in the State of Illinois, in which any industry of consequence other than agriculture was developed, and which became the most prosperous and probably the most populous town in the State.

Henry Corwith was born at Bridgehampton, L. I., June 13, 1813. His parents were Gurdon Corwith, who was of Welsh descent, and Susan (White) Corwith, who was of an old New York family. Henry spent his boyhood on his father's farm and received a good common-school education. When about nineteen years of age he went into the employ of Mr. Rogers, a New York general merchant. His business habits and ability must have been strongly impressed on his employer, who selected him to take charge of the establishment he had decided to start in the West. Young Corwith accepted the position; and commenced his work with characteristic energy, and after a slow journey by the tedious methods in vogue in those early days, he arrived at his destination and commenced business without delay. The first year he worked on a salary, the second year his employer divided with him the profits, and the third year he became a full partner in the business. His business foresight soon discovered

that large profits could be realized by purchasing the products of the Galena lead mines and shipping them to New York. The first shipments were made by way of the Mississippi River and New Orleans to New York, but later shipments were made largely by Chicago. This trade was continued successfully for many years, and the house of Rogers & Corwith handled and sent to the market three-fourths of the lead of the Galena mines.

"New York Exchange" was then in great demand in the West, and the proceeds of sales were allowed to accumulate in New York, to be drawn against by the western traders. This soon led the firm into a regular banking business, which was established in 1842. The lead and banking business increasing each year, the firm gave up merchandising in 1847, and devoted their whole attention to the two former interests. In 1853, in company with his brother, Nathan, Mr. Corwith established the Bank of Galena, which became one of the best financial institutions of the West, and which even during the disastrous panic of 1857 did not suspend specie payment. The bank continued to operate under the State laws until 1865, when it was reorganized under the National banking laws; but when its first charter as a National bank expired Mr. Corwith severed his connection with it. The bank is still doing business as the Galena National Bank.

Mr. Corwith became the owner of some valuable tracts of pine lands in southern Wisconsin, and was well known among the lumbermen of that district, who relied upon him largely for the means to operate and develop the lumber industry of the district. While living at Galena he made large investments in Chicago and in St. Louis.



Samy Corwith

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The destruction of many of his buildings by the Chicago fire brought him to this city in 1873. From that date he did not engage actively in business, but confined himself to the management of his own large private interests. He died in Chicago in 1888. His wife (Miss Isabella Soulard, before her marriage) is still a resident of Chicago, as are also his three sons and four daughters.

Mr. Corwith was a man of great business ability and foresight, who saw the vast resources and possibilities of the West, where he was for fifty years a prominent figure, and who in his own business

ventures, and in the assistance and the advice which he gave to others, helped more than any other man of his time to open up and to encourage western trade and commerce.

He was a genial gentleman of the old school, wise in counsel, faithful in friendship and generous in help, honorable in all his dealings, unassuming in manner, liberal and kind in his estimate of others. He has passed away after a busy and useful life, leaving not only a large fortune, but an honored name and a spotless reputation, as an inheritance to his children.

JAMES J. HOCH,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JAMES J. HOCH was born in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, August 11, 1854, and is the son of William Hoch, who was a prosperous farmer in that county. He attended the public school in Milwaukee, and in 1868 studied in St. Francis College, near that city. In 1870 he entered St. Vincent's College, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom in 1873. Having determined to enter the legal profession, he removed to Chicago immediately after graduating, and entered the office of James Ennis, and began the study of law. He was

admitted to practice January 4, 1878 and since that time has been actively engaged in practice with good success.

In politics Mr. Hoch is a Republican, although he takes no active part in political affairs, being too closely allied to his business, and finding his professional work his chief pleasure.

Mr. Hoch married in 1882, and has quite an interesting family. He is of German extraction, and exceptionally popular in Chicago and vicinity, owing to his amiability and close attention to business.

COL. H. A. WHEELER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

HARRIS ANSEL WHEELER, the only son of John Douglas and Sarah (Jones) Wheeler, was born at Orrington, Maine, July 30, 1850. He attended the public schools until in his seventeenth year, when he entered the employment of F. M. Sabine, of Bangor, Maine, in the wholesale and retail dry goods business, as book-keeper. In 1869, he went to Detroit, Michigan, and was employed by Allan Shelden and Company, wholesale dry goods, until 1871, when he returned to Maine, having especially in view a desire to obtain an appointment in the United States army, and feeling that it could be accomplished more readily from his native State. He

received an appointment as second lieutenant, March 4, 1872. During the interval after his return from Detroit he was employed as a clerk in the First National Bank of Bangor. He resigned from the army, January 1, 1874, and returned to his former position in the bank at Bangor, where he remained until January of 1878, at which time he assumed the financial management of the Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake, Michigan, representing the interests of Governor John J. Bagley, of Detroit. In 1880, when Governor Bagley retired from his connection with the school, Mr. Wheeler went to Chicago, and became private secretary to N. K. Fairbank, a position

he now holds. During the period of his service with Mr. Fairbank, he found opportunity to interest himself in outside business, and did so by associating himself with several manufacturing concerns, and is, at the present time, president of the Northwestern Expanded Metal Company, which has a large factory at Twenty-sixth street and Stewart avenue, also of the Abbott Machine Company, factory on South Canal street, and manufactures, besides, the well-known Wheeler railroad reclining coach and car seats, factory on Clinton street, and also at Dayton, Ohio.

In July, 1881, he was appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of Governor Cullom, of Illinois, with the rank of Colonel, subsequently aid-de-camp, with the same rank, on the staff of Governor Hamilton, who succeeded Governor Cullom, and on July 1, 1884, was elected Colonel of the Second Regiment Infantry, Illinois National Guard, which position he held until February 1, 1890, declining a re-election.

Of his Masonic connections: he was made a Master Mason at Bangor, in 1876, and took the

degrees of the Chapter and Commandery of Knights Templar during that and the following year. In 1880, he dimitted from St. John's Commandery, Bangor, to Detroit Commandery, No. 1, of Michigan, and in 1881 to Apollo Commandery, No. 1, of Chicago, of which he was elected Captain General in 1884, Generalissimo in 1885, and Eminent Commander in 1886 and 1887, and was made a Thirty-second degree Mason in Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., Chicago, in July, 1882.

Mr. Wheeler was reared in the Protestant religion, his parents being members of the Congregational Church—which church he has always regarded as more especially his home. He has always been a Republican, and has entered, more or less, actively into various political campaigns.

He was married June 3, 1884, to Miss Anna M. Ayer, of Chicago (formerly of Bangor, Maine), only daughter of Captain John and Lydia B. Ayer, her father was killed in the battle of Fredericksburg when she was but an infant. Their only child, a son, Malcolm Locke Wheeler, was born July 2, 1885.

LUDWIG WOLFF,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG those citizens of Chicago who have become prominent through their own exertions, Ludwig Wolff may justly be classed. He is a self-made man in the best sense of that often misused term.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin has produced many men who have, either at home or abroad, reached a position of prominence. There Ludwig, the eldest child of John and Christina (Sievert) Wolff, was born March 11, 1836. There also his early boyhood days were spent in the public schools.

At the age of fourteen he became apprenticed to a coppersmith, with whom he remained four years, during which time he attended the mechanical night school in the evenings.

In 1854 the family immigrated to the United States. They embarked at Hamburg and sailed to Hull, England, and thence to New York. During this voyage Asiatic cholera attacked the passengers, and four hundred of them died.

While still in quarantine, at Staten Island, his

mother and two of her sons were stricken with the disease and died. John Wolff and his other children, with heavy hearts, wended their way to Chicago, where he and another of his sons died a few days later. Ludwig faced these terrible calamities with great fortitude. He was now the head of the family, with himself and four younger children to feed and clothe. Although a mere lad of eighteen he never lost heart, but manfully went to work, obtaining employment at his trade at a compensation of nine shillings per day, with which sum he supported himself and his brothers and sisters. He afterwards found homes for the children, in which they remained until they were grown. He then spent a year as journeyman at his trade. The first winter that he spent in the United States, business in his line was so dull that he accepted a position on the farm of Mr. James Anderson, in Macoupin county, Illinois, where he remained three months, at a salary of two dollars per month and board.



Ludwig Walff.

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In the spring of 1855 he returned to Chicago, and worked at his trade for three months, at the end of which time he formed a copartnership with Terrence Maguire and commenced a general plumbing and coppersmith business. Their place of business was in the rear of No. 75 Lake street, where they remained eleven years. The first few years of the copartnership were only moderately successful, but during the civil war there was increased activity in the distilling and brewing lines of trade, which gave them considerable work making copper vessels, from which they realized a handsome profit.

In 1866 they removed to 109 and 111 West Lake street, where they had purchased the property, and erected a four-story building, ninety feet deep. Here Mr. Wolff purchased his partner's interest, and began the manufacture of brass and copper plumbers' supplies; to this he gradually added marble supplies, and later started a foundry, which he gradually enlarged until he could manufacture a full line of all the materials used by plumbers. This was the beginning of the L. Wolff Manufacturing Company, one of the most extensive manufacturing plants of Chicago. The plant at West Lake and Jefferson streets covers almost an entire block, while that, including the iron foundry and boiler, enameling and galvanizing

shops on Carroll and Hoyne avenues, covers 250×475 feet of ground.

Mr. Wolff is sole owner of the stock of this corporation, whose annual sales amount to more than a million dollars. He is president of the company; his eldest son, John F., is vice-president, and the second son, Christian J., is manager of the Carroll avenue works.

Mr. Wolff is a Mason of prominence, and of more than thirty years' standing. He was initiated in the William B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. and A. M., about 1860. He is a charter member of York Chapter, R. A. M., and a life member, of Apollo Commandery, No. 1. He is also a member of the Oriental Consistory, and Mystic Shrine of the Medina Temple.

He is a director of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, in which he takes the deepest interest, contributing liberally to its support. He is also a generous supporter of other worthy charities.

In social circles he is well and favorably known, and he is an esteemed member of the Acacia and Menoken clubs.

Ludwig Wolff owes his present high position to his own exertions; and what can give a man a prouder satisfaction than to review his life, and feel that what he possesses he acquired by his own work?

WILLIAM M. STEARNS, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the younger specialists practicing medicine and surgery in Chicago, but few have risen to the position occupied by him whose name heads this sketch. His practice is limited to the ear, nose and throat. He was born June 20, 1856, in the little town of Dale, New York. His parents, who were unpretentious people, were G. W. Stearns and H. N. Stearns, *née* Chaffee. The father was a native of the State of New York, though his earlier ancestors were from Vermont. The mother was a native of the grand old commonwealth of Massachusetts. His paternal grandfather and great-grandfather were soldiers in the war of 1812, and his grandmother receives a pension from the United States in recognition of the services rendered by her husband in that struggle.

William received his early education in the common and high schools of Will county, Illinois, where his parents settled at an early day. He taught school three years to secure means to enable him to acquire a medical education, and improved his spare time in reading and study, and when twenty-one years of age he matriculated at the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College and was graduated in 1880, being one of the first graduates after the founding of that institution. Following his graduation, he was appointed house physician in the State penitentiary, at Joliet, Illinois, and served three years. In 1883 he went to Europe, and spent one year in Berlin and one year in Vienna, studying his chosen specialties. On returning to Chicago in 1885 he was appointed

clinical assistant on the eye and ear in his *alma mater*, and in 1890 he was elected by the same institution adjunct professor of rhinology and laryngology. Dr. Stearns is not only popular with the homœopathic physicians of Chicago, but he is highly spoken of by those who differ from him on principles of theory and practice. He is a member of the State Homœopathic Medical Society and American Institute of Homœopathy, and has been secretary of the College Alumni Association for six years.

Although but thirty-six years of age he has had all the higher degrees of Masonry conferred upon him, except the thirty-third, a distinction which comparatively few of the Craft achieve. He was made a Master Mason in Mt. Joliet Lodge, at Joliet, Illinois, in 1881; was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Joliet Chapter, R. A. M., in 1882, and in the same year was created a Knight Templar in Joliet Commandery. More

recently he has transferred his membership from the Joliet Commandery to the famous Apollo Commandery of Chicago. In 1887 the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite, as well as the degrees of the Order of the Mystic Shrine, were conferred upon him. He has been thoroughly devoted to his profession; a man of exemplary character, genial and generous, his practice has grown to large proportions.

In politics he casts his ballot for the man who he believes will best subserve the interests of the people, regardless of party. He is likewise liberal in his religious belief. He attends the Union Church of Kenwood.

In 1887 Dr. Stearns married Miss Fannie Foote, daughter of William S. Foote, Esq., a prominent dentist of Belvidere, Illinois. Mrs. Stearns is devoted to her domestic life, but finds time as well for art and literary studies. She excels as an amateur painter.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, the subject of this sketch, is an old resident of Chicago, a successful and honorable business man, thoroughly identified with the prosperity and growth of that city and this country.

He was born in the village of Oberschwarzag, in Bavaria, Germany, the 28th day of February, 1830, receiving there an ordinary school education till he was of the age of nineteen, when he emigrated to America, making his first settlement and business venture in Sumter county, in the State of Alabama, where he remained three and one-half years, engaged in the mercantile business. In April, 1853, properly appreciating the prospects and future growth of Chicago, he settled in that city, where he has resided and done business ever since.

He began in 1854 the business of note-broker and banking, sagaciously dividing his accumulation and means equally between real-estate investments in and near Chicago, and his banking business, continuing such course and system of business from that date to the present time, and thereby has successfully accumulated a large fortune, and

is at present considered one of the most prosperous and successful business men of Chicago.

As early as 1857, so firmly had his business become established and so carefully was it conducted upon strict and legitimate business principles that it was a sound financial institution, and during an absence of about three months in that year in Europe, upon his return to Chicago and his business, he found the same prosperous in every particular, notwithstanding the severe financial catastrophe of 1857, which is a part of the history of this country.

This country, although his only by adoption, has become his country in the broadest, most patriotic and unselfish sense. He is thoroughly and completely an American, and this spirit was manifest in him at the first breaking out of the war of the rebellion. Having confidence in the perpetuity of its institutions, at the outbreak of the war, when the country was financially embarrassed, he readily and quickly advanced large sums of money for the equipment of cavalry regiments, purchasing saddles, bridles and outfits for the officers, and in other and numerous ways



Truly Yours,
James B. Kiperman

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assisted and rendered aid to and used his voice in favor of the federal cause.

He has been frequently connected with large financial operations, and his judgment and advice is readily listened to by financiers and statesmen in different parts of the country; and those who may recall the condition of the gold market of the United States, and the bonds of the government, in 1873, and especially those who are familiar with the press of the large cities of the country at that time, will readily remember the scheme or plan and advice of Mr. Silverman in reference to the resumption of specie payment and the issue of Government bonds. When in Washington, in 1873, he had a conference with General Logan, Hon. John Sherman and other prominent politicians and statesmen, and imparted to them valuable suggestions which were embraced in the plan subsequently put into operation for the resumption of specie payment.

In 1871, when the great fire of Chicago produced such disastrous and appalling effects, causing an enormous loss to Mr. Silverman, and the destruction of many and valuable buildings and other property belonging to him, he was instrumental in assisting and helping many poor and deserving people,

filling his own home on Calumet avenue near Twenty-second street, with the destitute and homeless, and erecting for others temporary structures for their protection and comfort; also purchasing at that time large amounts of flour and other food products, gratuitously distributing the same among the needy and homeless.

Mr. Silverman has been a thorough and completely successful business man, establishing a bank many years ago, which has become known not only throughout the large commercial centers of the United States, but in Europe, and "Silverman's Bank" is a financial institution of Chicago of which every citizen may well be proud, and is a just and proper monument, made by himself, to his energy, perseverance and honest dealing.

He was married in Louisville, Kentucky, April 12, 1859, to Miss Hannah Sachs, daughter of Benjamin Sachs, merchant of that place, and they have had born to them four children, of whom only one is living, namely, Shalah, a daughter, born in 1877.

Notwithstanding an active and unabsorbingly busy life, in the quiet and peace of a pleasant domestic circle, Mr. Silverman is the loving husband and father, and always the kind friend.

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS DE YOUNG,

CHICAGO, ILL.

MAJOR B. R. DE YOUNG, who is one of the substantial citizens of Chicago, belongs to the vast army of intelligent, persevering and courageous people, who have come from the East to build up new industrial empires on the broad plains of the West. He is naturally public spirited, and all movements of a public character, tending to promote the welfare of the city of his adoption, have universally received his countenance and assistance. He is self-made, and his record is one of which any man might well be proud.

Mr. De Young was born in New York city, August 18, 1843, and is the son of Benjamin and Emilie (Warwick) De Young.

When about a year old the family moved to Philadelphia, where Mr. De Young received a common-school education, and when old enough,

learned the printing business, at which he worked until the war broke out. Though only eighteen years old, he became inspired with the patriotic spirit, and enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He proved himself a good soldier, and was soon promoted to a captaincy. At the battle of Chancellorsville, he went into the fight with seven hundred and fifty men and came out with one hundred and fifty; and at Gettysburg he led four hundred men into the fray, but only eighty-one came out with him. He participated in many other battles, remaining in the service until the close of the war. In 1865 Mr. De Young came to Chicago, and remained until 1870, when he was appointed quartermaster in the United States army, and assumed the important duties of that office at Pembina, Dakota, where he remained one year. He then

returned to Chicago, and for a number of years was connected with various insurance companies—life, fire and accident. In 1879 he entered the real-estate business, in which he is still engaged, representing large eastern capital, and enjoying the confidence and respect of the entire business community. He is a prominent member of the Real-Estate Board, and one whose judgment is regarded as authority on values in this great city. In 1877 Mr. De Young was instrumental in the organization of what is known as the Sixth Regiment of National Guards, raised the first company of the regiment that participated in the memorable riots of 1877; was elected its captain, and afterwards elected major of the regiment.

During the first organization of the World's Columbian Exposition, Mr. De Young was selected as a member of the Finance Committee, and for a time rendered invaluable services on

the sub-finance committee in classifying, equalizing and increasing subscriptions to the fund.

In politics Mr. De Young has always been identified with the Republican party. In 1866 he was elected assessor of the South Town, and gave general satisfaction, so much so that he was elected to this office for four consecutive terms. Mr. De Young is connected with all the army associations of the city. He is a member of the Union League, of the Indiana Club, a social organization, and of the Chicago Hussars.

In 1872 Mr. De Young was married to Miss Elizabeth Farron, of Philadelphia, and they have one interesting daughter, fifteen years old.

Mr. De Young is affable in manner, and can be approached by the workingman as readily as by the millionaire. He is genial and generous, and by strict integrity in business methods has placed the firm of B. R. De Young and Company in the foremost ranks of the real-estate firms of Chicago.

GEORGE THOMAS SMITH,

CHICAGO, ILL.

GEORGE THOMAS SMITH was born at Providence, Rhode Island, on May 10, 1849, the eldest of a family of two sons and three daughters, two of whom died in childhood. Fred. W., the youngest son, was for ten years a member of the firm of H. G. Gaylord and Company, of the Chicago Board of Trade. Our subject's parents are Thomas P. and Dorothy (Ingalls) Smith. His maternal grandfather, Judge Lemuel Ingalls, was a member of the Connecticut legislature for forty sessions. When George was eight years old his father settled in Lockport, Illinois, with his family, and in 1865 removed to Chicago, where, for twenty years, he was well known on the Board of Trade as a member of the old highly respected firm of Trego and Smith. Young Smith received his early education in the public schools of Lockport, and afterwards at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. The ability and application of the young student was such that he was able in 1865, at the age of sixteen, to become book-keeper and general clerk in the office of Messrs. Spruance, Preston and Company, a prominent firm at that time.

He remained with the firm eight years, and part of that time did their trading on the Board. When twenty-four years of age, Mr. Smith went into the brokerage business on his own account, and after two years formed a partnership with Mr. Henry G. Gaylord, under the firm name of Smith and Gaylord. The partnership lasted two years, and since that time he has conducted his business in his own name with marked ability and acknowledged success. As showing the estimation in which Mr. Smith is held, it is proper to state that, in 1878 and 1879, he was appointed a member of the Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade, and in 1880 and 1881 he was placed on the Committee of Appeals; was made second vice-president in 1884, and the following year first vice-president. In 1886, and again in 1891, strong efforts were made to induce him to accept the presidency of the Board, but he declined the honor because his other large business interests not only claimed his attention, but necessitated his frequent absence from the city. Mr. Smith is not only a prominent member of the Board of Trade, but is a director in the Dia-



Geo. F. Smith

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mond Match Company; a director of the National Railway Company, which controls five lines of street railway in St. Louis. He has also large real-estate interests, and is connected with some of the largest financial houses of Chicago. But while he is a thorough business man, Mr. Smith has found time for extensive travels, and in this way given a wide range to his large fund of useful knowledge. He has visited not only every part of this continent, and China, Japan and the Indies, but he has also traveled up the Nile and through Palestine, and completed the circuit of the globe by visiting the principal countries of Europe. In this long journey he was accompanied by his charming and accomplished wife.

Mr. Smith married Miss Frances Gaylord, daughter of Mr. George Gaylord, a merchant and prominent citizen of Lockport, Illinois, in January, 1875. Two children have been born to them: Stephen G., who was born September 12, 1878, and died January 24, 1879, and Annie Dorothy, born May 14, 1883, and who died at Nassau, N. P. (one of the Bahama Islands), February 8, 1889.

Mr. Smith is a Republican, but takes no part in politics other than to perform his duties as a

good citizen. He is a man of liberal and progressive ideas.

In religious matters, he was reared in the faith of the Universalist Church. He attends the People's Church, under charge of Dr. H. W. Thomas, and while steadfast in his own principles, he is tolerant and charitable to all. He is a man of domestic tastes, who loves his home and enjoys the sunshine of its happy surroundings; although a member of the Chicago and Washington Park clubs, the happiest hours of his life are spent in his home on Grand boulevard, in the companionship of his amiable wife, whom it is his constant endeavor to surround with every comfort and luxury.

One of the great pleasures of Mr. Smith's life is to steal a few days frequently from the cares and anxieties of business and visit the old farm in Connecticut, where his ancestors settled in 1720, now occupied by his grandmother, who still lives in the enjoyment of a peaceful old age.

Although a young man, Mr. Smith is very prominent among the business men of Chicago. His kindly nature and genial disposition have won for him many friends, among whom his extensive travel, wide knowledge, and fine conversational powers render him a welcome guest.

ALLAN PINKERTON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

LIKE many of Chicago's most notable men, Allan Pinkerton was of humble birth. He was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, born August 25, 1819, in Muirhead street, Ruglen Loan. His father, William Pinkerton, was a police sergeant, and his premature death was caused by injuries received in the line of duty, while arresting a prisoner. To support the family, Allan, at the age of nine years, obtained work with a printmaker, Neil Murphy, for several years. Then, with John McCauley, he learned the cooper's trade. Early imbued with the sentiments of reform for the betterment of the common people, he became identified with the "People's Charter" movement. The government considered it revolutionary, and to crush it arrested and transported some of the leaders. Young Pinkerton concluded

to choose the country he would go to. So in 1842 he married Miss Joan Carfrae, and with her, the next day, sailed for the United States. The voyage was perilous; the vessel was wrecked and the passengers were picked up by a passing vessel and landed at Quebec. Undaunted by their misfortunes, the brave couple reached Chicago via the lakes. There Mr. George Anderson, a merchant, kindly helped the stranger to get work at his trade, with a Mr. Lill. Though wages were small, they sustained the pair for a while.

Removing to Dundee, Kane county, he opened a cooper's shop on his own account, and met with marked success. An incident, or providence, unexpectedly revealed to him and the public his special fitness for the peculiar work which made him famous.

While on an island in Fox river procuring stock for cooorage, he discovered the retreat and headquarters of a band of counterfeiters. He determined to investigate their operations, and did so effectually, securing the arrest and conviction of John Craig, the leader, and his associates. This led to his appointment as deputy sheriff for Kane county. Numerous bands of horse thieves and counterfeiters were captured by him, and the county essentially rid of them. William L. Church, sheriff of Cook county, learning of him, secured his acceptance of the position of deputy sheriff for Cook county. He continued in the same relation under Sheriff C. P. Bradley.

Mayor Levi D. Boone (1855), recognizing Mr. Pinkerton's extraordinary fitness for the special service, appointed him a detective of the city force; that was the beginning of this department.

In 1852, Mr. Pinkerton, with Attorney Edward L. Rucker, founded the "Pinkerton Detective Agency." That was the first institution of the kind in the United States, and still leads in supplementing the more difficult labors of officers of the law. At first, only four or five men were employed. Of these, George H. Bangs subsequently became superintendent, and remained until Mr. Pinkerton's death in 1884. Also Timothy Webster, who, while on duty, was executed at Richmond, Virginia, as a Union spy.

To meet the increasing demands, Mr. Pinkerton, in 1860, added a corps of night watchmen. The first captains were Paul H. Dennis and James Fitzgerald. With the increase of his business, his reputation reached the leading cities east, west and south, and the institution became national.

Many cases of universal interest were turned over to him. Among these were the robbery of the Adams Express Company at Montgomery, Alabama, by its agent, Nathan Maroney. Mr. Pinkerton traced the stolen money, some forty thousand dollars, to New Jersey, and the most of it was recovered in the original packages from the cellar of a frame house, and the thieves arrested. A beautiful engrossed testimonial presented to Mr. Pinkerton for this success still adorns the Chicago office. Again, the east called Mr. Pinkerton when a car on the New Haven Railroad was robbed. With dispatch the three thousand dollars were recovered and the burglars

jailed. Later, the Adams Express Company was robbed near Baltimore, the safes were thrown from the car while in motion, one hundred thousand dollars were recovered and six thieves convicted. The Carbondale Bank, had forty thousand dollars restored and the thieves arrested. A still larger robbery of the Adams Express Company on the New Haven Railroad was successfully handled and nearly seven hundred thousand dollars recovered and six thieves convicted. The Merchants' Union Express Company on Hudson River Railroad was robbed of three hundred thousand dollars. The thieves were tracked to Canada and extradited. Others of similar character were followed with like success, including capture of the Reno brothers, desperadoes of Indiana, who were taken from jail by a mob and hanged. The "Mollie Maguires" of Pennsylvania had his attention; forty were hung and over fifty sent to the penitentiary.

The extension of his business east, early demanded an office in New York city. Frank Warner was superintendent for some years. Now (1892) it is in charge of the son, Robert A. Pinkerton, as general superintendent of the eastern division, including the offices at Boston and Philadelphia. William A. Pinkerton, the eldest son, succeeded his father in the Chicago office, and is the efficient and courteous superintendent in the west, including the offices at St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Denver and Portland.

Those who knew Allan Pinkerton the detective, only knew but one side of a great man. His heart was great, tender and sympathetic. He was a trusted and devoted ally of the Illinois Lovejoys; and general superintendent of the "Underground Railway" from slave territory to the Canadian line. His old residence on Adams street was the place of prayer for many burdened and anxious negroes, seeking help and deliverance for half-famished and helpless refugees. When President Lincoln started for Washington in 1861, Mr. Pinkerton discovered a plot in Baltimore for his assassination. He quietly changed Mr. Lincoln's schedule and saw him safely through the midst of the conspirators and to Washington. When civil war became a fact, President Lincoln sent for Mr. Pinkerton and had him organize the secret service division of the army previously unknown in this country. He continued as its head

to the close of the war, under the official *nom de plume* of E. J. Allen. He was intimate with and a confidant of the President, and his great secretaries, Chase and Stanton.

The world is debtor to him for the fifteen volumes of "Experiences," setting forth the cunning devices of the criminal classes, and vividly demonstrating that "the way of the transgressor is hard." His object in his volumes was moral enlightenment, to prevent crime. His business was conducted on high moral principles. He worked for an agreed *per diem*. Always refused contingents, or a reward. He never would act in divorce cases, or where family matters were in contest. The old maxim, "Set a thief to catch a thief," he believed to be both wrong and unwise. He believed that pure, moral men, all else being equal, would always have power over the depraved. In later years he found much satisfac-

tion in the "Larch Farm," in Iroquois county, on which he has expended many thousands of dollars.

Besides William A. and Robert A., already mentioned, a daughter, Mrs. William J. Chalmers, of Chicago, still survive. Their mother died in January, 1886. Mr. Allan Pinkerton died July 1, 1884, and some fitting words of Luther Laffin Mills, Esq., at his funeral, may well close this imperfect sketch: "There live hundreds to-day, who owe their freedom from slavery to this man. The tears of the slave pay free tribute now to his fidelity to liberty." * * "Strong, determined, brave, among his loved ones he was gentle as a child." "The fireside was his joy; he despised all fraud and false pretense; he fought for the good and against the bad." * * "He belongs to his generation and the future. No one State can claim him."

CHARLES E. GREENFIELD, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

IN none of the various avocations of life are there stronger incentives to activity and progress than in the medical profession. On the skill and scientific knowledge of the members of that profession depends not only the alleviation of pain, but the saving of human life. The physician must act promptly. Moments are precious when life is at stake. Good judgment, rapid decision, and experimental knowledge are necessary. The medical doctor is a student all his life. New treatments, both curative and preventive, are constantly being added to or replacing the old. Recent studies and experiments have revolutionized former treatment.

Prominent among the young members of the medical profession in Chicago is Charles E. Greenfield. He was born December 5, 1859, at Brookston, Indiana. His parents belonged to the comfortable, well-to-do farmer class. Young Greenfield received his elementary education at the district school, and at an early age gave evidence of the ability which he has since developed. At the age of sixteen he graduated at the public school and commenced life as a teacher. He taught school in the winter and attended the nor-

mal college during the summer. This he continued for three years, and then entered Wabash College, Indiana, where he continued his studies for some time and then accepted the principalship of the Chalmers schools, Indiana. In this position he gave much satisfaction, but having decided on medicine as his future profession, young Greenfield connected himself with one of the principal drug stores in Logansport. This he did for the purpose of becoming proficient in compounding medicine and gaining useful knowledge relative to his chosen profession. Having by careful and methodical reading and by research laid the ground-work of medical knowledge, he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the fall of 1883. During his college course he gained the esteem and lasting friendship of his professors by his diligent application to study, by his brilliant ability, and by the success and ease with which he passed his examinations. His kindly disposition, generous character and high honor won for him an affectionate place in the memory of his class fellows. He graduated in honors in the class of '86, and since that time has been successfully engaged in this city in the

practice of his profession. His thorough knowledge of principles, and his accurate and ready application of them, have won for him not only the confidence of the public, but a very prominent position in the profession. This assertion is proved by the fact that Dr. Greenfield has held the position of teacher in two of the most prominent medical colleges in this city, and has been elected a member of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons as lecturer on materia medica and therapeutics. He makes a specialty of the eye and ear, and is surgeon for several corporations and factories.

Dr. Greenfield married a Chicago lady, Miss Edla Davey, an accomplished musician and college graduate. They have one son, Benjamin, Jr. In the sunshine of home the doctor finds his greatest happiness. He is in politics a Republican, but is tolerant and liberal in his principles. He is a member of the Masonic Order and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd-fellows.

At the age of thirty-two, in robust health, with fine physical development, brilliant ability and a large and lucrative practice, Dr. Greenfield is likely to reach every honor in the gift of his profession.

AUGUSTUS TOTTEN THATCHER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this brief sketch was born November 22, 1854, at Thatcher, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, and was the son of George T. Thatcher, formerly of New London, Connecticut, who was born in 1816, being a lineal descendent of the Rev. Peter Thatcher, of Queen Camel, England (1554), whose descendents included Rev. Thomas Thatcher (Massachusetts, 1635), the first pastor of old South Church, Boston; Anthony Thatcher (Massachusetts, 1635), who, with Miles Standish, was one of the first grantees of Yarmouth, Massachusetts.

John, the great-grandfather of our subject, was an officer in the Revolution. Anthony, his grandfather (1782-1840), was a merchant in New London, Connecticut, who sent the first whaling ships from that port. Others of the name were distinguished as ministers, lawyers and merchants.

His mother is Harriette Amanda Lichtenberger, of Pennsylvania-German ancestry, whose names (Lichtenberger and Kimmel) are well known in professional and other paths. Her father was the first settler of Jo Daviess county, Illinois, and was an officer in the Black Hawk War.

A. T. Thatcher was the eldest of five brothers. He received a Chicago common-school education, and at the age of sixteen his father removed to a farm near Lake Geneva (occasioned by reverses due to the Chicago fire), where the subject of this

sketch worked from his sixteenth to his nineteenth year, when he became a clerk in the office of a Chicago coal firm, in which employment he remained until 1878, when he became a partner in the concern. Since 1887 (until the time of his death, 1892) he continued alone.

Although as regards age Mr. Thatcher was one of the youngest of the prominent coal men in the Northwest, he had, nevertheless, an almost twenty years' experience to his credit, and the fact that he occupied the high position he did in commercial and financial circles, was entirely due to his own energy, pluck and perseverance. He was truly a self-made man.

Entering a coal office after leaving the farm, Mr. Thatcher persistently studied everything in connection with the interests of the coal trade. He made himself thoroughly familiar with the subject; hence the success that justly came to him. Remarkably talented, young Thatcher quickly grasped all the phases of the business. His whole energy entered into it. What wonder that he soon became a partner where he had begun in a subordinate position; what wonder that his sterling qualities became known throughout the commercial world, and that his fair dealings, his capacity for work, his innate courtesy to all men, placed him in the foremost ranks of American coal men.

A man who thoroughly appreciated and understood the word "honor," who took for his motto,



Augustus A. Hatcher.

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"Do unto others as you would have others do unto you," Mr. Thatcher had the well-merited satisfaction, aside from the fortune which he had accumulated, of being a universal favorite with all those who came into personal contact with him.

Mr. Thatcher was married in 1880 to Miss Luella Barnes, of Harvard, Illinois, whose parents came to that point from Dundee, New York, in 1853. Two children have blessed this union: Constance, aged ten years, and Everett Anthony, aged seven years.

Mr. Thatcher's large coal business claimed most of his attention, but he found time to act as president of the State Loan and Building Association of Chicago.

He was secretary and treasurer of the Anthracite Coal Association of Chicago, and also a director in the Coal Exchange of Chicago, and in other organizations of a commercial character.

Mr. Thatcher was president of a shooting club, and occasionally took delight in field sports.

In politics he was a staunch Republican. Socially Mr. Thatcher was much esteemed. He was a member of the Union League, the Athletic Association, Illinois, La Salle and Sunset clubs, though not a club man in the ordinary interpretation of the word, for when the cares of the busy day were over, Mr. Thatcher spent the happiest moments of his life in the company of his family and friends in his home on Jackson boulevard.

PETER G. GARDNER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

PETER G. GARDNER was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, on the 12th day of September, 1842, the son of Adam and Catharine Gaërtner, who immigrated to the United States from Germany. (The family name was originally Gaërtner, but has been Americanized to Gardner.) Of his parents Mr. Gardner has but slight recollections, his mother having died in 1845, while he was yet a mere child. In 1846 his father lost his life while serving his country in the war with Mexico. Being thus left an orphan, he was bound out to Mr. James M. Gibbons, a native of Pennsylvania, of Quaker ancestry, with whom he remained until he was about fifteen years old. His environments were not all that could have been desired. Hard work and fancied ill-treatment fell to his lot, and it was not, therefore, surprising that he left his foster-parents and went forth into the world to fight life's stern battles. He secured employment on a farm at \$10 per month, continuing in that capacity until the opening of the civil war. Being then but eighteen years of age, he responded to the call of duty, enlisting as a private in Company A, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, infantry, where he remained continuously until the close of the war. His service covered the first three months, the first three years, and second three years as a veteran, serving in all of the company's grades, and was its commander during the last year.

After receiving his discharge he settled at Lyons, Iowa, in the spring of 1866. Mr. Gardner engaged in the fire insurance business at Chicago in the spring of 1869, continuing in the same until the present time (1892). He has been eminently successful.

His military record was marked throughout for great courage and bravery on the field of battle. No man who served in the war deserves greater credit than he. His regiment served three months in West Virginia, entering that state under General McClellan. It was engaged in the battles of Phillippi and Carrick's Ford. Upon the expiration of the three months' term, the regiment returned to Mansfield, Ohio, reorganized and went to Kentucky early in October, 1861, being assigned to McCook's division in Buell's army. On January 1, 1864, Mr. Gardner enlisted for another three years in the same company and regiment, and was finally mustered out of the service November 25, 1865, at San Antonio, Texas, receiving his discharge at Columbus, Ohio, December 25 following. His service was largely in the army of the Cumberland in Wellich's Brigade, Wood's Division, Fourth Army Corps. Mr. Gardner was engaged in all the battles of that army, beginning with the famous battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862, and ending with the battle of Nashville, December 16, 1864. He was never

during the war sick or severely wounded or taken prisoner.

Mr. Gardner has never sought public office, though he keeps well-posted on political affairs and is a public-spirited citizen, ever ready to promote public interests. He served as president of the Board of Trustees in the town of La Grange, Cook county, Illinois, and was president of the Board of Education of the Township High School. His political views are Republican.

In Masonry he is deservedly popular, first being made a member of the fraternity in Lyons, Iowa, in May, 1868. He became a member of St. Bernard Commandery, K. T., Chicago, in 1872, and of Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., thirty-second degree, in 1880. Ever since his installation in the Craft he has taken great interest in everything that pertains to the upholding of the institution of Masonry. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion, Royal Arcanum, Royal League, A. O. U. W. and P. O. S. of A. In religion he is a firm believer in God.

Mr. Gardner has been twice married; first, in

June, 1869, to Miss Maroa E. Conklin, of Darien, Wisconsin, and again in October, 1873, to Miss Luella W. Humphrey, a native of Portland, Maine. In stature he is tall, with an exceedingly pleasant expression, and distinguished appearance. He has a host of friends, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

In every position in his eventful life which he has been called to fill, Mr. Gardner has been highly successful. As a business man he is upright, reliable, and honorable. In all places and under all circumstances, he is loyal to truth, honor and right, justly regarding his self-respect and the deserved esteem of his fellow men as infinitely more valuable than wealth, fame, or position. In those finer traits of character which attract and endear man to man in ties of friendship, which triumph over misfortune, and shine brightest in the hour of adversity, in these qualities he is royally endowed. Few men have more devoted friends than he, and none excels him in unselfish devotion and unswerving fidelity to the worthy recipients of his confidence and friendship.

GEORGE W. WARVELLE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

GEORGE W. WARVELLE was born on May 3, 1852, in Kenosha, Wisconsin, to William and Eliza Warvelle. He is of English descent on the paternal and Irish on the maternal side. He is one of the prominent younger members of the Chicago bar. He received his early education in his native city, first taking a thorough academic course.

He began life as a dry-goods clerk, and afterwards spent several years on the stage, and was for a time, prior to the great fire of 1871, a member of a stock company at McVicker's theater. He commenced the study of law in 1872, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1876. He practiced his profession at Kenosha, Wisconsin, until 1887, but foreseeing the many and superior advantages afforded in a great city, he removed to Chicago and has diligently applied himself to his profession, and in an incredibly short time he has acquired a large and varied practice. He has been

engaged in some of the most important litigations of the courts, and has come to be known as a safe counselor and an able advocate. He is one of the most prominent and favorably known Masons of the country, belonging to all the bodies of the York and Scottish rites, and has taken all the degrees, including the sublime and last—the thirty-third. He has held the position of presiding officer in lodge, chapter and council, and is at present (1892) First Lieutenant Commander of Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., thirty-second degree, Chicago, and Most Illustrious Grand Master of Illinois, R. A. M. Mr. Warvelle was one of the founders of that worthy institution, the Illinois Masonic Orphan Home of Chicago, and is one of its present trustees.

He is president of the Acacia Club of Chicago; is connected with the staff of several law journals, and is the author of some notable works on law, among them, "Warvelle on Abstracts," "Warvelle



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Gerrard

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on Vendors," which have become standard works in the profession.

Mr. Warvelle attends the Episcopal Church. He was married on the 31st of December, 1878, to Miss Lydia Bangs, of Kenosha. They have two bright little girls.

His arguments to the court are sound, dignified, and logical, while his oratory to the jury is forceful and eloquent. His life has been that of an upright man and Mason. Each new acquaintance is one added to the list of those who delight to honor him, and their number is legion.

NEWTON C. WHEELER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

MR. NEWTON CALVIN WHEELER is an able lawyer and a successful business man. He is learned in the law, and well-versed in literary lore. He has a clear, well-balanced mind, an accurate sense of right and justice, and good judgment, and is a counselor and adviser whose opinions are valuable. There is in his make-up very little of sentiment or romance, but in whatever he says or does, he is exceedingly practical and utilitarian. As a speaker, he is clear, logical and forceful, and, without wasting words, he carries his hearers direct to the point, with his ready command of well-chosen, classical English.

He is the son of Dr. Calvin and Sarah J. (Hoyt) Wheeler, and was born at Bristol, in Kendall county, Illinois, on August 21, 1849. His father was a native of New Hampshire, and his mother came originally from Connecticut. They afterwards lived in the State of New York, where they were married, and removed thence, in 1834, to Kendall county, Illinois, where Dr. Wheeler was a prominent and able physician, and an influential and honored citizen until his decease in 1876. His widow still (1892) resides on the old homestead at Bristol.

Newton attended the public schools of his native village, and at the age of sixteen years began his studies preparatory to entering college, at Clark's Seminary, Aurora, Illinois, and subsequently finished his preparatory course at Beloit College, whither he went in the fall of 1867. During the fall and winter terms of 1868-69, he engaged in teaching near his home, with excellent results, developing unusual talent, as a teacher. Contrary to his purpose, which had been to return to Beloit College, he yielded to the solicitations of friends, and in the fall of 1869 joined the freshman class of the University of Chicago.

After the great fire of October 8 and 9, 1871, he discontinued his college studies for a time, and accepted a position as tutor in Washington University, at St. Louis, Missouri. He filled that position with marked success until the summer of 1872, and declined an urgent request to continue his services there at an advanced salary, in order to complete his college course. He returned to college in the fall of 1872, but only for a short time. Winnetka Academy, then a branch of the University of Chicago, was without a principal, and at the urgent request of the president of the University, Mr. Wheeler was prevailed upon to take charge of that school. He, however, declined a permanent appointment, and returning to college, was graduated in the classical course with the class of 1873. This class was noted in the annals of the University for scholarship and oratorical ability; the late lamented Dr. Edward Olson and George C. Ingham being among Mr. Wheeler's classmates. As a writer and speaker he was among the first in his class, his graduating oration receiving the highest encomiums of the local press.

In college he was a commanding spirit, an earnest student and an excellent scholar. He was at the same time a leader in college sport and a whole-souled, generous companion, meriting and obtaining the highest regard of both teachers and college-mates. He was an enthusiastic member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and in his senior year was elected president of his class.

Mr. Wheeler spent the year following his graduation from college at the Union College of Law, Chicago. He subsequently was a student and clerk in the law office of Messrs. Lyman and Jackson, and upon examination before the Supreme Court at Ottawa, in September, 1875, was

admitted to the bar of Illinois. He was soon afterwards called home by the serious illness of his father, whose decease occurred in May, 1876, and during the remainder of that year was engaged in settling his father's estate. He then spent a year traveling, making business trips through the central and southern states, and upon returning to Chicago was engaged for six months as assistant to Mr. Huntington W. Jackson, receiver of the Third National Bank of Chicago, in settling the affairs of that institution. In the fall of 1878, Mr. Wheeler opened an office and began the practice of his profession. In May, 1881, he associated himself with Colonel Daniel W. Munn, under the present firm name of Munn and Wheeler. Their practice extends into all branches of the law, and they are ranked among the leading law firms of Chicago.

As a business manager, Mr. Wheeler is conservative, careful and judicious. His investments have been made after careful investigation, and have yielded him most satisfactory profits. He

is a man of genial nature, social, jovial and companionable, and strongly attached to his friends, and counts it a pleasure to do for them. A marked characteristic is his uniform sincerity. There is nothing of hypocrisy in his nature, and cant he abhors.

He has been one of the active promoters of the Woodlawn Park Club, and for several years has been its president. He is also an officer, and for a number of years was president of the board of trustees of Woodlawn Park Presbyterian Church. In politics, he has always been a staunch Republican. He is a man of commanding presence, being tall, and of well-proportioned physique, with an honest, open face, and clean, clear-cut features.

Mr. Wheeler was married on November 12, 1881, to Miss Lizzie M. Stiles, daughter of the late Richard Stiles, of Chicago. Mrs. Wheeler is a lady of fine womanly qualities, who presides with dignity and grace over their home at Woodlawn, one of Chicago's choicest suburbs.

MILTON ROBINSON FRESHWATERS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

SUCCESS in any profession is more the result of energy, perseverance and natural aptitude than of connection, influence or social standing. The majority of the most prominent and able lawyers of the Chicago bar are what may be termed self-made men.

Amongst the number who have won success in the legal profession by native energy, determination and energy, is the subject of this sketch. He was born August 9, 1844, at Wellsburg, Brooks county, Virginia. He is the son of George W. and Margaret A. (May) Freshwaters. The Freshwaters family are of Holland descent, and have been residents of the above-named county for over one hundred and fifty years. On his mother's side our subject is a descendant of the O'Connell family, of Ireland, of which the celebrated Daniel O'Connell was a member. George W. Freshwaters was at one time a large farmer and stock raiser, but is now a retired capitalist. Milton R. received his early education in the district schools. He afterwards entered Hopedale Sem-

inary, Ohio, and at a later period Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania. After remaining there three years he entered Bethany College, Brooks county, Virginia, at that time under the supervision of Bishop Alexander Campbell, the founder of the religious sect known as Campbellites or Christians. In 1866, at the age of twenty-two, he was graduated from this college, and almost immediately afterwards commenced his business career, being elected superintendent of the public schools of his native county, and made principal of the High School at Wellsburg. He served two years in this capacity, and was importuned to serve another term, but, having in the meantime commenced the study of law in the office of James H. Pendleton, Esq., he declined the offer, in order to continue his legal studies uninterruptedly. Having at length completed his studies, he, in 1869, passed a highly creditable examination and was admitted to the bar of Virginia. He was almost immediately admitted to partnership with Mr. Nathaniel Richardson, a



M. R. Freshwater

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prominent lawyer of Virginia. In the fall of 1869 he was elected State's Attorney, being the only Democrat elected on the whole ticket, the district being strongly Republican. Occupying this office until the spring of 1872, he declined a re-nomination, and removed to Chicago, establishing himself in the Quinlan Building, where he occupies to-day the identical office he then entered. Upon locating here, Mr. Freshwaters decided to eschew politics, desiring to devote his whole time to the practice of his profession, but in 1888 he was, without his consent, nominated on the Democratic ticket to represent the Third Congressional District of Illinois, and, notwithstanding the district was strongly Republican, he succeeded in reducing the Republican majority of over five thousand to about six hundred. In 1891 he was nominated on the Citizens' Ticket for the office of City Attorney, but was not elected. Although as a State's Attorney, Mr. Freshwaters had had

considerable experience of criminal practice, he decided, upon settling in Chicago, to forego that branch of the profession, and to devote his time and energy to chancery, probate and general office practice, which he has done with most gratifying results.

A Freemason, he is a member of Hesperian Lodge, and of the Oriental Consistory, thirty-second degree, and also of the Mystic Shrine of Medinah Temple, the O. G.'s and of the Knights of Rome, and of the Red Cross of Constantine. In all these lodges he is a prominent and much-esteemed brother. He is courteous in manner, of pleasing address, genial and affable, energetic and decisive in character, and possesses a well-earned reputation for strict attention to business, a thorough knowledge of the law, and integrity of the highest character. A successful business man, a prominent lawyer and a representative citizen, he is esteemed and respected by all who know him.

ISAAC N. CAMP,

CHICAGO, ILL.

ISAAC N. CAMP was born in Elmore, Lamoille county, Vermont, on December 19, 1831. He is the son of Abel and Charlotte (Taplin) Camp, both of whom were natives of the Green Mountain State. His father was a farmer, one of the leading men and postmaster in the town in which he lived. He also had charge of a large tract of land left to the University of Vermont by Guy Catlin, and among his privileges in connection therewith was that of a scholarship at the above named university, placed at his disposal by Mr. Catlin, to use in whatever way he thought fit. Mr. Camp died December 22, 1890, aged ninety years. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather also lived to extreme old age. Our subject prepared for college at Bakersfield Academy, Vermont, paying for his board by teaching music.

At the age of twenty he entered the University of Vermont, and, to his credit be it said, earned in his spare time the money required to meet his current expenses. After four years of hard study he was graduated with the class of 1856. At the conclusion of his college course he was offered and accepted a position as assistant

principal in the school where he had prepared for college—Barre Academy (transferred from Bakersfield). He remained there, teaching mathematics and music, until 1860, when he became principal of the high school at Burlington, Vermont, a position which he filled until his removal to Chicago in 1868 (April 20). Forming a partnership with Mr. H. L. Story, under the style of Story and Camp, this partnership continued until the spring of 1884, when the Estey Organ Company purchased Mr. Story's interest in the business, and the firm became Estey and Camp, under which style it continues to the present time (1892). The business was commenced with a small capital, but by energy, perseverance and enterprise the firm became one of the most substantial and reputable in the city of Chicago, and at the time of Mr. Story's withdrawal their capital exceeded half a million dollars, and he received as his portion two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The capital of the firm to-day amounts to over one million dollars.

Appointed, by the Congregational denomination (of which body he is a member) a director in

the Chicago Theological Seminary. Mr. Camp is also a director of the Chicago Guarantee Life Society and of the Royal Safety Deposit Company. In April, 1891, he was elected a director of the World's Columbian Exposition, and is a member of its Committee on Agriculture and Liberal Arts.

Though a Republican in politics, he is by no means a politician, and rarely takes any active part in political matters more than to perform his duties as a citizen. In religious belief he is a Congregationalist and a member of Union Park Congregational Church, being also the president of its board of trustees. He is also a member of the Illinois and Union League clubs. Mr. Camp was married January 1, 1862, to Miss Flora M. Carpenter, daughter of the Hon. Carlos Car-

penter, of Barre, Vermont. They have had four children, three of whom are now living. The daughter is Mrs. M. A. Farr; the eldest son, Edwin M., is in business with his father, while the youngest, William C., is now preparing for college.

Mr. Camp has traveled extensively with his family, both in Europe and in the United States.

In personal appearance he is of medium height, with fair complexion and of robust build, and has a pleasing presence and address, and is social and genial in manner. He is a man of generous impulses and contributes liberally to church, charitable and benevolent enterprises. The architect of his own fortunes, he has built up a large and solid business, and as a citizen of Chicago he is both popular and highly esteemed.

ALBERT G. SPALDING,

CHICAGO, ILL.

FEW men in this broad nation of ours have attained greater prominence or are better known, particularly among the young men of the country, than is Albert G. Spalding, the subject of the following sketch.

There are many exemplifications of the old saying, that many men strive for greatness and never attain it, while others have it thrust upon them, whether they will or no, but there are certainly none more striking than that furnished by the career of A. G. Spalding. When a slender youth in his teens, he conceived a great fancy for the game of base ball, now the national game of our country, and it was through his early love for this and other out-door sports, that the lines of his life were laid in channels down which it has drifted upon a career made notable by the attainment of nearly all those things which men ordinarily strive for.

The parents of A. G. Spalding, James L. Spalding and Harriet I. (Goodwill) Spalding, were residents of Byron, Illinois, where Albert was born September 2, 1850. He received his education in his native town, and at Rockford, Illinois, where his parents removed when our subject was thirteen years of age, and finished his schooling in Rockford with a course in the Commercial College

there. Even at this time, when scarcely seventeen years of age, his skill as an amateur base-ball player had drawn toward him the attention of many of the base-ball enthusiasts of his section, and in 1867 he was urged to join the Forest City club of Rockford, a semi-professional organization which had attained considerable reputation at that time. Spalding's forte was pitching, and almost immediately upon joining the Rockfords his reputation as a pitcher which had hitherto been of rather a local character, spread far and wide, until he was eventually offered, in 1871, an appointment with the Boston club, which he after some hesitation accepted. His family were very much opposed to his playing ball professionally, but Albert's enthusiasm for the game and a promise of good behavior and habits overcame these objections, and he went to Boston in 1871, where he remained five years.

His work with the Boston club, which then contained some of the greatest base-ball talent of the country, at once placed him in the foremost rank of professional players. He was immensely popular with his fellow players, with the club officials and with the public, and this fact, coupled with his strictly temperate habits, his close attention to his professional duties and the burning ambition



Yours Truly
A. G. Spalding

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to better his own condition, and at the same time benefit the game of his boyhood days, did much to make him a leader in base-ball affairs.

He had early entertained the idea that if the attempt were properly handled, base ball might be successfully introduced into other countries than our own, and through his enthusiasm in this direction, a party comprising the Boston and Athletic base-ball teams crossed the ocean to Europe in the summer of 1874 for a tour of Great Britain and Ireland, that would give the residents of these countries some idea of the attractions of the American game. Mr. Spalding visited England in the winter of 1874, and closed the business arrangements for the trip, returning home in April, and crossing again with the teams in July. Their exhibition games in the leading cities of England and Ireland were well attended, although few of the citizens were familiar with the simplest rules of the game. The trip attracted a great deal of attention both in this country and in England, and the party was royally entertained by the better class of sportsmen in each city it visited. This trip and the responsibility that was thrown upon young Spalding as the business assistant of Manager Harry Wright, who was placed in charge of the two clubs during the tour, had much to do with arousing within him an ambition to raise his position from that of a professional player to that of a manager of a club team. His experience on that tour had given him quite an insight into the work of controlling players, and afterward a desire to manage a professional team himself became so powerful an influence on his actions that he soon began to lay his plans for a successful accomplishment of his ambitious views, and only awaited a favorable opportunity to carry them into execution.

Such an opportunity came when it was least expected. In 1870 the Boston people made overtures to the veteran manager, Harry Wright, through whose skill in club management the Cincinnati club had achieved championship honors in 1869 by an unexampled career of success in the field, and in 1871 Mr. Wright took charge of the Boston club. Then began that club's success in winning the professional championship of the country from 1871 to 1875, during which time Mr. Spalding was the only pitcher of the club and also captain of the nine. In 1875 the Chicago club

took similar measures to strengthen the club's team at the expense of the Boston club, just as Boston had previously taken at the cost of the Cincinnati club, and it was through this action of the western club that the opportunity for gratifying his ambition to become the manager of a club team was afforded, and the result was that in 1876 Spalding became the manager and captain of the Chicago club team. Success crowned his efforts in the inaugural year of his engagement, and the Chicago club became the professional champions of the National League in 1876. It is worthy of note that from the period of his first becoming a professional player to the time of his retirement from active connection with the game in 1891, covering a period of twenty-six years' time, he has been in the service of but two professional organizations, first as pitcher of the Boston club, during the first four years of its winning championship honors, and also as captain of the team, and then as manager, secretary and finally president of the Chicago club. This is a record unequalled in the history of any individual player in the country, and one which can be referred to with excusable pride.

Not only was Mr. Spalding the manager and leading spirit of the Chicago team, but soon after his arrival in Chicago in 1876 he became engaged in the work of establishing the present great house of A. G. Spalding & Bros., the original firm consisting of A. G. and J. Waller Spalding, and in 1879 their brother-in-law, William T. Brown, became identified with the firm. For month after month while the young business was being established, the young captain of the Chicago team, after a hard contest on the field, would go to his office and work until midnight, and sometimes until long after, and arise in the morning in time for the transaction of matters pertaining to the team, and perhaps an hour or two to his business, and and would then take the field for an afternoon's game, with more hours of work at his office to follow.

Within a year or two, however, the new National League, which Mr. Spalding, in conjunction with William A. Hurlbert, had been largely instrumental in organizing, had become well established, and the game itself had entered upon its subsequent prosperous career. The business of the house of Spalding had also increased, and that so

rapidly, that at the end of another year Mr. Spalding was compelled to give up his connection with the team and its active management, and devote his entire time to his mercantile pursuits, although he still retained the secretaryship of the club. He continued as secretary until the death of President Hurlbert, which occurred in the spring of 1882, when Mr. Spalding was made president, an office which he occupied up to April, 1891. In that year, desiring to still further retire from active work, he resigned the presidency, which he had so long held, and James A. Hart, the present chief executive, succeeded him.

Probably Mr. Spalding's greatest service to the game of base ball was that he rendered it, when, under his personal management and at his own expense, two representative teams of American base ball players (the party comprising in all some thirty people) made a tour around the world, traveling westward from Chicago across the American continent to the Sandwich Islands, New Zealand, Australia, Ceylon, Arabia, Egypt, through continental Europe, England, Scotland and Ireland and across the Atlantic to America.

The whole trip occupied a period of six months, being made notable by a greater number of big receptions and banquets, as well as courtesies advanced by a greater number of prominent people than was ever previously enjoyed by any similar party of our countrymen.

Knowing that our national game was more enjoyable when understood, and that it afforded more good qualities to the athlete than any other out-door sport engaged in by the residents of foreign countries, he formulated the plan, magnificent in its conception and of immense proportions, to introduce base ball abroad.

In pursuance of this plan two teams were organized under the name of the "Chicago, and All-America Base Ball Teams." The first contest between the two occurred at Chicago, October 20, 1888, this being the date of the party's departure upon its memorable tour. The trip marked a prominent era in the history of manly sports, as it served to introduce and establish the game of base ball on five different continents, and in fourteen different countries. Americans from Maine to San Francisco were kept posted upon the progress of the party by the four correspondents who accompanied the teams, and who represented in the

neighborhood of thirty great American daily papers.

The teams gave several exhibitions en route to California, and on November 19th boarded the steamer Alameda at San Francisco, and started for Australia, stopping at the Sandwich Islands and New Zealand on the way. They gave exhibitions in all the large cities of Australia, and these exhibitions were witnessed by thousands of people enthusiastic beyond all anticipations of the party.

Beyond Australia the experience of the party was certainly a most interesting and unique one. The teams played the American game in the presence of the natives of India, and before hundreds of Bedouin Arabs, on the sands of Sahara, beneath the towering figure of the Sphinx and in the shadow of the Pyramids, on ground trodden by Moses, the Pharaohs, Anthony and Cleopatra; the walls of the old Coliseum at Rome looked down upon the assembled Americans in their base-ball uniforms, and thousands of Romans attended the games in the beautiful Piazza de Sienna on the estate of one of the most noted families in Italy, the Prince Borgheze; at Naples Vesuvius looked down upon the first game played by the party on European soil; in historic Florence the American colony turned out in force to see a similar contest, and thence the party journeyed on to Pisa's leaning tower, and the home of Columbus, to Nice and Monte Carlo, to Paris, and across the channel to Great Britain.

A complete history of this remarkable trip was subsequently compiled and made attractive by some two hundred illustrations, by Mr. Harry C. Palmer, who accompanied the party as correspondent of the *New York Herald*, *Boston Herald*, *Chicago Times*, and other leading American papers, and it is needless to say that it makes most interesting and delightful reading. To Mr. Spalding's excellent management, foresight, wealth and experience the success of the undertaking was mainly due. From beginning to end the trip was one almost unbroken ovation. Before leaving their own shores, the party was royally entertained at all points which they visited, and their first encounter with a foreign shore was certainly a memorable one. This occurred a week after the party departed from San Francisco, when they arrived at Honolulu in the Sandwich Islands, and were ten-

dered a reception at the royal palace, followed by a banquet given on the grounds of the Queen's palace by the late King Kalaukau, which is said to have eclipsed anything of the kind ever before given on the islands. The leading residents of all the cities of New Zealand, and of Sidney, Melbourne, Ballarat and Adelaide vied with each other to do the party honor. The freedom of the theaters at each point was tendered, and the party was banqueted and feted until nature became exhausted, and many of the pleasant courtesies extended were declined for no other reason than that the party were simply too much exhausted to accept of them. Some idea of these courtesies may be better understood when it is known that during the party's twenty-four days' stay in Australia they were honored by no less than twenty-eight banquets and public receptions.

King Humbert and the Prince of Naples, the Khedive of Egypt, President Carnot of France; the Prince of Wales, and the leading athletic organizations, together with the representatives of the nobility of the different countries, were present, in person, to witness the contests of the teams, and to extend the courtesies of their class and countries.

So much for Mr. Spalding's connection with the National Game. He has devoted the best years of his manhood to the task of building the National Game and its organizations up to their present standard. He interested himself in the game because he liked it, and continued its interests incidentally to the building up of the greatest mercantile house in the sporting-goods line in existence to-day.

In 1875, Mr. Spalding was married to Miss Josephine Keith, of Boston. They have one child, a son of fourteen, Keith Spalding.

Personally and physically, Mr. Spalding is a prince; being a powerfully built man of over six feet, and two hundred pounds in weight. In manner he is cordial and straight-forward, yet courtly. In business argument he is concise, determined and unhesitating. He is a true friend, and none is more highly regarded among business men in his community. Of great mental capacity, of remarkable foresight and judgment; of affable presence and address, and an excellent reader of human character, it is safe to say that had not accident, and his love for out-door sports laid the

lines of his life in their present channels, Mr. Spalding would have been equally as prominent a leader in any other undertaking that he might have identified himself with.

Socially, Mr. Spalding is both widely and favorably known. He owns a magnificent residence at Kenwood, one of Chicago's most beautiful and choicest suburbs.

He is a member of a dozen different clubs, including the Union League, the Washington Park and Kenwood clubs; as well as a director of the Chicago Athletic Association, and a member of the Manhattan Athletic Club, of New York.

In summing up his biography it must be admitted that the story of his life is such as to show what a strong personal character, combined with pluck and business judgment, have accomplished for many of our most prominent citizens.

Mr. A. G. Spalding owes his present high position among Chicago representative men to his own exertions. He began his business career in that city in 1876, and by honorable business dealing and close attention to business, has placed the sporting-goods house of A. G. Spalding & Bro., with similar houses in New York and Philadelphia, and branches throughout the cities of this country, at the head of all business houses of its kind in the world.

It is undoubtedly a fact that in taking the American Base-Ball Teams around the world, Mr. Spalding did vastly more to familiarize the residents of foreign countries with the name of Chicago, the city of the great World's Fair, than did ever any individual or corporation before him.

In later years Mr. Spalding has not confined his business to his mercantile interests, but has entered very largely into real estate speculations, and is admittedly a shrewd and successful dealer in realty.

At this writing he is a man in the prime of life, who may look back upon a career of which any man might justly feel proud. Within the last year or two it has been his policy to gradually retire from active participation in both commercial pursuits and the affairs of the game. Possessed of an ample fortune, accumulated by close and self-sacrificing attention to business duties throughout a period of more than twenty years, it is his purpose now to let others take the reins, while he gratifies a long cherished desire to see

the world, a mere glimpse of which was afforded him on the memorable trip of 1888-1889, and enjoy the rest and recreation which his years of active business life have so fully entitled him to.

While he remains in Chicago, Chicago may well feel proud of his citizenship, and should he leave to take up his residence in another city, Chicago's loss would be that city's gain.

S. T. GUNDERSON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch is prominent among those men who composed the Chicago World's Fair Delegation which so successfully overcame all obstacles and enabled this city to hold, within its confines, the greatest World's Exhibition ever known to the world. He was born in Norway in 1839, and lived there until his ninth year, at which age he accompanied his parents to the United States and located in Chicago, which at that time (1848) was a city of twenty thousand inhabitants. The trip to Chicago from New York at that early date was made entirely by water: on the Hudson to Albany, by Erie Canal from Albany to Buffalo, and by the lakes from Buffalo to Chicago. From 1848 to 1854 he attended the public schools of Chicago.

As his parents were poor, he left school and learned the carpenter and lathing trade, and continued working in that business until he was eighteen years old, when he engaged in the business for himself. During the time he was engaged in carpentering, the financial panic of 1857 caused all improvements in Chicago to be abandoned, consequently he determined to better his condition, if possible, and for that purpose visited Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1858, but he soon returned to Chicago. In 1862 he purchased a lake vessel, the "Hercules," and within the next five years purchased other vessels until he had six, most of them grain carriers. Besides lake transportation he was engaged in the lumber trade, and in 1871 became largely interested in sawmills. In 1875 his mill plant was destroyed by fire, and having invested all he had in it, with small insurance, he was left financially ruined. But he did not lose heart, but went to work with a will and manly courage and soon retrieved his losses. At the present time (1892) he has large mill interests, with office at 503 Chamber of Commerce Building, and is head of the firm of S. T. Gunderson & Son,

manufacturers of moldings, casings, etc., and is also associated in the firm of John A. Gauger & Co., who ship large quantities of doors and sash of their own manufacture throughout the United States.

Mr. Gunderson has an honorable Masonic record. He was made a Mason in 1868, in Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311 A. F. and A. M.; he has advanced through the various degrees, and is now a member of Chicago Commandery, K. T., No. 19, and Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., of the thirty-second degree, and the Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was one of the founders of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, of which institution he was trustee for three years.

He has always been affiliated with the Republican party. In 1874 he was chosen a member of the Common Council of Chicago from the Eleventh Ward, now known as the Seventeenth Ward. He was appointed a member of the Board of Education by Mayor Washburne in June, 1891.

In religion he is a follower of the great reformer Martin Luther, and is an active member of the Lutheran Church. He is a large stockholder in and president of the Mt. Olive Cemetery Association. With his characteristic shrewdness and foresight, he invested in real estate some years ago, and the natural increase in the value of Chicago realty largely increased his already large fortune. He is the principal owner of Gunderson & Gauger's addition to Chicago, and Gunderson & Gauger's addition to Oak Park, besides holding much improved property in various parts of Chicago.

In 1863 he married Miss Emily C. Olson. Mr. and Mrs. Gunderson are blessed with two sons and a daughter; the eldest son, George O., is a business partner of his father, and has always been considered a young man of sound business principles; Seward M., the younger son, is also



Yours Truly
S. J. Gunderson

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connected with his father's business, and displays those qualities that impress one with the fact that he will worthily succeed his father in mercantile life. Miss Ida Mabel Gunderson, their only daughter, is a very highly educated and accomplished young lady, a musician of more than usual brilliancy. She is a graduate of the Chicago Musical College, from which she received a teacher's diploma, and also a diploma from the graduating class. Miss Gunderson still continues the study of music, in which she takes a great deal of pride. She is of an artistic nature, and besides her interest in musical matters, she finds opportunity to devote a portion of her time to painting, both in water colors and in oil. She has not neglected the other accomplishments for those of music and painting, but is highly educated in all branches. She is a graduate of the Misses Grant Seminary. George Gunderson was married to Miss Julia A. Jacobs, daughter of O. B. Jacobs, the well-known lumber dealer, June 15, 1887.

Mr. Gunderson has always taken a deep interest in travel, and has visited all places of interest in England, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Denmark and France. Returning from Europe via New Orleans, he visited the Republic of Mexico. He has journeyed over the United States from ocean to ocean more than once, and his numerous visits to different parts of the world have filled his mind with many broad ideas.

Mr. Gunderson has always been known as a public-spirited citizen of Chicago; he has always taken a deep interest in public affairs, and any enterprise that tends to the welfare of the city of Chicago always finds in him a warm sympathizer and firm friend.

Such is his biography. He certainly deserves credit for what he has accomplished. He began life at the very bottom, and has surmounted obstacles that would appal most men. He has risen from poverty and obscurity to affluence and position entirely through his own exertions.

JOHN W. BYAM,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOHN W. BYAM has few peers at the Chicago bar; he never rests with the comprehension of a mere abstract proposition, but seeks the origin, history and philosophy of the law. The natural bent of his mind is highly philosophical and reflective. His keen and ready perception, his trained habits of analysis and logical synthesis, enable him to eliminate principles from sophistry, and the real from the hypothetical. He is very thorough in the preparation of his cases for trial, and the authorities he cites are usually decisions of the courts of high repute and directly in point. He has a melodious and harmonious compass of voice, a distinctness of elocution, an ardent animation of manner that enchains the attention of his hearer, and his logic is irresistible. He is a good companion, and a gentleman of great liberality and high social standing.

Our subject was born September 10, 1837, in the village of Warsaw, Wyoming county, New York. His father was Israel Byam, and his mother's maiden name was Eudoxia Smith. He received his education at Genesee College, Lima,

New York, and studied law with Mr. George Davis, then of Geneseo, Livingston county, New York,

He then entered the Albany Law School, and was graduated therefrom in 1865, and was admitted to the New York bar the same year. He began practice at Livonia, New York, and soon entered into an extensive business, which extended into the adjoining county of Ontario. Even then he enjoyed a wide reputation as a very learned and eloquent lawyer.

Mr. Byam always avoided the use of his name for political honors, but, yielding to the earnest solicitations of friends, he served two terms as school commissioner of Livingston county, New York. His practice became so large and his labors so arduous, that it became a matter of serious consideration with him, how he could reduce his labors without diminishing his income, but this was accomplished by removing to Chicago in May, 1882, where a large number of his friends then resided.

Mr. Byam's efforts in behalf of Frank Mul-

kowski, who was indicted in the fall of 1885 for the murder of Mrs. Agnes Kledzick, at 186 Southport avenue, Chicago, August 22, of that year, gained for him great notoriety, and widely spread his fame as an advocate and astute lawyer. The *Chicago Herald*, November 13, 1885, has the following just tribute to Mr. Byam: "Mulkowski, now on trial for his life before a jury in Judge Shephard's court, was entitled, of course, to counsel. Unable to employ a lawyer, the court, as is the custom, assigned him counsel. Ordinarily, the selection in such cases is made from members of the bar who are not burdened with active engagements, and who think that reputation, with possibility of clientage springing therefrom, will be sufficient compensation for the time expended by them in conduct of the case. Under such circumstances, the defense may be earnest, but it is not likely to be skillful, and in as large a bar as that in Cook county, and in courts where the number and variety of causes are so great, that public attention is only momentarily attached to even an important case, the calculation of the neophytes of the law is disappointed. The case, and their share in it, are quickly forgotten. Mulkowski is, however, extraordinarily favored. If he escapes what seems to most persons a merited fate, he will owe his deliverance to the skill, industry and acumen of a lawyer, to whom he has not paid a cent, and whom, it is improbable, he will ever be able to compensate, even to the extent of a dollar. Mr. Byam, generally unknown to the bar, has been a revelation to the older and better known lawyers. The story of the calm, dignified, patient and acute manner in which he has been managing a desperate defense, has spread among the lawyers, many of whom have visited the bar of the court to see for themselves the manner and the methods of this stranger. Whatever the outcome of the case Mr. Byam's reputation for professional capacity, and that devotion to a client's cause, which is the greatest recommendation to an accused or a litigant, is assured. Mulkowski may be hanged, but Byam is made."

The *News* of November 14, 1885, said of Mr. Byam's argument in this case: "He spoke three hours and a half, and when he sat down the general opinion was, that everything that could be said for Mulkowski had been said. After hav-

ing woven into his argument every fact in the history of the prisoner and circumstances in connection with the crime, which might contribute to the advantage of the defendant, he denounced in scathing terms the 'sweat-box' methods employed by the police to extort testimony or confessions from culprits; he declared it to be a relic of barbarism, which should not be tolerated in this enlightened age. He closed with an effective peroration, taking ground against the penalty of death by hanging. Twice during the speech Mulkowski bent down his head on the table before him, and wept bitterly. The State's attorney congratulated Mr. Byam on his address."

The *Mail* says of the effort of Mr. Byam: "A more eloquent and ingenious plea had, probably, never been made inside the Cook county courthouse, which is a compliment almost impossible to over-rate. It takes a mighty smart man to make a sensation in Chicago, and that is just what John W. Byam seems to have done."

In the summer of 1888, in the celebrated jury-bribing case, when Sumner C. Welsh, who had charge of the accident department of the Chicago City Railway Company, was brought before Judge Hawes for contempt, for attempting to bribe Juror Rosenthal, there was a great array of talent on both sides of the case; six weeks were spent in taking the evidence, and arguments were made by the following gentlemen: C. M. Hardy led off for the defense, and was followed by John Lyle King and Hiram S. Parkhurst for the prosecution; then came William J. Hynes, in one of his eloquent outbursts for the defense; Mr. Byam followed Mr. Hynes in a masterly effort, occupying three days and two hours in summing up the evidence and logically arguing each point. Of his eloquent peroration the *Inter Ocean* says: "Mr. Byam, after a gigantic effort, has concluded his address, closing up about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon with a very neatly worded peroration as follows: 'A crisis has come upon the courts of this city and the people demand that it shall be resolutely met. The channels of justice shall no longer be befouled, but a strong hand shall cleanse them. The jury-briber and the jury-fixer must go. The jury is from the people and for the people, and they feel it is their own special tribunal. To defile it is a crime greater than that of high treason. A more dangerous and hideous crime it is not

easy to imagine. Is it to be extirpated, or is the evil to take deeper root, and spread its branches out until they overshadow and poison every department of judicial proceedings in this vast city? The evil is entrenched behind a mountain of gold and is robed in the garments of social distinction. Shall wealth, shall position, shall character, shall corporate audacity, shield and exculpate the guilty? Is the law a respecter of persons? The occasion demands unflinching courage. If the court is satisfied that Sumner C. Welsh did approach Juror Rosenthal, as is alleged, we trust your honor will visit upon him a punishment that shall be commensurate with his crime; and if your honor is satisfied, from the evidence, that there is probable cause, to believe that a conspiracy exists on the part of parties indicated, by a motion heretofore filed, to do acts injurious to the administration of public justice, we believe

your honor will, without hesitation, hold such parties to bail to appear before the next grand jury to answer for their crime. In presenting this case to the court, I have not for a moment lost sight of its importance or the significance, and dignity of the occasion. I have appreciated the responsibility that rests upon you and on myself. I have endeavored, in the spirit of candor and truthfulness, without exaggeration or coloring, to point out the naked facts—hideous as they are—that are involved in these proceedings, for the simple purpose of assisting the court, if possible, in reaching such conclusions as the facts both warrant and demand.”

Mr. Byam was married November 26, 1862, to Miss Maria Hersford, a highly educated and accomplished lady, the daughter of Hon. Jedediah Hersford, formerly member of Congress from New York.

HENRY V. BEMIS,

CHICAGO, ILL

IT has been often remarked by world-wide travelers that no city on earth contains so many large, elegant and commodious hotels as the city of Chicago, and among the best and foremost stands the Richelieu. Its noted and popular proprietor, Henry V. Bemis, is a native of the Empire State and was born October 11, 1832, at Center Almond, in Alleghany county.

His father was a Baptist clergyman of enlarged views and comprehensive mind, and was widely known as an eloquent and popular and learned preacher, and a Christian gentleman. He died when Henry V. was twenty-two years old.

His mother was, before marriage, Miss Mary Shepherd. Our subject had three brothers, Edwin Coleman, George A. and Dwight L., the last named being deceased.

At the age of eighteen our subject went to Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged in book-keeping and was known at that early age as an expert accountant, and afterwards engaged in the commission business. In 1859, he removed to Chicago and engaged in the brewing business in company with Mr. C. E. Downer; their business was very prosperous and was incorporated under the

laws of Illinois in 1865, under the name of the Downer and Bemis Brewing Company, and was known by this name many years. Mr. Bemis continued to be the largest owner in the great establishment on Park avenue until April 14, 1884, when he sold out his entire interest in this property to John H. McAvoy and others, thus severing his connection with the brewing business. In 1881 he purchased an interest in the business of John Carden and Son, and was made president of the Bemis and Carden Malting Company; later he bought the entire plant; after selling a portion to his brother, D. L. Bemis and Charles Curtis, the present company known as the Bemis and Curtis Malting Company was incorporated.

He was also a special partner in the grain and commission house of Avery, Hillabrant and Co., of Chicago. May 10, 1859, he became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. He paid the sum of fifteen dollars for his membership, and he still holds the original ticket, which is signed by J. H. Rumsey, president, and Seth Catlin, secretary. There are few older members of the Board than Mr. Bemis, and very few who have had

larger legitimate dealings on the Board of Trade. He was at one time a prominent turfman and has owned numerous valuable horses. His interest in turf matters caused him to loan money largely to the old Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club, and when it became involved he bought out all other interests and in 1873 the Chicago Driving Park Association was organized. In 1884 he purchased the newspaper called the *Chicago Horseman*. This company has a paid up capital of \$50,000. Mr. Bemis was editor of this paper until 1887; he then sold a controlling interest to D. J. Campau, of Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Bemis was married October 27, 1869, to Miss R. A. Armstrong, of Lynchburg, Virginia. She is a social, agreeable lady, intelligent and refined, and has a host of warm and admiring friends.

Mr. Bemis is a member of the Iroquois Club, Press Club, and the Artists' Club of Chicago; in politics he is a Democrat, and while taking a laudable interest in both local and national politics, he is not a politician, and will accept no office.

In religion he is liberal, a Protestant, but not identified with any denomination.

In connection with this sketch it may not be out of place to briefly describe the famous Hotel Richelieu, now owned and managed by Mr. Bemis, and magnificent in all its proportions. It is located on Michigan boulevard and the Lake Front and was opened in 1885. The front is of

handsome pressed brick. Over the front entrance is a statue of the famous Armand Jean Du Plessis Cardinal De Richelieu. The statue is of white marble, six feet and six inches high, from the chisel of Le Jeune, the French sculptor, and is an exceedingly fine piece of work. The interior of the hotel is magnificent in all its appointments.

The Richelieu is celebrated all over this country and Europe for its fine paintings and its china and glass ware, in the collection of which Mr. and Mrs. Bemis spent years of travel.

The wine cellar of Hotel Richelieu is the most noted in this country or Europe. It contains finer wines and a larger assortment than any other establishment.

Mr. Bemis has been conspicuous in a number of enterprises of great magnitude; but no enterprise he has undertaken has shown his great energy and ability so much as the construction and operation of this palace hotel. Over six hundred thousand dollars has been expended in this magnificent hotel. As an European hotel it surpasses any other in this country, and is known as the Delmonico of Chicago.

Mr. Bemis is a polite and suave gentleman, ever industrious in making his house a comfortable home for his guests, and that they receive proper care and attention is his utmost aim. He is very popular with the traveling public; and is a large-hearted, whole-souled gentlemen, always to be appreciated.

JOHN W. STREETER, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOHN W. STREETER was born at Austinburg, Ashtabula county, Ohio, September 17, 1841. His father was the Rev. Sereno W. Streeter, a clergyman of the Congregational Church, descended from an old Massachusetts family, and well known in his day as a powerful advocate of the cause of freedom, and prominently connected with all anti-slavery movements. His mother's maiden name was Mary Williams. She was a descendant of the renowned Roger Williams, the founder of the colony of Rhode Island, himself a descendant of one of the oldest families of Wales, a man of broad and enlightened views.

Both father and mother were graduates of Oberlin College, Ohio. The father was also a student at Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati, Ohio, and about 1847 removed from Ohio to the western part of New York State, and became the pastor of a church at Henrietta, five miles from Rochester, where our subject commenced his education, in the neighboring academies. Some ten years later his father removed to Westerville, Ohio, having been offered a professor's chair in Otterbien University. He was actuated in this more particularly by his desire to give his sons better educational advantages, his desire being

that our subject should follow the practice of medicine.

From 1858 to 1862, John taught school during the winter months and worked on a farm in Northern Indiana in summer, thereby acquiring a robust and healthier constitution and gaining a practical knowledge of agriculture.

In 1862 he visited his father, who was then in charge of a large and thriving church at Union City, Michigan, and in July of that year, he enlisted in the First Regiment of Michigan, Light Artillery, and afterwards known as the "Loomis" Battery, the first battery organized in the State of Michigan for services in the War of the Rebellion. This battery took an active part in the various campaigns throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, etc., and was prominent in the engagements at Nashville and Franklin, Tennessee. Enlisting as he did as a private, he early received promotion. After the battle of Chickamauga, in which he was conspicuous for his fearlessness and bravery, he was offered an appointment on the staff of Gen. Corlin, but declined. He was mustered out of service with his company in August, 1865, having been promoted to the honorable position of first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services, having passed through all the numerous perils of the war, without an accident or injury of any note.

At the conclusion of the war he commenced the serious study of his intended profession under Dr. Morse, of Union City, Michigan, attending the first course of lectures at Ann Arbor University, where he had previously matriculated. He afterwards studied under Dr. D. C. Powers, of Coldwater, Michigan, an old and valued friend, who had been the surgeon of his battery during the war, and still later pursued a course of reading under Dr. Goodwin, an eminent ex-naval surgeon of Toledo, Ohio.

Dr. Streeter was graduated in 1868 from Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and for some time he was in charge of its dispensary and devoted almost two years to charity practice. One of the founders of the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College (in 1877), Dr. Streeter was at one time Professor of the Diseases of Women and Children, two years later he was elected Professor of Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women, while at present, 1892, he occupies the Chair

of Gynecology in the same institution, and, as such, he is recognized as one of the most able and prominent gynecologists in the United States.

For a long time he has been connected with Cook County Hospital, as attending gynecologist. He is also gynecologist to the Chicago Homœopathic Hospital and Central Homœopathic Free Dispensary. Dr. Streeter was surgeon of the First Brigade for more than nine years. He was at one time surgeon of the First Regiment also. A member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society, Dr. Streeter has many engagements to fulfill. He has a large and lucrative practice amongst Chicago's best and most wealthy citizens. He has one of the largest private hospitals in the Western States, his specialty being abdominal and pelvic surgery.

Taking a great interest in the building up and sustaining of the National Guard, he is also very prominently identified with the Veteran Order of the Royal Legion of Illinois, which is one of the oldest commanderies. He is a member of the Calumet, Washington Park and the Kennel clubs and the new Athletic Association. Dr. Streeter is fond of athletic sports of all kinds and nothing delights him more than to take part in an exciting hunt.

In politics he is a Republican; his opinions have seldom changed, for he was a Republican in sympathy long before the war, but politics do not give him much concern, and he seldom takes any active part in party affairs, his time being fully occupied with his professional duties.

In religious belief he is a Presbyterian.

He was married September 3, 1869, to Miss Mary Clarke, of Union City, Michigan, a daughter of Israel W. Clarke, who was the first to operate a jobbing trade in dry goods in New York. Mr. Clarke is now close upon ninety years of age, and has long since retired from business, being very wealthy, and noted for his philanthropy and deep piety. His daughter (Mrs. Streeter) is a lady of considerable literary taste, of more than the average ability as an artist, and of many social attainments. She is well known in society circles. The issue of this marriage is one son and two daughters.

Dr. Streeter has three brothers and three sisters. The eldest brother, Mr. S. M. Streeter resides at

South Chicago, William H. is a real estate dealer in New York, Albert T. is a prominent lawyer in Lake Superior region. One of his sisters is a resident of Maine, another of California and another of Michigan.

Dr. Streeter is a gentleman of finished education, polished and suave in manner and eminent in his profession. He has an indomitable will and rarely fails in carrying out whatever he attempts.

POTTER PALMER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE life history of him whose name heads this sketch is closely identified with the history of Chicago, which has been his home nearly forty years. He began his remarkable career there, when what is now the second city in the United States was but a village, and has grown with its growth until his name and reputation are as far reaching as are those of his city. His life has been one of untiring activity and has been crowned with a degree of success attained by the comparatively few. He is of the highest type of a business man, and none more than he deserves a fitting recognition among the men whose hardy genius and splendid abilities have achieved results that are the wonder and admiration of the world.

His ancestry is of English origin, and his family was first represented in this country in early colonial times. His grand-parents, who, in early life, were residents of New Bedford, Vermont, removed to New York State about the beginning of the present century, and settled on a farm in Albany county, on the western bank of the Hudson. They were members of the Society of Friends, as was also our subject's father, who was a farmer by occupation and a man of influence in his community; he was the father of seven children, of whom our subject was the fourth. Potter passed his boyhood on his father's farm, and received a good English education. But his native instinct and abilities led him to seek a business life, and to gratify this desire he, at the age of eighteen, accepted a minor position in a country store and bank at Durham, in Greene county, New York. He showed great aptitude for the business and rapidly familiarized himself with and mastered all its details, and at the end of three years was placed in charge of the establishment. Soon after attaining his majority he started in

business on his own account in Oneida county, and met with gratifying success. He removed thence to Lockport in Niagara county, and there repeated the experiences of his former business ventures. His desire was for a wider field of action; and with that foresight that has been a marked characteristic of his life, he selected Chicago as the place destined to become the metropolis of the then undeveloped West. How fully have subsequent events justified the wisdom of his choice! His enterprise and thrift had been rewarded with gratifying returns; and being in the full vigor of young manhood, ambitious to develop his latent powers and make for himself a name, he hailed with delight the day that brought him to the place that was to be the scene of his splendid achievements.

At that time Lake street was Chicago's principal business thoroughfare. And there, upon his arrival, Mr. Palmer opened a large retail dry-goods store, investing his entire capital. Following the policy that has marked all his transactions, of making the most and best of his means and opportunities, he worked with a will, and it was not long before his store was a center of attraction, and the leading retail establishment in Chicago. Enlarging his facilities to meet the demands of his increasing trade, he finally added to his business a wholesale department, which rapidly grew to great magnitude under his skillful management. The last years of his mercantile career were during the civil war, when public confidence wavered, and when strong men were losing heart and predicting ill. Not so with Potter Palmer! With a firm faith in the ultimate triumph of the Union cause, he came to its aid with devoted loyalty. While others hesitated he was active; when men less loyal withdrew or withheld their capital from trade, he showed the courage of his

convictions by investing in immense stocks of goods. While his course thus pursued stimulated trade and inspired commercial confidence, it, at the same time, increased his pecuniary profits.

During the thirteen years of his active participation in his business, before resigning it to his partners and successors, the volume of its trade increased from seventy thousand to seven million dollars per annum; and it had no rival in the United States outside of New York city. Mr. Palmer retired from mercantile life in 1865, being then forty years of age, with a large fortune, the result of his foresight, ability, and business tact and skill.

A new field was now open to him. Chicago, although justly noted for her commercial activity and standing, had given little attention to external appearances; the principal streets were narrow and lined with structures built without regard to architectural effects. People had been too much occupied to give attention to anything more than the wants of trade, and Chicago was in appearance but an overgrown country town. Quick to see this lack, and in it an opportunity to benefit the city and at the same time make a profitable investment of his capital, he moved with boldness and yet cautiously, carefully selecting his properties, and in a period of six months purchased about three-quarters of a mile of frontage on State street, at that time the principal retail thoroughfare in the city. With the exception of two blocks it was narrow and unadorned with any other than the commonest buildings. Mr. Palmer, to carry out his plan of widening and improving the street, bought and moved back from the street line old buildings to a new line whose establishment he secured, and on vacant lots erected new buildings on the new line. The task was a difficult one, for many persons were obstinate and submitted to the new order of things only when compelled to by legal measures. But in four years his purpose was accomplished, and those who beheld the transformation that had been wrought between Madison street and Twelfth street on the south, a distance of a mile, changed from a narrow, irregular, dirty street to a spacious avenue, have only words of praise for the man through whose efforts it had been accomplished. Among the dozen or more buildings which Mr. Palmer erected here were the first "Palmer

House," and a marble front building for mercantile purposes built at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. At the time of the great fire of October 8 and 9, 1871, Mr. Palmer was one of the largest property owners in Chicago, and suffered greater loss than any other single person. No less than thirty-five buildings, which yielded him an annual rental of two hundred thousand dollars were swept away. This calamity, which had wiped out in a single night the accumulations of his years of toil, and left him with an income from his vast property interests too small by many thousand dollars to pay his annual taxes, would have cast down and utterly disheartened a man of less heroic courage; as it was, only his iron will, and his faith in the possibilities of the city where he had accumulated his fortune, and his consciousness of his own powers, coupled with the buoyant hope and cheering words of his young and devoted wife, nerved him to manfully meet this ordeal. Recovering from the shock caused by the realization of his misfortune, reassured by the heroic cheerfulness and encouragement of his wife, he resolved that he would retrieve his losses. For him to think was to act; and no sooner had he made this resolve than he sought to inspire others with the same purpose—of turning this seeming calamity into (what subsequent events proved it to have been) a blessing in disguise.

An army of men were put to work to clear away the smouldering *débris* of his ruined buildings. Years of honorable dealing had given him unlimited credit, which now came to his rescue, enabling him to procure, on his own terms, ample building material; and as by magic, upon the sites of the old, new structures arose, surpassing in grandeur and beauty and utility anything that Chicago had ever before witnessed. The spirit shown by Mr. Palmer was emulated by others; new capital sought investment; new industries were started; fresh enterprises sprung up, and before many months had passed a new city arose from the ashes of the old, inspired with life and bustling with activity before unknown. It is but a deserved tribute, to say that in the rebuilding of Chicago, no man did more than Potter Palmer. Viewed in the light of subsequent events, and from this time more has been accomplished in the twenty-one years that

have elapsed since that fateful 9th of October, 1871, to make Chicago the pride of this land—the wonder of the world—than a century of unconcerted effort could have done.

To recount all of Mr. Palmer's achievements were impossible in a sketch of this character. The palatial hotel that bears his name has always been to him an object of special pride, and nothing has been spared to make it worthy of the world-wide reputation which it has. When the "Lake Shore Drive" was laid out in 1873, he quickly divined its future, as the leading fashionable avenue of the city, and true to his instincts invested largely in property bordering upon it, and erected thereon costly residences in varied styles of architecture. Here, too, at the southern extremity of Lincoln Park, and overlooking Lake Michigan, he built his own home, wherein is embodied the splendid triumphs of modern architectural skill; and with its broad lawns and well-kept gardens, and luxurious furnishings, it presents a model of completeness.

Colossal fortunes impose vast obligations, and no man is more heartily alive to this than Mr. Palmer. His means have been used not alone in public enterprises, which, while benefitting his city, would, at the same time increase his millions, but also have been given with a generous hand to charitable and benevolent objects of every name. And in matters of public concern calling for help he is one of the foremost and

most liberal givers. He was active in securing the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and since its inception has been untiring in his zeal, and unsparing of his money and time in furthering its interests and enabling it to be in fact what it is in name. In all its plans and deliberations he has been an earnest adviser and coadjutor, and fills an important place in its local directorate.

In July, 1870, Mr. Palmer married Miss Bertha Honoré, daughter of Mr. Henry H. Honoré, of Chicago. Mrs. Palmer is a woman of superior intelligence, and with her versatile talents and generous culture, and true womanly virtues, gracefully adorns the high station in life she has been called to fill. Not only does she enter heartily into the most ambitious projects of her husband, aiding with her counsels, but she also has her own field of action. She takes an active part in charitable enterprises, and with her ample means makes ample use of her opportunities for doing good. Her labors in behalf of the World's Columbian Exposition have been great, and no one has done as much as she to interest in its behalf the women of our own and of foreign lands. Her selection as president of its Board of Lady Managers in 1890 was a fitting recognition of her unselfish devotion to what is to her a purely patriotic service.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have two sons, Honoré and Potter.

FRANK B. TOBEY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

FRANK BASSETT TOBEY, president of the Tobey Furniture Company, was born at Dennis, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, September 15, 1833. It is remarkable how many of Chicago's prominent business men came from Cape Cod. Besides the Tobey Brothers, Charles and Frank, who built up the immense business of the Tobey Furniture Company, the Nickersons, the Swifts, the Underwoods, the Ryders, the Lombards, the Crosbys, the Matthews, and a host of others, claim this sandy peninsula as their birthplace. The father of Frank Tobey owned and occupied the farm that had been in the pos-

session of the Tobey family for more than two hundred years. Tradition says that this land was deeded to Captain Thomas Tobey, about the year 1675, for services rendered in organizing a company and assisting Plymouth Colony in King Phillip's war.

Frank's mother was Rachel Bassett, whose ancestors came to America in the next ship following the Mayflower.

Frank worked on the farm summers and attended school winters until he was eighteen. For the next five years he held a position as clerk of the village store and post-office. The proprietor,



Frank B. Tobey

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Howes Chapman, was a man of superior intelligence, and was singularly upright in character and motives. He had great influence in molding the character of his young assistant, to whom he gave up largely the management of the business.

At an early age Frank took great interest in philosophical and political subjects, always reasoning from the humanitarian stand-point. When only twelve years old, he took issue with his father on the question of the Mexican war, claiming that its object was the extension of slave territory and therefore unjust. He soon became identified with the anti-slavery movement. He wrote the call and served as secretary for the first Republican convention ever held in his native town. At that time the Republicans were represented by a small minority, but nine years later every vote in the town was cast for Abraham Lincoln. When barely twenty-one he was nominated as delegate to the first Republican State convention, but declined the honor because he could not afford the expense.

In 1857 he came to Chicago, where a year before his brother Charles had started the furniture business on State street, south of Van Buren, in a small store, twenty by sixty feet. The first year Frank worked on a salary. The next year the copartnership of Chas. Tobey and Brother was formed and their room doubled by the addition of the adjoining store. At this time the young men did all their own work, and by close attention made the business prosperous. Their conservative methods enabled them to weather the panic of '57 to '60, when so many older concerns went down.

The large increase of business in 1859 required larger accommodations, which they found at 72 State street. They afterward removed to Lake street, and in 1866 to a new building erected specially for them at 77-79 State street, being business pioneers on that thoroughfare. In 1870 the Tobey Brothers, in connection with F. Porter Thayer, organized the Thayer and Tobey Furniture Company. The great fire of 1871 destroyed their building and stock, and in common with most Chicago firms, they suffered severe loss. With characteristic energy, they improvised a salesroom at their west side factory, which had escaped, and before the fire had ceased its ravages, they had taken an order to furnish the Sherman House,

now the Gault, which order was completed in seven days. In 1873 they occupied the Clark Building, corner State and Adams streets. In 1875 the Tobey Brothers bought out Mr. Thayer's interest, and the name of the company was changed to the Tobey Furniture Company, Charles being president, and Frank vice-president and manager. In March, 1888, the company occupied the Drake Building, corner Wabash avenue and Washington street. The same year they started a factory for the manufacture of high-class furniture for their own trade. This feature of the business has grown beyond anticipation, the quality of the goods produced being equal to anything in the world.

In September, 1888, Chas. Tobey died, and Frank became president. In 1890, they doubled the capacity of their warerooms by renting the adjoining building known as "My Block."

Mr. Tobey has thus seen the firm, beginning in the little store of 1200 square feet in 1857, grow to the present proportions of the Tobey Furniture Company, requiring for its business more than four acres of floor space, its trade extending to every state and territory in the union, with occasional foreign shipments. In fact, it is without doubt, the largest and most widely known retail furniture house in the country, if not in the world. In carrying on the business, Mr. Tobey is ably assisted by the present active manager, Mr. H. M. Wright, a man of marked business ability and energy.

The house demands the strictest integrity on the part of its employés, and absolute justice to all patrons. In all its history there has been no strike. One of the teamsters, Mr. Chris. Brown, who hauled goods for the young firm in 1857, is still in the employ of the company. Mr. J. W. Wight, one of the directors of the company, has been associated with the house since 1859.

Outside his business Mr. Tobey has taken lively interest in and has contributed liberally to philanthropic and charitable movements. In religion he might be called a disciple of Theodore Parker, believing in the deed, rather than the creed. He helped organize the Society for Ethical Culture in Chicago, and has generously devoted time and money to its support.

His politics may perhaps be best described by quoting his own remark that, "Statemanship

found its highest ideal in Charles Sumner, who labored always for righteousness and absolute justice."

He has been an active promoter of the economic conferences in Chicago, which brought the

laborer and capitalist together and led to a better understanding between them. The distinguishing qualities in Mr. Tobey's character, and with which his name is always associated, seem to be integrity, charitableness and a high sense of justice.

EDWARD TURNER JEFFERY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

EDWARD TURNER JEFFERY is a native of Liverpool, England, and was born on April 6, 1843. His father, W. S. Jeffery, was a mechanical engineer of prominence in England, and at the time of Edward's birth was chief engineer in the British navy, and had charge of the first steam propeller introduced in the British service. His mother was born in Downpatrick, Ireland, but her maternal ancestors were of Scotch descent. The family was prominently connected with the revolution of 1798, and our subject's great-grandfather, named Bailey, was captured and barely escaped hanging. When Edward was very young his father died, and two years later his mother remarried and immigrated to the United States, settling at Wheeling, Virginia. Here Edward attended private schools and formed those habits that have so greatly contributed to his success in life. When leaving his school to remove to Chicago in September, 1856, his tutor, in bidding him good-by, remarked that he had shown greater application and more vigorous energy than any other scholar he ever had; he also presented him with an algebra, geometry, arithmetic, elements of chemistry and natural philosophy. In October, 1856, when a lad of thirteen, he entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. He entered the office of Samuel J. Hayes, superintendent of machinery, where he was employed two months; he was then put to work in the tin and coppersmith shops as an apprentice. He served there four months, and was then sent to Detroit as an apprentice in the Detroit Locomotive Works, where he remained about fifteen months, and obtained a very good general knowledge of the workings of engines. He was then fifteen years old, and returned to Chicago. He next went to work in a stove factory on Clark street. His employ-

ment necessitated his presence in the drying kiln, which was heated to a temperature of about one hundred and forty degrees Fahrenheit, and not being suited with the place he, on July 5, 1858, applied for a position with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and was put to work in the shops, but was soon transferred to Mr. Hayes' office, and was given a position as an apprentice at mechanical drawing. This seemed in every way perfectly suited to him, and he became enthusiastic in his work, and then determined to fit himself thoroughly for the profession of a mechanical draughtsman and engineer. He commenced a series of systematic studies that occupied his time for a period of ten years, embracing all the special as well as general studies. So ardent and ambitious was he that up to the time he was eighteen years old, he was given the privilege to study or work, as his inclination prompted. He thus combined the theoretical with the practical, and by the time he was nineteen years old he was on the rolls of the company as one of the regular mechanical draughtsmen. At twenty he was placed in full charge of the mechanical drawing department. He applied himself to study during the week, in the evenings and on Sundays, and when he was twenty-five years old few men of his age had so liberal an education. When placed in charge of the mechanical drawing, Mr. Jeffery was also made private secretary to the superintendent of machinery. At twenty-eight he was made assistant superintendent of machinery by Mr. John Newell, then president of the road. Mr. Newell was thoroughly acquainted with the capabilities of Mr. Jeffery, and being himself a self-made railroad man, he was not slow to open the way to energetic and deserving employes. For the following six years Assistant Superintendent Jeffery



E. T. Jeffrey.

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was one of the most active men connected with the road. He shouldered the burden of responsibilities and discharged the duties with the highest credit to himself. His long experience in mechanical drawing, combined with his constant practical work in the shops, enabled him to gain such a knowledge of the details of railroad management that there was little, if anything, about railroading that he did not learn. Mr. Jeffery is one of the best posted men in railway mechanics in the world. On May 4, 1877, he was promoted to the office of general superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad system, in which capacity he served until December 15, 1885, when he was appointed general manager of the entire line, a rare promotion for one of his age.

In 1885 the International Congress was held, and Mr. Jeffery, as the representative of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, was the sole American representative there.

In 1889 he resigned his position as general manager of the Illinois Central Railroad, and was immediately tendered numerous positions of prominence with leading railroad corporations. Declining them he yielded to the solicitations of the executive committee of the preliminary organization of the World's Columbian Exposition to make a trip to Paris to examine into the details of the Paris Exposition. He spread the news of the projected exposition in the United States broadcast, and the articles published in the Parisian papers at his suggestion were translated and published throughout Europe and Great Britain. He returned to the United States in the latter part of December, 1889, and, at the solicitation of the citizens of Chicago, went to Washington and made an argument before the special committee of the United States Senate in behalf of the advantages of Chicago as the city in which the World's Columbian Exposition should be held. The array of facts and figures presented by him in his argument showed him master of the situation, and his effort went far toward securing for his city the location of what promises to be the world's greatest exposition.

Mr. Jeffery has always been known as an able public speaker, and during his connection with the Illinois Central Railroad he made many arguments before State Legislatures and other executive bodies. In 1888, upon the invitation of the

Common Council of New Orleans, he delivered an address upon "The best method of increasing the commerce of New Orleans." The council tendered him a vote of thanks, and ordered ten thousand copies of his address printed and scattered broadcast throughout the land.

Upon the permanent organization of the World's Columbian Exposition he was made a director, and became vice-chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, ex-Mayor Cregier being chairman. At the last election he was re-elected to the board, and was made chairman of this (the most important) committee. He is also a member of the Board of Reference and Control. He is one of the most earnest and zealous workers in the directorate, and has been influential in its councils in shaping the course of the gigantic enterprise. Mr. Jeffery was the controlling spirit and president of the Grant Locomotive Works, and a trustee of the Grant Land Company. But in 1891 he resigned from the first-named of these offices, and expects to be relieved of his duties in connection with the other.

In October, 1891, he was elected president of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, with headquarters at Denver, and entered at once upon his duties, to the great regret of his hosts of friends, who dislike to have him leave Chicago.

In April, 1877, Mr. Jeffery married Miss Virginia Osborne Clark, daughter of the Hon. James C. Clark. They have two bright, happy children, viz.: James Clark, an apt scholar, twelve years old, and Edna Turner, still younger.

In social circles Mr. Jeffery is much esteemed; he is vice-president of the Calumet club, and an active member of the Chicago and Iroquois clubs. Politically he is a Democrat, and believes that the two great questions of the day, outside of popular education and purity of the ballot-box, are first, the remonetization of silver under an international agreement, if it can be brought about; and secondly, a revision of the tariff, in conformity with the views expressed by ex-President Cleveland. Mr. Jeffery has been urged to accept nominations for several political positions, among them being a tender of the nomination for the State Senate. However, he has never desired political preferment, and has always declined. He was prominently mentioned as an available candidate for

the mayoralty, but refused to go before the people.

Mr. Jeffrey's career has been one of unusual success, which may be attributed to his intense

energy, constant application, extensive reading, honesty of purpose, candor of expression, integrity in all business relations, proper regard for the rights of others, combined with great native ability.

HON. EDWARD S. LACEY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

EDWARD S. LACEY, President of the Bankers' National Bank of Chicago, is a native of Chili, Monroe county, New York; was born on November 26, 1835, to Edward D. and Martha C. Lacey. When he was seven years old his parents moved to Michigan, and in the spring of 1843, settled in Eaton county, where he had his home until May 1, 1889.

His father was a man of considerable prominence and filled numerous offices of trust. His grandfather, Samuel Lacey, was an orderly sergeant under La Fayette, and major of a Vermont regiment of infantry in the war of 1812.

Edward S. received his education in the public schools and at Olivet College, and at the age of eighteen became a salesman in a general store at Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he remained until he was twenty-one. In 1857 he returned to Charlotte, Michigan, and in 1860 was elected register of deeds, which office he held for four years. In 1862, he, in partnership with Hon. Joseph Musgrave, formerly of Ashland, Ohio, established a private bank, which was succeeded in 1871 by the First National Bank of Charlotte, of which he was a director and cashier, and of which he subsequently, upon the death of Mr. Musgrave, became president.

During his entire connection with this bank, he was its active manager. From the commencement of his business career, Mr. Lacey has been an exceedingly busy man and has been closely identified with many important matters. He was a director in the Grand River Valley Railroad Company from its organization, and for many years was its treasurer. In 1874 he was appointed by Governor Bagley a trustee of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane and held that office six years, when he resigned. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, and from 1882 to 1884 served as

chairman of the Republican State Committee of Michigan. As the first mayor of the city of Charlotte, he contributed largely to its system of public improvements.

In 1880 Mr. Lacey was elected to Congress from the Third District of Michigan, and re-elected in 1882; he received the nomination each time by acclamation, and in each instance ran far ahead of his ticket at the election. His desire to return to private life led him to decline a third term in Congress, but in 1886 he yielded to the solicitations of friends and became a candidate for the United States Senate, but, while showing strength and popularity, was unsuccessful. In Congress he took a prominent part. He was on the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and also on that of Coinage, Weights and Measures, but gave his attention chiefly to questions of finance and came into prominence among students of monetary matters through a very able speech which he made on the silver question in the Forty-eighth Congress. Among his numerous addresses on financial questions, that on the use of silver as money, before the American Bankers' Association at Chicago in 1885, brought him into special prominence among the bankers of the country.

Recognizing the peculiar fitness for the position on account of his many years of banking experience and familiarity with public affairs, Mr. Lacey's friends, comprising prominent citizens and financiers of his own State, of New York and Chicago, urged his appointment as Comptroller of the Currency and, upon their suggestion, the office was tendered to him and he entered upon its duties May 1, 1889. His predecessors had, without exception, been men of high character and ability, and yet it may be said as a matter of simple justice that none of them more thoroughly mastered the details of the



O. S. Lacey

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office than did Mr. Lacey. His administration covered, perhaps, the most critical period within the history of national banking (the Baring failure and its wide-spread and disastrous effect upon credits and securities) and to his wise judgment, prudent action and undaunted courage in the management of the banks of this country, business interests are largely indebted for the favorable outcome. It is a matter of note that, in his official management, Mr. Lacey always made a personal supervision of every important detail a paramount duty. In relation to the national banks of the country, he pursued a policy both vigorous and conservative, tending always toward the protection of the depositors and creditors, and it is a noteworthy fact that his policy received very general endorsement.

He carefully studied the details of his office and introduced many reforms. He aimed to secure every possible safeguard, exercising always a sound discretion in construing such restrictions as, owing to local conditions, would embarrass and annoy bank officers and their customers, without corresponding benefits to the public.

Mr. Lacey is a man of decided convictions, to which he is faithfully and fearlessly obedient.

His intrepid integrity is universally recognized. While modest and unassuming in private life, he becomes aggressive in an emergency, never failing to have perfect command of his best faculties. He is a man of attractive personality, and by his courteous manner and manly bearing readily makes and retains friends. He is in the prime of life, has a vigorous, active mind and sound physique, and dispatches business without fatigue.

The office of Comptroller of the Currency is second only in importance to that of the Secretary of the Treasury. This office was so ably and satisfactorily filled by Mr. Lacey, coupled with the enviable national reputation as a financier previously acquired, that his services were eagerly sought after in moneyed centers. Several large banks thus located made him attractive offers to take the presidency. He was, however, most attracted by Chicago and its wonderful possibilities; hence, on June 30, 1892, he resigned to accept the presidency of the Bankers' National Bank. His successful achievements and conspicuous abilities give the fullest assurance that those who were instrumental in placing him in control of its affairs and interests made no mistake.

HON. WALTER Q. GRESHAM,

CHICAGO, ILL.

WALTER QUINTIN GRESHAM, a native of Lanesville, in Harrison county, Indiana, was born on March 17, 1833, to William and Sarah (Davis) Gresham. His father, a farmer by occupation, and also a cabinet-maker, was born in Kentucky, September 17, 1802. He was a man of fine physical proportions, with qualities of mind and heart that not only made him conspicuous in his community, but also won for him universal confidence and esteem. He was a colonel in the militia. In 1833 he was elected sheriff of Harrison county, Indiana, on the Whig ticket, with but slight opposition. He was fatally shot in 1834, by a desperado, whom he was attempting to arrest. At the time of his marriage to Sarah, a daughter of Mr. John Davis, in November, 1825, she was but eighteen years old. He took her to his farm in Indiana, and she still lives on the old

homestead with an unmarried daughter, a hale and active woman, happy and cheerful in the enjoyment of the loving regard of her children and friends. Our subject's grandfather, George Gresham, was a native of Virginia, and was born near Petersburg, October 9, 1776. He went with the Penningtons to Mercer county, Kentucky, when a young man, and in 1801 married Mary Pennington. In 1809 he removed to Harrison county, Indiana, with his brother-in-law, Dennis Pennington, and took up a large tract of land on Little Indian Creek, where Lanesville now stands, and became a prosperous farmer. Our subject's maternal grandfather, also, was a native of Virginia, whence he removed to Kentucky and thence to Indiana. He was of Welsh ancestry.

Walter passed his boyhood on his mother's farm; he had few school privileges prior to his six-

teenth year, but was possessed of a studious mind and a thirst for knowledge. He had long cherished the hope that he might attend Corydon Seminary, an educational institution near by. Through the aid of his elder brother, Benjamin, who had just returned from the Mexican War, and Mr. Samuel Wright, who was county auditor, and who gave young Gresham a position in his office where he could earn enough to pay his board, his hope was realized and he was enabled to spend one year at the County Seminary and one year at the State University at Bloomington. Thus equipped, he secured a position in the county clerk's office at Corydon, and devoted his leisure to the study of law under the direction of Judge William Porter, who took a deep interest in him. In this way he studied and worked some three years, and in 1854 was admitted to the bar, and became a partner with Mr. Thomas C. Slaughter, who afterwards became Judge of the circuit court. Upon the formation of the Republican party in 1855, he allied himself with it, and entered heartily into the exciting political campaigns that followed. After the nomination of John C. Fremont for the presidency, in 1856, at the Philadelphia convention, to which his partner was a delegate, young Gresham stumped Harrison county for the "path-finder," with the result that more Republican votes were cast in that county than in all the rest of the district between New Albany and Evansville. As a speaker at the bar or on the stump, he became noted for his clear, forceful and exact statements that never failed to carry conviction, while as a lawyer he was studious and pains-taking and conscientious.

In 1860 he was elected to the general assembly of Indiana from Harrison county, overcoming the democratic majority of five hundred in the county, by a personal canvass of every school district in the county. In the legislature he was chairman of the committee on military affairs, and as such introduced and secured the passage of the militia bill. He was skilled in military tactics, and for some time was captain of a company at Corydon called the "Spencer Rifles," and upon the opening of the civil war he was appointed by Governor Morton lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana regiment, but before it entered the service he became colonel of the Fifty-third regiment. This was in December,

1861. His military record is one of which he may justly be proud; his regiment was ordered to St. Louis, whence, after the fall of Donelson, it was sent to join General Grant at Savannah, Tennessee, where it was assigned to Veatch's brigade in Hurlbut's division; with his regiment, Colonel Gresham participated in the siege of Corinth, and afterward was engaged in numerous expeditions south of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. He was in the North Mississippi campaign with Grant's army, and afterwards was stationed at Memphis till 1863. Later he joined General Grant's forces at Vicksburg. Colonel Gresham's conduct had won the admiration of his superior officers—particularly General Grant, who with General Sherman recommended his appointment as brigadier general, which was made on August 11, 1863, and he was put in command of the post of Natchez and later succeeded General Crocker in command of the district of Natchez. His judicious government of that city attracted the friendship of all parties. In the spring of 1864 he was put in command of a division in the seventeenth corps of the Army of Tennessee, to participate in the Atlanta campaign. His soldierly demeanor strongly commended him to General McPherson, who commanded the army, and General Frank Blair, who had command of the corps, and he was active in the numerous engagements of that campaign until July 20. On that day, in the battle of Leggett's Hill, he was severely wounded by a bullet which struck his leg below the knee. On the following day, under the personal direction of General McPherson, he was carried to the railroad station, and thence taken to New Albany, where he was confined for more than a year, nursed by his faithful wife. He was obliged to use crutches several years.

After the close of the war he resumed his profession at New Albany; he was nominated for Congress in 1866, and while he won many Democratic friends, he (the district was overwhelmingly Democratic) was defeated at the polls by Mr. M. C. Kerr. During that year he was appointed financial agent of the State, and so continued until 1869. When General Grant became president, he tendered General Gresham the collectorship at New Orleans, which was declined. He went to Washington in the interest of a friend whose appointment as district attorney of Indiana

he sought; and when in an interview with President Grant, he was informed by him that he himself had already been selected for that office, General Gresham replied that under no circumstances could he accept it. In December, 1869, the president appointed him United States district judge for Indiana, an office which he accepted and honored until April, 1882. At that time, upon the death of Postmaster General Howe, who was a member of the cabinet of President Garfield and his successor, President Arthur, Judge Gresham was tendered and accepted the office thus made vacant, and filled it in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to the public. Near the close of President Arthur's term, he became secretary of the treasury, *vice* Secretary Folger who had died, and in all his connection with the cabinet, was one of the president's most valued advisers. He withdrew from the cabinet in October, 1884, and in December following, was appointed United States circuit judge to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Drummond, at Chicago. This high position is one for which he is eminently fitted. Learned in the law, a thorough scholar and close reasoner, with a high sense of justice and an appreciation of the responsibility and dignity of his office, his rulings and decisions are characterized by accuracy, promptness, directness and uniform firmness. His endeavor is to do justice regardless of who the litigants before him may

be, or by whom represented. The young lawyer never has just cause to complain of the treatment he receives; the poor man's cause is listened to with as close attention as that of the rich corporation, and all alike find in him an able jurist—a just judge. He is firm in all his convictions of duty, and under all circumstances has the courage of his convictions, and this gives color to all his acts.

Judge Gresham has always been a great reader, and in matters of history and general literature he has at his command a wide range of valuable information; in fiction, especially, he delights; and the best that has come through that source, from the world's best authors, he has made his own. His peculiarity is to appropriate what he reads, and as a result he is not only well informed, but also has his knowledge at ready command.

In stature the Judge is six feet high and somewhat slender; he has clean-cut, regular features, with black hair and beard, liberally streaked with gray; has a dignified, manly bearing; is pleasing in his address, and courteous and affable in manner, and withal exceedingly modest. He is popular with his friends, and universally esteemed for his noble, manly qualities, and it would be difficult to find any one who would say aught but in his favor.

In 1858 he married Miss Matilda McGrain, a daughter of Mr. Thomas McGrain, an old settler of Harrison county, Indiana, of Scotch-Irish descent. They have one son and one daughter.

JOHN STOCKTON MILLER,

CHICAGO, ILL

ONE of the most honored members of the Chicago bar is John S. Miller, present corporation counsel of Chicago. He is a man of refinement, and manifests kindness and courtesy toward all.

He was born in Louisville, St. Lawrence county, New York, May 24, 1847, the son of John and Jane (McLeod) Miller. His father, a lawyer, was a man of sterling worth, who was highly esteemed in his community, and for many years county clerk of St. Lawrence county. Paternally Mr. Miller traces his ancestry to an old Massachusetts family, while maternally he is of

Scotch-Irish descent. He received the usual common school and academic education, and then entered the St. Lawrence University at Canton, New York, and was graduated therefrom at the age of twenty-two. He then took a course in the law department of the same University, and was admitted to the bar at Ogdensburg, New York, in 1870. The next three years he filled the professorship of Latin and Greek in his *alma mater*. Meantime he kept up his study of the law, in the law offices of the late Judge Sawyer, of the Supreme Court of New York, and Leslie W. Russell, late attorney general, and now (1892) Judge of

the Supreme Court of New York. With such preceptors, Mr Miller became well grounded in the principles of the law, and desiring to make a name for himself in the world, he resigned his professorship in 1874, and removed to Chicago and engaged in practice. He practiced alone until 1876, when he formed a partnership with Messrs. George Herbert and John H. S. Quick, the firm name being Herbert, Quick & Miller. This partnership continued until the death of Mr. Herbert, when the firm became Quick & Miller, which continued until May 1, 1886, when Mr. Miller became associated with Senator Henry W. Leman; about May 1, 1890, Mr. Merritt Starr was admitted to the firm.

While Mr. Miller's practice has been general in its character and yearly increasing, yet he has devoted himself more especially to chancery causes, and he ranks among the ablest chancery lawyers at the Chicago bar.

In religion he is an Episcopalian, and a member of Grace Church. In politics Mr. Miller is an

earnest Republican, but is not what is termed a politician, and the position he now holds is not on account of any political obligation, but solely on account of merit.

Mr. Miller married in 1887, Miss Annie Gross, daughter of Dr. J. E. Gross, of Chicago. They have two children, John S., Jr., and Janet.

Mr. Miller was appointed corporation counsel of the city of Chicago, May 1, 1891. He is a member of the University Club of Chicago.

His life has been more or less of a struggle, and his achievements have been the result of hard work. He loves his profession and takes delight in unravelling its mysteries, and when not so engaged loves to be with his family, in whose pleasures he takes the keenest delight. He is a man of genial character, kind and true, and possesses those sterling qualities of the New England race from which he sprang, namely: industry, integrity and perseverance. Success has crowned his efforts, and has made his name worthy to be recorded among the representative men of Chicago.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch is the eldest child of Cyrus H. and Nettie (Fowler) McCormick. His parents spent the winter of 1859 in Washington, D. C., his father being occupied in securing patents upon his celebrated reaper, and there, on May 16th of that year, our subject was born. He passed successfully through the grammar and high schools in Chicago, graduating from the Chicago High School at the head of his class, and then went to Princeton College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1879.

In the autumn of that year he entered the employ of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company; and in order to thoroughly acquaint himself with its affairs, he not only filled various positions in the office of the company, but also served a time in the several departments of its Works.

Upon the death of his father, which occurred in May, 1884, he was elected to succeed him as president of the McCormick Harvesting Ma-

chine Company, an office which he holds at the present time.

On March 5, 1889, Mr. McCormick was married to Miss Harriet Bradley Hammond, niece of Mrs. E. S. Stickney of Chicago, at the beautiful little Church of St. Mary's-by-the-Sea, at Monterey, California. They have two children, a son and daughter.

Although a young man, Mr. McCormick has been called to numerous positions of trust, in all of which his careful methods have shown him worthy of the confidence reposed. For several years he has been a director of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Chicago. He was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Princeton University in June, 1889. He is also a member and secretary of the Board of Trustees of the McCormick Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, and first vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.

During the summer of 1889, Mr. McCormick



Cyrus H. W. Cornick.

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spent several weeks in Paris looking after his Company's exhibits at the great exposition, and soon afterward was decorated by the President of the French Republic, "Officer of the Merite Agricole," and as stated by the *Courier d'Illinois* this is one of but a few instances where that decoration has been bestowed upon a citizen of

the United States, it being rarely conferred upon a foreigner.

In all his relations, Mr. McCormick has shown rare good judgment, and by his fine personal qualities, and his straightforward, manly deportment, he both merits and receives universal esteem.

CLIFFORD MITCHELL, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE Nantucket Mitchells have furnished many eminent men and women to the learned professions; among them not the least noted is the subject of this memoir. Dr. Clifford Mitchell was born January 28, 1854, in Nantucket, Massachusetts, and is the descendant and last scion on his father's side of that noted family of Mitchells who came here in the eighteenth century from the Isle of Wight.

The son of Francis M. Mitchell, his paternal grandfather was William Mitchell, one of the overseers of Harvard College, and a scientific man of much repute. His father's sister was Maria Mitchell, so celebrated for her achievements in astronomy. No less richly endowed from the maternal side, his mother's people belonged to the same family as the immortal discoverer and sage, Benjamin Franklin. His mother, whose maiden name was Ellen Mitchell, has a wide reputation as a lecturer on literary topics. She was one of the founders and at one time president of the Fortnightly Club of Chicago, and enjoys the distinction of being the first woman ever appointed on the Board of Education in this city. Her brother is Dr. J. S. Mitchell, the eminent Chicago physician, and her father, Mr. Joseph Mitchell, was at one time auditor, and for a long term served as member of the legislature of the State of Massachusetts.

Having pursued a thorough course of study in the Chicago private schools, chiefly under the direction of Mr. E. S. Waters, an educator of very high character, he entered the academic department at Harvard, and graduated with honor in 1875. His medical studies were for a time pursued at the Chicago Medical College, and in 1878 he received the degree of M.D. at the Chicago

Homœopathic Medical College. Dr. Mitchell is a member of the Chicago Academy of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons, of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the National Institute of Homœopathy. He is also a member of the Harvard Club and Twentieth Century Club. His reputation in this city as a practitioner is of the most honorable character, and in certain departments of medical science he has gained a more than national fame. Having made a specialty of the study of diseases of the kidneys, he is the author of several important works upon the subject, notably: "The Student's Manual of Urinary Analysis," a small book published in 1879, and soon supplanted by the "Practitioner's Guide to Urinary Analysis," now in its second edition. Within the present year (1890) he has published a book of over four hundred pages, entitled: "A Clinical Study of Diseases of the Kidneys." He also wrote the "Physicians' Chemistry," which has passed through several editions and is much referred to, and in 1888, at the request of the National Dental Association, he compiled a treatise on Dental Chemistry and Metallurgy, which was accepted by the association, and is now the standard text-book on Dental Chemistry in the dental colleges of America. Dr. Mitchell's name is well known among medical journals by his frequent and valuable contributions, and to the medical profession as perhaps one of the earliest translators of Pasteur's great papers on "Chicken Cholera" and "Splemic Fever."

Doctor Mitchell has traveled much in many lands, and, in addition to a thorough acquaintance with his own country, has sojourned in almost every portion of the Old World, being conversant

with the French, German and Italian languages, the latter of which he studied under Mr. James Russell Lowell at Harvard. He is an enthusiastic mountain-climber, and a fine example of the hardiness and vigor gained in that most magnificent of gymnastics.

In 1878, with what seemed a singularly appropriate and felicitous choice, Dr. Mitchell was united in marriage to Miss Susan Peason Lillie. His wife's father was the Rev. James Lillie, of Scotland, a graduate of Edinburgh University, a profound scholar and very learned man, whose name is familiar as the author of several notable works on theology. Mrs. Mitchell has spent

many years abroad in travel and study. She is an accomplished French scholar, and is remarkably well versed in English literature. She has also pursued the study of art—herself an amateur of no mean ability. Mrs. Mitchell is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

To return to Dr. Mitchell, and speaking of him in his social aspect, no higher praise is needed than that he is a gentleman after Bacon's own heart, who, though traveled and acquainted with the world, "doth not change his country manners for those of foreign parts," and though young to be so highly honored, is yet not envied, because "his fortune seemeth due unto him."

WILLIAM T. BAKER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

WILLIAM TAYLOR BAKER, president of the World's Columbian Exposition and ex-president of the Board of Trade, was born at West Winfield, New York, September 11, 1841. His parents were William and Matilda (Peabody) Baker. His father was a farmer by occupation. In 1855, at the age of fourteen, William became a clerk in a country store in Groton, New York; a little later he removed to McLean, New York, and entered the service of Messrs. D. B. Marsh & Co., with whom he remained six years. He had a strong desire to visit the rapidly growing Western States, and in 1861 he made a tour of inspection through the West, which resulted in his locating at Chicago.

His first position there was as book-keeper for Messrs. Hinckley and Handy, commission merchants, with whom he became a partner at the end of one year, under the firm name of Hinckley, Handy & Co. In the following year the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Baker succeeding to the business, which he continued until 1868, when he formed a copartnership with Messrs. W. F. Cobb and C. H. Knight, under the firm name of Knight, Baker & Co., which continued until 1872, when Mr. Knight retired, the style of the firm became W. T. Baker & Co. Immediately after the fire of 1871 the firm occupied temporary quarters in the Wigwam, on the West side, but afterward removed to No. 86 La Salle

street, where they remained some seven years. They then removed to the Chamber of Commerce Building, corner Washington and La Salle streets, and in the spring of 1885, on the completion of the new Board of Trade Building, they removed to No. 240 La Salle street. Two years later they changed to more commodious offices at Nos. 427 to 420 Phenix Building, corner Jackson and Clark streets.

Mr. Baker was elected president of the Board of Trade on January 1, 1890, and re-elected in 1891, an honor which abundantly evidences his popularity and ability.

His firm does a large commission business, both in grain and provisions, and he is also a prominent operator on the Board. His speculations are bold, while they are combined with that practical knowledge so necessary to success, and a judgment and foresight that seldom err.

Mr. Baker has come to be known as a man of great executive ability, and it was but natural that he should have been chosen president of the local directorate of the World's Columbian Exposition. He is a member of the Union League and several other prominent social clubs. Mr. Baker is a man of deep religious convictions and liberal in his views, and cheerfully contributes to all worthy objects of benevolence.

In 1862 he married Miss E. H. Dunston, who died in 1873. Six years later, in 1879, he married



Yours truly
W. J. Baker.

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Miss Anna F. Morgan, of Troy, New York. He has five children.

Beginning life with a capital consisting only of health, honor, ability and enterprise, he has

worked his way up, step by step, to his high position among Chicago's citizens and representative men, and is a worthy example of the self-made man.

JOHN THORPE,

PEARL RIVER, N. Y.

ONE of the most extensive and most attractive departments of the World's Columbian Exposition will be the department of Floriculture. It will occupy the greatest area, attract the greatest number of visitors, and will probably contain the greatest variety of exhibits of any department. There will be specimens of our native plants and flowers, gathered in every climate and culled from every soil from Maine to Florida and from New Jersey to California. We shall have, also, the Giant Croton from Cuba, Tree Ferns from Australia, with the bulbs of Holland, the Pansies of England, and the rare and beautiful of every country. They will be spread for exhibition not only in the vast building appropriated to them, but they will surround every building and occupy every island, and even thrust their beautiful forms from the bottom of the artificial lakes, and rest in peace and repose on their surface.

At the head of this department is placed the subject of this sketch, John Thorpe, a man whose professional experience and ability as a florist is acknowledged by all.

Mr. Thorpe was born in Keyhan, Leicestershire, England, on the 3d of April, 1842. His parents were horticulturists, as their ancestors had been for two centuries. Like the flowers he so much loves, he was born, reared and grew up in a garden. His early education was obtained in the village school, and when old enough he was apprenticed to his uncle, a well-known horticulturist. In this way he received a practical training from an early age in all the details of gardening; and gave early proof of his ability as a horticulturist, which has since made him one of the foremost men of his profession. After many years of study and practice in his native country, Mr. Thorpe, desiring a wider field for his labors, came to this country in 1874. Since that time he has

earned for himself, in this country, the reputation of being a man of energy, ability and success. He is progressive in his methods, earnest in his undertakings, and holds the foremost position amongst the men of his profession. He is the founder of the Society of American Florists, and was elected its first and second president, eight years ago in this city. To him is due the great advance made by this society and the impetus which it has given to improved methods and progressive ideas. Mr. Thorpe is also president of the American Chrysanthemum Society.

The World's Fair Directors, recognizing his ability and experience, have selected him for the important position of Chief of the Bureau of Floriculture. Mr. Thorpe has accepted the offer, and has temporarily left his home at Pearl River, New York, and will remain here until the close of the Exposition in 1893. In his hands this department will be shown to the best advantage, and the exhibits will be made a revelation of the progress of the present and possibilities of the future.

The arrangement and classification of millions of rare and beautiful plants, spread over hundreds of acres of ground, in a climate well adapted, is a labor to which Chief Thorpe brings a refined taste, practical experience, and scientific knowledge; and we have no doubt that he will make this division of the Exposition one of its most beautiful and most successful features. The Chief has already commenced active work, and the selection and arrangement of specimens for his department is daily receiving his personal attention; and many new features will be introduced if the time and the means at his disposal permit. Soon after his appointment as chief of the department, Mr. Thorpe invited some of the best florists of this country to meet him here to devise the best means of making the exhibits in this department extensive, representative, com-

plete and successful. The result was most satisfactory to all. While the visitors were here the Chicago Florist Club tendered Chief Thorpe a banquet at Kinsley's, to which the visitors and a large number of guests were invited. This was a very high compliment paid to the chief, but was also the means of increasing the interest of many in the floral exhibits.

Chief Thorpe is a man of fine physical development, in the prime of life, and is the picture of robust health. Strong, active and rugged, he

looks like one that can attack his work early in the morning and not be afraid of it if it occupies him until late at night.

He was married on Christmas day, 1863, to Miss Clara Soars, the daughter of a well-to-do farmer of Leicester county. They have a family of six children, two boys and four girls. Chief Thorpe is a domestic man, and in the bosom of his family he finds his greatest happiness, and to afford them every comfort and pleasure is his constant endeavor.

BENJAMIN F. AYER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AYER, a native of Kingston, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, was born April 22, 1825, to Robert and Louisa (Sanborn) Ayer. He is of the eighth generation of the New England family, whose father, John Ayer, emigrated from Norfolk county, England, in 1637, and in 1645 settled at Haverhill, Massachusetts. Here Benjamin's father was born August 14, 1791. His mother was a daughter of Benjamin Sanborn, of Kingston, New Hampshire, a descendant of John Sanborn, grandson of Rev. Stephen Batchelder, who emigrated from Derbyshire, England, in 1632, and on the settlement of Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1638, became the first minister of the church in that town. Lewis Cass and Daniel Webster were among his descendants.

After closing his preliminary studies, young Ayer prepared for college at the Albany Academy; he then entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1846. He spent part of the next three years in the law department of Harvard University, was admitted to the bar in 1849, and at once began the practice of his profession at Manchester, New Hampshire. He was a close student, and had an analytical mind. More than all, he possessed a genius for hard work, and soon came to be known as a conscientious, painstaking and successful lawyer. His fellow-citizens appreciated his abilities, and in 1853 elected him to the legislature of the State; and the following year he was appointed prosecuting attorney for Hillsborough

county, New Hampshire, and held that office until he removed to Chicago, in 1857. On the 15th of May in that year, he was admitted to practice in Illinois. His ability was soon recognized, and within a few months he held a leading position at the Chicago bar. From 1861 to 1865 he was corporation counsel of Chicago, and was the author of the revised city charter of 1863.

Soon after his term of office closed he became a member of the firm of Beckwith, Ayer and Kales, which continued until 1873, when Mr. Beckwith withdrew and the firm name changed to Ayer and Kales. While engaged in the general practice of his profession, Mr. Ayer gave his attention largely to the law of corporations, and in that branch of jurisprudence has few equals. His success in the management of corporate matters, involving the law governing railroads, brought him into special prominence; and although he had a large and constantly growing practice, he was induced, in 1876, to give it up and become general solicitor for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, of which he was made a director, one year later.

Since January 1, 1890, he has been general counsel of this company. The following tribute from a brother attorney, who knows him intimately, is as true as it is beautiful:

"Benjamin F. Ayer has stood in the first rank of lawyers in Chicago for more than thirty years. Nothing has been allowed to divert him from his profession; he never relies on others to do his work; every question is investigated until the



B. F. Allen

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subject is exhausted. While not controlled by precedents, he personally examines every case where the subject has been involved, in order to extract the principles applicable to the matter in hand. The most remarkable quality is the ability to make a connected and logical statement to the court. This is done in language that cannot be misunderstood; and when presented orally, it is with a clear voice and appropriate emphasis, giving the greatest pleasure to the listener. The manner is one of honesty and candor, which leaves no room to doubt as to his own convictions. He has always had the credit of sincerity with the court, stating facts in a conservative way and suppressing nothing, regardless of the effect upon his case. He has always endeavored to aid the court in arriving at correct conclusions, both as to fact and law, believing that the highest duty of a lawyer is to see that justice is done. In short, he commands the confidence and respect of judges and lawyers, and as a citizen is without reproach."

He is clear, logical and concise as a speaker, and, without any attempt at oratorical display, his addresses seldom fail to carry conviction. His sincerity and conservativeness enter into everything that he does; and these, combined with his wide range of legal learning and ready use of pure English, make him a power before either court or jury.

Mr. Ayer is, withal, a man of rare modesty; and, while inclined to reticence, is a most enter-

taining and agreeable companion. His years of varied experience, his knowledge of general literature, his observation of men and events, and his constant endeavor to keep himself in touch with the trend of current thought, combined with his courteous manner and gentlemanly bearing, win for him universal respect, and make him especially popular in his wide circle of friends.

He is a prominent member of the American Bar Association, and has been president of the Chicago Bar Association.

In 1878 his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. In 1889 he helped to organize the association known as Sons of New Hampshire, and for two years served as its president.

He is a member of the Chicago Club, the Chicago Literary Club, and the Chicago Historical Society; and since 1879 has been president of the Western Railroad Association.

In stature, Mr. Ayer is little less than six feet in height, and well proportioned; he has a well-shaped head, and blue eyes; his features are strong, clear-cut and regular, and his whole bearing are indicative of a cultured and high-minded gentleman.

In 1868 Mr. Ayer married Miss Janet A. Hopkins, a daughter of Hon. James C. Hopkins, of Madison, Wisconsin, who was United States District Judge for the Western District of Wisconsin. They have four children, Walter, Mary Louisa, Janet and Margaret Helen.

FRANK RICHARD GREENE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the many bright and promising young men of Chicago, who, step by step, have worked their way to the front by their own energy, ability and force of character, none is more deserving of honorable mention than the subject of this sketch.

Frank Richard Greene was born at Newport, Ohio, on June 8, 1859, and is the son of James B. and Melissa (Wood) Greene. He is descended from a line of distinguished ancestors, and is a direct descendant of General Nathaniel Greene, of revolutionary fame. His grandfather, Richard Greene, was one of the pioneers who settled near

Marietta, Ohio, in 1788, when Ohio was known as the "Northwest territory," Marietta being the first settlement in that territory. Our subject's father was a well-to-do farmer of Washington county, Ohio, and a prominent and influential citizen, and still lives on the old homestead, where his father, Richard Greene, settled in 1788. He was a soldier in the late war of the rebellion, and was a member of the general assembly of Ohio in 1866 and 1867.

Frank spent his boyhood on his father's farm, attending the district schools and helping in the farm-work, and when old enough, pursued a

course of study at Marietta College, Ohio. His father had a large family to support, and in order to relieve him of a part of the burden, Frank left school at the age of seventeen years to start in life for himself. Being offered a clerkship in a bank at Marietta, he accepted it and remained with the institution some five years, being promoted from time to time, until he became teller and head book-keeper. When about twenty-two years old he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he held important and responsible positions with various commercial houses. He went thence to St. Louis, Missouri, and later to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was assistant cashier for the Northern Pacific Railway Company for two years. In 1885 Mr. Greene located in Chicago, and entered the employ of Messrs. Weaver, Tod and Company, coal merchants, remaining with them five years as confidential book-keeper. He resigned his position in March, 1890, to assume the duties of auditor for the Chicago City Railway

Company. He filled that position until January, 1891, when he was elected secretary of the company, and was re-elected in January, 1892.

Mr. Greene united with the Baptist denomination when a boy, and for some fourteen years has been a devoted and earnest worker in religious and church matters, and takes an active interest in whatever tends to the betterment of his fellow-men. In political sentiment he has always been a Republican. He takes a deep interest in political matters, but is in no sense a politician.

Mr. Greene was married September 24, 1891, to Miss Berinthia M. Thompson, of Monticello, Illinois, a lady of education, culture and refinement, and many womanly graces.

Though young in years, Mr. Greene has attained to a place in the confidence of the business world that few men of his years reach, and by his upright character and straightforward manly conduct, holds the high esteem of all who know him.

WILLIAM E. W. JOHNSON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE career of him whose name heads this sketch is one of which any man might well be proud. Possessed of an indomitable will and untiring energy, he has accomplished much; that which most men strive for—honor and wealth—he has attained. His history is interesting in showing how he has risen from obscurity to prominence in the city of his adoption.

William E. W. Johnson was born in Philadelphia, November 7, 1850, the son of Charles F. and Mary A. Johnson. He was sent to the public schools in his native city until the age of fourteen, and by studious habits mastered the rudiments of a good education, but was compelled to leave school at this early age and begin the battle of life. He went to Bowling Green, Kentucky, and secured a position as clerk in a United States recruiting office, where recruits for Indian wars were being enlisted. From there he went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he sold books for a year. He next secured employment in a hardware store, and beginning at the bottom he worked his way up until he attained the position of salesman.

In 1871 Mr. Johnson returned to Philadelphia, where he secured a position with the large packing firm of Washington Butchers Sons, as head teamster and storage clerk. He was ambitious and his rigid training stood him in good stead. He applied himself closely to his work and by his faithfulness, and industry and efficiency, gained the confidence of his employers, and in a short time was appointed superintendent, and held that position until 1885. During that year the house opened a branch in Chicago, and placed Mr. Johnson in charge of it, and at the same time he was given an interest in the Chicago branch of the business. He conducted the business successfully until July, 1889, when he associated himself as a partner with Mr. B. F. Cronkite in the real-estate business, though he did not engage actively in the business until six months later. After closing the affairs of his former business, he engaged with his accustomed zeal and enterprise in the affairs of his new firm, which under its able management has come to be one of the foremost real-estate firms in Chicago.



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In politics, Mr. Johnson is a Democrat, but he is in no sense a politician.

He is a member of the Union League Club of Chicago, and a life member of the Manhattan Athletic Club of New York City.

Mr. Johnson is interested in many enterprises. He is president of the Western Rolling Stock and Equipment Company of Chicago.

Although Mr. Johnson did not have the ad-

vantages of a thorough education in early life, he has been a careful observer of men and events, and devotes much time to reading; and he has acquired a large fund of valuable information that renders him a most interesting conversationalist and companion.

Yet in the prime of life, he has attained to an enviable place as a business man, and may justly attribute his success to his own merit.

LOUIS KISTLER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

LOUIS KISTLER, lawyer and advocate, was born June 25, 1835, in Strasburg, Germany, being the eldest son of Andrew and Mary Kistler. His father was a brave soldier in the Napoleonic wars, and died in 1845 from the effects of wounds and exposure. At ten years of age, therefore, Louis was left virtually alone, his mother being in no position to assist him. The next year he came to America, and settled in Rochester, New York. He immediately set about to earn his own living, making at the same time persistent efforts to master the English language; and by his own original resources succeeded, by dint of effort, in pursuing a classical course of study at the Syracuse University, from which institution he graduated with honor in 1858. He then became a teacher in Greenwich Academy, Rhode Island; and, in 1862, he revisited Europe for the purpose of pursuing a course of higher study at the University of Berlin, at the same time carefully scrutinizing the social, commercial and political condition of the land of his birth. Returning in 1864 to America, the land of his choice and adoption, he accepted a position in the Northwestern University at Evanston, as professor of the Greek language and literature, and as professor of political science—his term of service covering fourteen years—which position, in 1878, he resigned, and commenced the active practice of the law in Chicago, having remarkable and unvaried success with a constantly growing clientage. The practice of the law absorbs his time and talent.

His staunch character and recognized ability made him prominent in Republican circles; and as president of the German-American Republican

Club, he made one of his characteristic extemporaneous speeches of welcome to the Hon. James G. Blaine, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on October 25, 1884, which is considered one of the political "gems" of that marvelous campaign. It is here given as a model of its kind;

"Mr. Blaine,—We are pleased to meet you. As men coming from the various walks of life, and representing the German-American Republicans of Chicago, the metropolis of the northwest, we extend to you a cordial greeting. We are acquainted with your long and varied career as a public servant. Your course as a member and speaker of the House of Representatives, senator and member of the great and lamented Garfield cabinet, and as the historian of those great national events that have rendered the name and fame of our country a household word among the great nations of the civilized world, commands most truly our confidence and respect. During your long and honorable public service, given to the country of our choice and adoption, you have been distinguished from all other men in public life, as the typical American statesman—broad and liberal in your own views, seeking your country's highest and best interests, and never losing sight of those fundamental principles of the American constitution, which stand forth so prominently as the great bulwark of protection to every American citizen in his personal rights and his personal liberty. Being zealous of our own personal liberty in the country of our choice and adoption, and being fully identified with its great and varied interests, we hail you as the great leader and champion of our aspirations. Your earnest and persistent ad-

vocacy of protection to the great industries of our loved land, now far dearer to us than the land of our fathers; your broad statesmanship; your love of liberty—all these inspire in us the belief that your administration of the national government will be the beginning of a new era in our national growth and prosperity. You, sir, and our gallant Logan, are the chosen leaders in this grand march of our national prosperity. You have our heartiest support. Please accept our presence as an in-

dorsement of your life, character and public services. In the name of the German-American Republicans of Chicago, we bid you a most hearty welcome to the queen among the cities of the lakes."

Mr. Kistler speaks the English language with purity, power and a faultless accent, and is greatly devoted to American institutions and American interests. He is prominently connected with the orders of Odd-Fellows and Masons, and takes great interest in their welfare.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

IN this practical and utilitarian age, he deserves and receives the esteem and admiration and praise of his fellow-men, the work of whose hand secures the greatest good to the greatest number. When judged by what he has done, by the lasting benefits which his genius and enterprise have conferred upon all classes, he whose name heads this sketch must be ranked among the world's greatest philanthropists. George M. Pullman is one of Chicago's most distinguished citizens. He is a native of the village of Brocton, Chautauqua county, New York, and was born on March 3, 1831. His father, James Lewis Pullman, was a native of Rhode Island; he was a mechanic by occupation, and a man of great force of character and influence in his community; and withal was known for his fair-mindedness, his pure-heartedness and his loyalty to what he believed to be right; he died on November 1, 1853. His mother, Emily Caroline (Minton) Pullman, was a woman of rare good sense and womanly virtues; she was a daughter of James Minton, of Auburn, New York.

Our subject has four brothers and two sisters, viz.: Rev. Royal H. Pullman, pastor of the First Universalist Church of Baltimore; Albert B. Pullman, for many years connected with the Pullman Palace Car Company, but now engaged in other business; Dr. James M. Pullman, a Universalist minister at Lynn, Massachusetts; Charles L. Pullman, connected with the Pullman Palace Car Company; Helen A., the wife of Mr. George West, a merchant of New York city, and Emma C., the wife of Dr. William F. Fluhrer, a promi-

nent surgeon of New York city. His brother, Frank W. Pullman, a lawyer, who was assistant United States District Attorney at New York, died in 1879.

George M., aside from careful home training, received a good common-school education, and while yet a boy disclosed that independence and self-reliance and manly persistence that have characterized his subsequent life and been such important factors in his remarkable success. He was full of original ideas, and had much inventive genius; and best of all had a practicality in his ideas, and a perseverance and constancy in utilizing them, that enabled him to turn them to good account. His introduction to business life was as a clerk in a store near his home when fourteen years old, for which he received an annual salary of forty dollars. His elder brother, Royal H., was conducting a small cabinet-making establishment at Albion, New York, at this time, and at the end of his first year in the store, George took a place in his shop to learn the cabinet-making trade; a most important step as subsequent events disclosed. While yet in his teens he became a partner with his brother, and they were reasonably prosperous. But upon the death of his father, the care of his mother and younger brothers and sisters largely devolved upon him, and he found it necessary to increase his income. With his other acquirements he had gained a considerable knowledge of mechanics and engineering, and when, about this time, the State of New York advertised for bids to widen the Erie Canal and raise the buildings along its line, he



Edw. M. Rouse

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secured a contract; and so successfully did he accomplish the work that he was soon ranked with the leading contractors in that particular line of business, and found no difficulty in getting all the work he could do.

But a wider field was opening for him. Chicago was about to engage in an undertaking requiring at its head a man of just his type and ability. The city authorities had decided, for sanitary reasons and in order to secure cleanliness, to raise the grade of the streets in the business portion of the south division some six feet, and in order to accommodate themselves to the new order of things, owners of buildings found it necessary to raise them to the street grade. Mr. Pullman learned of the situation, and, with a capital of six thousand dollars, removed to Chicago and bid for and secured some of the largest contracts for raising the buildings in the wholesale district along Lake and Water streets. This was in 1859. The buildings were large four and five-story structures of brick, iron and stone, and to raise them bodily seemed impossible, and a long siege of confusion and interruption of business was looked for. What was the happy surprise of those who had feared the worst when they saw one after another of these massive structures lifted to the required height, and at the same time saw their business going on day after day with comparatively little inconvenience and as though nothing had happened. This successful achievement was regarded as a marvel of engineering skill, and increased the reputation and fame of the man who had accomplished it.

Mr. Pullman's next engineering experiences were in Colorado, whither he was attracted, with the thousands of others, upon the discovery of gold there. He spent three years among the mines, and made considerable money.

Prior to going to Colorado, he had imperfectly carried out a long cherished plan of lessening the discomforts of traveling. The introduction of sleeping accommodations in railway coaches had met with little encouragement owing to the ill-suited contrivances that had been used. Mr. Pullman was quick to see that comfort was an indispensable requisite, and that the more the luxuries afforded the greater would be the demand for such accommodations. To illustrate his theory, he, in the spring of 1859, had fitted up

two old passenger cars belonging to the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, to be used as "sleepers." The novelty and ingenuity and feasibility, combined with the elegant taste of his plan, attracted favorable consideration and comment. It was the perfection of his work thus begun, that he determined upon when he returned to Chicago from Colorado in 1863.

With the aid of able assistants he set about his task with a will, sparing no expense in giving expression to his ideas, greatly to the surprise and discomfiture of many of his friends who looked upon his venture as foolishly extravagant and impractical. After many months' labor and an expenditure of eighteen thousand dollars, he produced his first car ready for service. It was a marvel of beauty and comfort and luxury, and was called by its owner, the "Pioneer." "The Pullman Palace Car, viewed simply as a stationary miniature palace, would be a wonder of architectural and artistic beauty. But it is a thing of a thousand mechanical devices; a vehicle and house; a kitchen, dining-room, parlor, office, sleeping-room and boudoir, all in one. To have made this alone would have ranked Mr. Pullman as an inventor of world-wide celebrity." The "Pioneer" made its first trip as a part of the train which bore the remains of President Lincoln from Washington to their final resting place at Springfield. Soon afterward it was called into requisition on the occasion of General Grant's return to his Galena home; and not long before it ceased to be regarded simply a luxury, and was demanded by the traveling public as a necessity, and all the leading railroads in the country were ready to gratify the wishes of their patrons. This popular demand was a vindication of Mr. Pullman's advanced ideas, that the public would be willing to pay for whatever would remove the discomforts of travel and add to it the comforts and luxuries of home, and it is in furtherance of those ideas that has come the vestibule train of more recent years.

The demand for these cars led to the organization of the Pullman Palace Car Company, February 22, 1867, whose operations had become so extensive in 1880 that new works and larger and more improved facilities were required. Here was offered an opportunity of testing a plan which he had long cherished of building a town,

to comprise the necessary shops, stores, markets, places of amusement, houses for his workmen and their families, school-houses and churches, all to be under the care of the company. Four thousand acres of land were bought along and near the western shore of Lake Calumet, some twelve miles south of the then limits of Chicago, and five miles inland from Lake Michigan, with which it is connected by the Calumet River. The land was first prepared by a thorough system of drainage into Lake Calumet, whence the town site gradually rises. Streets were laid out and improved, bordered on either side by grass plats, beds of flowers and rows of elms. The shops of the company, built of pressed brick and stone and roofed with slate, are artistic in design and models of convenience for their various uses; and, separated as they are by broad avenues and well-kept lawns, they present a view beautiful and unique. These, covering some thirty acres of land, are separated from the southern or residence portion of the town by a broad boulevard with handsome dwellings. From this, running southward, are five broad avenues, which bear the names Stephenson, Watt, Fulton, Morse and Pullman, and along which stand the cottages occupied by the workmen employed in the works. There are nearly eighteen hundred houses, of a great variety of artistic designs, and they rent for prices varying according to size, location, etc. The Arcade building, erected at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars, is occupied by the theatre, the post-office, the bank, the library and the stores of the town, which latter open onto an interior court with galleries, and which, under the electric lights at night, resemble a brilliantly illumined bazaar. In the center of the town is a massive tower, the center of the water and sewerage systems. Other notable structures are the Hotel Florence, the several churches and school houses, all models of elegance and good taste in architectural designs, and provided with every modern convenience and appliance requisite to comfort and sanitary completeness. Improvements are constantly being made, and at the present time (1892) nearly eight million dollars have been expended in bringing the place to its present state of completeness. The power for the shops, which began operation in April, 1881, is furnished by the celebrated Corliss engine used at the Centennial Exposition at

Philadelphia. The inhabitants number over twelve thousand, and the social, moral and intellectual character of the place is greatly superior to that of the average industrial town. Taken all in all, it is a most remarkable illustration of practical philanthropy, and the wonderful success that has attended the enterprise from its inception verifies the theory of its originator and promoter: "That beauty and culture have an economical value, and that the working classes are capable of appreciating and appropriating the highest ministries of excellence and art."

Professor David Swing, speaking of this "New alliance between capital and labor," said: "A sense of harmony predominates. Each detail is in proper place and proper proportion. The buildings for labor are not joined to the fireside. Home and shop, and church and opera house, and library and railway station, are where each should be, and instead of making a discord they verify to the full the definition of him who said that 'Architecture was frozen music.' Here the stores are as numerous as the population demand; the churches pay some regard to the souls that need transformation from sin to goodness; the theatre is adapted to the number of those who need hours of laughter and merriment; the library fits the community as neatly as a glove the hand of the lady; even that strange invention of man in his estate of sin and misery—the saloon—is subjected to the eternal fitness of things, and, inasmuch as a community, however large, needs no saloon at all, that is the number laid out by the thoughtful architect and built by the founder. It receives its due proportion of time and money. But the material symmetry of this new city is only the outward emblem of a moral unity among the inhabitants. Unity is a common bond of interest and feeling, a bond great enough to hold men together, but not strong enough to cramp human nature in any of its honorable departments."

The Pullman Palace Car Company is the largest railroad manufacturing interest in the world. It employs a capital of forty million dollars, and has assets exceeding forty-five millions. It has in its service, according to its last report, two thousand two hundred and thirty-nine cars; employs thirteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-five persons, whose annual wages aggregate three million three hundred and thirty-one thousand five hun-

dred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-one cents, being an average of six hundred and ten dollars and seventy-three cents per capita. During 1891 about five and a half million passengers were carried, and the aggregate distance traveled was about one hundred and eighty-seven million miles.

Although Mr. Pullman has been, and is, the moving spirit of this gigantic enterprise, he has at the same time been largely interested in important interests. Among these may be mentioned the Eagleton Iron Works, of New York, and the New York Loan and Improvement Company, of which he was president, and which was organized in his offices in that city in 1874-75, and built the Metropolitan Elevated Railway on Second and Sixth avenues. In this company he was associated with Mr. Jose F. DeNavarro and Commodore Garrison, each owning one-third of the stock. The project was strenuously opposed by the street railway companies of New York and some of the most influential citizens, who sought to defeat it by every process known to the law. Finally the company's cause was sustained by the higher court, when all but one hundred days of the time stipulated in the company's charter for having the road in operation had expired. Nothing daunted, the projectors went to work with a will, calling to their aid all the available help they could secure, and in ninety-six days had their road in operation. He has been interested in the Nicaragua canal project since its inception.

The Pullman building, one of the most massive and imposing office and apartment buildings in Chicago, situated at the corner of Michigan avenue and Adams street, was built by the Pullman Car Company in 1884, at a cost of one million dollars. Two floors, and one half of a third, are occupied by the offices of the Pullman Palace Car Company; the United States Army offices, a floor and a half, and the upper floors are, for the most part, occupied by offices.

His palatial house on Prairie avenue overlooking Lake Michigan, surrounded by broad velvety lawns and graceful elms, with its spacious apartments, costly furniture, and treasures of art and literature, and withal, its generous hospitality, is a marvel of elegance and taste. His nobleness of character could not better be illustrated than by the devotion and care which he has always

shown his mother. No personal sacrifice was too great for him to make in order to minister to her wants. "When some years ago old age was coming on, and the spring and energy of life run out in her, unless something could bring back the zest of living, her days were numbered. Accordingly, Mr. Pullman purchased an island on the St. Lawrence River, and there erected for her a magnificent home which was called Castle Rest. We do not emphasize the costliness of her surroundings. But the beauty of her home and the almost royal luxuriousness of her living were only the smallest part of the life-long tribute that was paid to her; this luxury was the gift not of ostentation but of love, but back of it all there was personal devotion, a personal service that was more precious than anything that wealth could do. For all the years, in all the children's homes, the mother's birthday was the central day in all the year. Wherever she was, to her they came, and music and art, and the pleasant recollections of the early days in "mother's life" gave to her the homage of a queen. So her life went on into extreme old age—eighty-four years of it—before its translation into the other life that grows not old. And then the end came, not that the years had brought sorrow, not that the zest of life was gone, not that the love that ministered to her grew weary, but that she had lived her appointed years! Memory, vision, sympathy, all the faculties of life were unwasted. Her love of beauty was as keen, her wit as bright, her appreciation of the love and devotion of her children as quick as it had ever been." A touching and tender tribute to her memory, by Almon Gunnison, D.D., appeared in the *Christian Leader*, June 9, 1892.

In all his business relations Mr. Pullman is prompt and never acts hastily. His great achievements have been the results of carefully devised plans. His personal and social qualities are such as to endear him to all who come within the range of his influence. His hand is open to all worthy charities, and all public enterprises find in him a warm friend, and in all his relations his conduct is characterized by modesty and moderation.

In March, 1867, Mr. Pullman married Miss Hattie A. Sanger, daughter of Mr. James T. Sanger, of Chicago. Their four children are,

Florence Sanger, Harriet Sanger, George M. and Walter Sanger, the last two being twins. Mrs. Pullman is a woman of rare accomplishments and Christian virtues, and with her charming daughters takes an earnest interest in religious and benevolent work.

N. K. FAIRBANK,

CHICAGO, ILL.

NATHANIEL K. FAIRBANK is perhaps as fair an example of the self-made man as is to be found in the city of Chicago. He was born in 1829, at Sodus, Wayne county, New York. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and by private study at home with a tutor. Being prepared for college at too early an age to enter, he was apprenticed to a bricklayer at the age of fifteen; he completed his apprenticeship at Rochester, New York. Shortly after this he accepted a position as book-keeper in a flouring-mill, and at the end of six months became a partner in the business. Attracted by the advantages and inducements offered to energetic young men in the rapidly growing West, he resolved to go thither, and in 1855 removed to Chicago and established himself in the grain commission business, and he became the western agent of David Dows and Company, of New York, and remained such some ten years. During this time he had become financially interested in the lard and oil refinery of Smedley, Peck and Company. The business was prosperous, but after some four years suffered the loss of its valuable plant by fire, entailing a loss of fifty thousand dollars. This, however, was but a temporary check. And the following year (1870) the firm built the present refinery, situated at the corner of Eighteenth and Blackwell streets, at a cost of more than eighty thousand dollars. Some two years later Mr. Smedley sold his interest, and, afterward, Mr. Peck withdrew from the business, their places being filled by Messrs. W. H. Burnet and Joseph Sears, the firm-name changing to N. K. Fairbank and Company, which soon became known all over the world.

Mr. Fairbank is a man of broad sympathies and generous public-spiritedness, and intensely practical in his ideas. For several years previous to the fire Mr. Fairbank was an active

member of the Relief and Aid Society, and after the fire he, as well as his fellow-members of the board, devoted his entire time for two years or more to the faithful distribution of the world's great charity. The present home of the Chicago Club, on Monroe street, was built through his enterprise in 1874, when the Club was financially and numerically weak, as compared with its condition to-day. Of the one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars which the Club-house cost, eighty thousand dollars were subscribed by the members before the building was completed, and the balance of fifty thousand dollars was paid by Mr. Fairbank. As a mark of their appreciation of his generosity and executive ability, as well as an expression of their regard for him personally, the members elected him president of the Club upon taking possession of the new house in 1876, and he continued in that office by re-election for thirteen years. Another monument to the enterprise and public spirit of Mr. Fairbank is the Central Music Hall. Chicago's need of such a structure was first suggested by the late Mr. Geo. B. Carpenter, whose zeal and enthusiasm excited public interest. But money was needed. The object appealed to the practical judgment of Mr. Fairbank, and, although Chicago was but just recovering from the effects of the great fire of 1871, he placed the matter before the capitalists of the city, and such was the influence of his endorsements that all the stock was quickly subscribed for, and the building now known as Central Music Hall was erected. But his helps are not alone for the higher or well-to-do classes—the poor, the needy, the friendless, have always found in him a generous friend. The Newsboys' Home which, some years ago, was heavily mortgaged, he helped to release from its burden of indebtedness by getting subscriptions, and by interesting those in favored circumstances in its noble work.



W. K. Fairbank

LIBRARY
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St. Luke's Hospital is another institution which has cause to feel grateful for his practical help. Seeing the need of a commodious building, he headed the subscription list with twenty-five thousand dollars, and raised by personal solicitation the remainder of the money. The result was the new hospital building, which is an honor to Chicago. He has always been to it a true friend, a liberal patron, and a faithful officer.

In religious faith Mr. Fairbank has been since childhood a Presbyterian. For many years he was connected with the South Church, of which Professor Swing was formerly pastor. Upon the retirement of Professor Swing from that pastorate, Mr. Fairbank was one of his most faithful adherents, and entered heartily into the work of organizing the Central Church, whose services are held in Central Music Hall and conducted by Professor Swing. He was one of fifty persons who pledged themselves to make good any deficit of money in carrying on the work of the church, for a period of three years. He is an influential member of the board of trustees and a member of the music committee, and in many ways has devoted himself unsparingly to the work of the church, which has come to be one of the most influential in Chicago. Mr. Fairbank is a lover of music, and has been a liberal patron of all movements calculated to cultivate musical taste, particularly the Festival Association and the numerous concerts conducted by the celebrated Theodore Thomas. He has been and is greatly interested in pisciculture, and the angler throughout the Northwest, and more especially in the States

of Wisconsin and Illinois, owes much to his enterprise.

In personal appearance, Mr. Fairbank is above the average height, well-proportioned and dignified in bearing. His features betoken rare intellect, and great energy, while in manner, he is courteous, affable and of a genial nature; gifted as a conversationalist, he is an excellent host. In political, literary and social circles, he is a marked and prominent figure, and an ever welcome guest.

He is withal a man of domestic tastes and a lover of home-life, and besides his elegant home at the corner of Michigan avenue and Eighteenth street, he has a beautiful summer residence at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, also a cottage which he occupies as a winter residence, at Lekyl Island, Georgia, where he is vice-president of the Lekyl Island Club, and where he and members of his family spend the better part of each winter.

In 1866 he married Miss Helen L. Graham, of New York. They have four sons and three daughters.

Mr. Fairbank is one of the most successful business men in Chicago. His success is largely due to his inflexible integrity, his marvelous foresight, and his habits of thoroughness, perseverance and honesty. Chicago owes much to Nathaniel K. Fairbank; he has done much to raise her to the position she to-day holds, and no man of this great western metropolis may be termed more representative, or better illustrates its marvelous growth and immense enterprise than he.

REV. ROBERT MCINTYRE,

CHICAGO, ILL

IT were as difficult to "paint the bow upon the bended heavens," to perpetuate the variegated flashes of the aurora, or by the magic of art to reproduce the momentary sparkle of a gem, as with words to delineate an adequate picture of Robert McIntyre, the preacher, the orator, the scholar, the *litterateur*. Robert McIntyre is a born orator, and has "high and peculiar gifts of nature," impelling his mind to creative imagery of the highest type, and which enable him to

reach conclusions seemingly by intuition. He was born at Selkirk, Scotland, November 20, 1851. His parents, Charles and Elizabeth McIntyre, immigrated to the United States when Robert was a boy, and settled at Philadelphia, where he attended the public schools, and also a short time the Vanderbilt University. He has been a student all his life at home, being a lover of books, and he gained most of his education there. His tastes were for literature and travel. His

parents died early in life leaving him and his younger brother, Joseph P. McIntyre, to care for themselves. At an early age Robert was apprenticed to learn the bricklayer's trade. He served his employer faithfully for three years, improving his spare time by study and in the spring of 1872 he removed to Chicago, where he did effective work with his hands and trowel in rebuilding the city after the great conflagration of 1871. He worked as a journeyman four years, after which he traveled and acted as newspaper correspondent. In 1877 he was converted to Christianity and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and soon afterward felt himself called to preach the gospel. Prior to this time he had led a aimless existence. His marriage, however, changed the whole course of his life, and made him what he is. The influence of a Christian woman led to his conversion and subsequent course in life. He entered the ministry in October, 1878, and joined the Illinois Conference. He has had five pastorates. His first charge was at Easton, Illinois, where he found a feeble church with no meeting-house. But he was not disheartened. He secured the donation of a suitable lot, then solicited donations of building material, and, laying aside his ministerial garb donned his mason's suit, and went to work on the foundations of a house of worship. He laid the walls with his own hands, and the trowel with which he did the work now hangs in his study—a sacred memento which he delights to show.

The building was soon finished and dedicated, and he had a very successful pastorate there of two years. His second charge was at Marshall, Illinois, where he remained three years, highly appreciated for his zeal and masterly eloquence. He was next sent to Charleston, Illinois, and remained there three years with good results, and then had charge of the church at Urbana, Illinois, two years. By reason of his marked abilities, his oratorical powers and his earnest and deep spirituality, the young preacher had now become widely known, and in 1887 he was called to fill the pulpit of Grace M. E. Church of Chicago, being appointed by the Rock River Conference, to which he had been transferred. His congregation is one of the largest in Chicago, and during the time he has been pastor of Grace Church a wonderful work has been accomplished.

At the end of two years he was reappointed for the third year.

Mr. McIntyre is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, and chaplain of his lodges. He has traveled extensively through America, Europe, Asia and Africa. He is thoroughly orthodox in his religious views. He is a Republican, and takes an active interest in political affairs.

Dr. McIntyre, on December 31, 1877, married Miss Ella Chatten, a daughter of Mr. B. I. Chatten, of Quincy, Illinois. They have three children: Ruth, Carlyle and Nellie. Mrs. McIntyre is a woman of much culture, and a noble Christian character, and to her influence and counsels is, in a large measure, due the remarkable success of her husband.

He is a man of robust health, and has a strong physical development commensurate with his mental powers, so that he is able to do a vast amount of work without fatigue. He loves his study and finds congenial companionship with his books, and cares little for social enjoyments, though he is by no means a recluse. He is warmly attached to his chosen friends. He is fond of fishing and hunting, and frequently takes recreation in that way.

He is one of the most popular lecturers in the country. At the Canadian Chautauqua, in 1889, the noted evangelist, Sam Jones, said: "Having heard the prominent orators of our day, I am free to declare that I reckon Robert McIntyre of Chicago the finest popular speaker on this continent." Bishop Vincent says: "Robert McIntyre filled the bill at Chautauqua. His lecture was magnificent and made a great hit." Gen. Alger says of him: "I heard Robert McIntyre's war lecture; it is a thrilling picture, and will stir every one fortunate enough to hear it." John A. Logan said: "The lectures of Robert McIntyre are very fine. I commend them to the G. A. R. Posts as inspiring and instructive."

Among the subjects treated in his lectures are: "Thirty Hours in the Sunless World, or a Trip through Wyandotte Caverns," "The Sunny Side of a Soldier's Life," "The Holy Land," "Egypt, the Land of the Pharaohs," "Fun on the Farm, or Old Times in the West," "Buttressed Up People," "A Week in Wonderland," "Yosemite and the Big Trees," "The Six Creative Days," "From

the Prairies to the Pyramids." As a preacher Mr. McIntyre has few, if any, equals in the West. Although versatile he is not superficial; exactness and thoroughness characterize all his attainments. His intellectual possessions are unified and assimilated; they are his own. Everything is brought to bear upon his life work as a minister of the gospel. He is at his best on great occasions

which bring out, when his efforts are often of a high order of genius. John McGovern, editor, poet and author, says of him: "He is a man of warm, sympathetic nature; he delights in giving encouragement to others in their literary pursuits. I cannot express how greatly I am indebted to him for his counsel and help at times when I greatly needed such an advisor and friend."

DENIS J. SWENIE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE name of Denis J. Swenie, the Chief of Brigade and Marshal of the Fire Department, has for over forty years, been known in this city, and has become as familiar as a "household word," and one that the people look up to with confidence and esteem. Since 1849 he has continuously and uninterruptedly devoted himself to the people's service. From a little village in the forties, with its wooden buildings, volunteer fire company, hand-pump and church-bell alarm, he has seen it become in the nineties, a city phenomenal in wealth, commerce and population, and with a fire brigade unsurpassed in the world for its efficiency. The volunteer company has been superseded by a paid service, the old hand-pump has given way to the steam engine, and the village bell has been succeeded by the fire alarm telegraph system. The department of which he is the head has, like the city, become unique, and is to-day unsurpassed. Chief Swenie may, after years of labor, look with pride on the result. It is with pleasure that we place the name of Denis J. Swenie among Chicago's representative men. Others may build our warehouses, direct our banks or run our factories, but to him is largely due the security we enjoy of both life and property.

He was born of Irish parents in Glasgow, Scotland, July 29, 1834, and was educated at the public schools of his native city until he was fourteen years of age. In 1848 his parents brought him to this country and located in Chicago, where young Swenie, like many others, combined work and study. As an apprentice to the saddlery and firemen's supplies business he gave much satisfaction by his earnest and upright

character. In 1849 he joined the No. 3 Hose Company. As a volunteer fireman young Swenie soon attracted attention by his bravery and daring. The work of the volunteer was at that time difficult and dangerous, and for want of the proper appliances, was very often unsuccessful. Quick to grasp the necessity of the moment, and practical in meeting an emergency, he suggested many useful appliances and pointed out many improvements, which have since proved highly useful in fighting fire. In 1856 he was elected first assistant engineer, and two years later was made Chief. The first steam fire engine was used in Chicago the same year, 1858. It was named "Long John," after Hon. John Wentworth, who was mayor about that time. This same year witnessed a bitter controversy on the subject of volunteer *versus* paid firemen. In the work of reorganization Mr. Swenie met with bitter opposition. The first company commissioned under full pay was the Atlantic Engine Company, No. 3, organized October 23, 1858. During the following year four new engines were purchased, and as many paid companies organized. In August, 1875, the city abolished the board of fire commissioners, and established the management under a fire marshal, who should also be called chief of brigade. The change proved to be most important for the efficiency of the department, as it gave it but one directing head. In 1873, the mayor, on the recommendation of the board, appointed Mr. Swenie first assistant, and the council confirmed the appointment. He was made Chief in 1879.

Among the many excellent improvements introduced by the Chief, is what is called the Stand Pipe or Water Tower, which consists of a series

of pipes telescoping into each other, and running up at will from thirty to seventy feet, and which may be inclined at any angle by machinery at the base. Four engines can be worked on this one pipe and a two-inch stream forced a distance of two hundred feet, if necessary.

Chief Swenie, like an able and experienced general, handles his brigade of nearly a thousand men, during the excitement of a vast conflagration, with the precision and order of a well-trained army. The telegraph fire alarm service, under the direction of Mr. Barrett, the city electrician, is a wonder to those who learn its methods and see its results for the first time. By it the Chief can locate and direct his force with ease and efficiency. What is of great importance the Chief has the confidence and affection of his men. Cool, cautious and careful in his commands, he is watchful and anxious for their safety, yet he has the dash and the daring necessary in the performance of a fireman's duty. Long experience, thorough knowledge and the power of organization, render him, in an emergency, a great central figure, inspiring confidence and stimulating exertion.

Although fifty-seven years of age Chief Swenie is robust, active and vigorous. He is as anxious and as energetic about the efficiency of his brigade to-day, as he was when first commissioned to reorganize it.

He is a man of original mind, but is as ready to accept a suggestion as he is to make one. He has great ability to grasp a subject and an indomitable will to overcome obstacles. In conversation he is fluent, pleasing, quick, witty and humorous. He has taken every opportunity offered by his

scant leisure to make up by reading and study for the loss of an early education, and has succeeded.

In politics Chief Swenie desires to take no part. "Our object and our use in this department," he says, "is to put out fires, not to put out parties."

He was married October 16, 1853, when only nineteen years old, to Miss Martha Toner, of this city. They have been blessed with a family of seven children, whom it has been the greatest pleasure of his life to afford the advantage of a liberal education, and to surround with every comfort and pleasure. An affectionate husband and an indulgent father, he has always found his greatest peace and happiness in the bosom of his family.

The city of Chicago is grateful to its public men who honestly and honorably perform their duty. When heroism goes hand and with ability in the performance of public duty, she cannot afford to be outdone in generosity. Were it our duty here to tell the value of property saved, and the number of lives rescued during Chief Swenie's forty-three years connection with the department, it would astonish the public. To those who will look up the record of the vast fires that have, like some great monster, devoured the lives and property of our citizens, will be revealed the fact that only for the heroism and self-sacrifice of the fire brigade, the terrible story of destruction would be doubled. To the skill, experience, genius and daring of Chief Swenie, we owe not only thanks for the past, but to him we look for security in the future. His present position is a proof of the people's confidence and a mark of their high esteem.

EDWIN HARTLEY PRATT, A.M., M.D., LL.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE life and achievements of him whose name heads this biography worthily illustrate what may be attained by persistent and painstaking effort. Edwin Hartley Pratt is a native of Towanda, Pennsylvania, and was born November 6, 1849, the son of Leonard Pratt, M.D., and Betsey (Belding) Pratt, both of whom are of English descent. The father, now a resident of San Jose, California, was formerly connected with Hah-

nemann Medical College, Chicago, and for many years was one of the most distinguished physicians in the Northwest. He is a man of progressive ideas, noted for nobility and integrity of character, gentleness of manner and promptness in all things. The maternal ancestors were long-lived people, and the mother of our subject inherited a rugged constitution. She is a woman of large stature, energetic and fearless, and perse-

vering, and, when convinced of the rightness of a purpose or plan, allows no obstacle to stand in the way of its achievement. Our subject possesses a happy combination of many of the qualities and characteristics of both his parents. In physical organization he resembles most the Beldings, being large in stature, six feet tall, finely proportioned, and weighing two hundred and fifty pounds. In mental make-up he has the cheerfulness and hopefulness of his father, combined with his mother's indomitable energy, courage and perseverance. His only living sister, Nettie L. Pratt, is a young lady noted for her unusual musical attainments. She resides at San Jose, California. Another sister, Hattie, died when thirteen years of age of malignant diphtheria, it being one of the first cases in this country. An only brother died in infancy.

Prior to his fifteenth year Edwin attended the common schools, and then spent a year at Mt. Carroll Seminary. In order to give him the advantage of a college education, his father now removed to Wheaton, Du Page county, Illinois, and he pursued the first-year preparatory course at Wheaton College. Upon the opening of the second year, the college authorities learning that he had interested himself in the organization of a Good Templars' Lodge, and being opposed to secret societies, demanded that he sever his connection with the lodge. He was only a day student, living at his own home, and his father was a member of the lodge, and feeling the injustice of the demand refused to comply with it; and leaving the school at once entered the second-year class in the preparatory department of the University of Chicago. He remained at that institution six years, completing a thorough classical course of study, and graduating with the class of 1871, with the degree of A.B. In college he was known as a hard-worker, and developed a special aptitude for geometry, logic, metaphysics, English grammar and rhetoric, and was especially fond of the Odes of Horace and *Ars Poetica*, by reason of their help to him in writing and speaking. In the literary society to which he belonged, the "Tri Kappa," he was a leader in debate, and among the foremost writers and speakers, and made himself popular among his fellow students by entering heartily into the true spirit of college life. He was a prominent member of the "Delta

Kappa Epsilon" fraternity. He also had fine musical tastes and talents, and improved these by attending various musical schools during the summer vacations, giving special attention to the study of harmony and thorough-bass. His own choice was to fit himself for the practice of law, but knowing the disappointment his father would experience should he not enter the medical profession, he yielded his own wishes, and in October, 1871, entered Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated therefrom in the spring of 1873, with the degree of M.D. During his medical course he acted as quiz-master in connection with his father's chair, that of special pathology and diagnosis, and also during his last year filled the position of demonstrator of anatomy under appointment of the incumbent of that chair. After listening to his valedictory address, the Board of Trustees of the college were so favorably impressed that they at once invited him to become demonstrator and adjunct professor of anatomy. In order to better qualify himself for the place, he visited Philadelphia and spent the spring term in Professor Keen's School of Anatomy, and Jefferson Medical College. In the fall of 1873 he entered upon the duties as teacher, lecturing twice each week, and in addition filled the place of the professor of anatomy, when that gentleman was absent, and as he was present but twice during the entire winter, the responsibilities of that position devolved upon Dr. Pratt. Although the mental strain was severe, he bore up under it, and at the close of the year had the satisfaction of knowing that his work was highly satisfactory. As a mark of their appreciation, the students who had received the benefits of his teaching presented him with a beautiful gold-headed cane at the close of his last lecture.

Dr. Pratt was now tendered the professorship of anatomy, but the desire to engage in active practice, and the thought that he could not afford to longer donate his services, led him to at first decline the offer. The college authorities, however, knowing the value of his services, were reluctant to let him go, and at once tendered him a salary of five hundred dollars a year. Under this arrangement he accepted the position, and filled it until the spring of 1876. At this time, owing to dissensions between the board of trustees of the college and the faculty, ten of the thirteen

professors resigned and organized the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College. With these Dr. Pratt sympathized most heartily, believing them to be in the right, and although the Hahnemann College desired him to continue his connection there at the same salary, a sense of duty impelled him to decline the offer and accept the professorship of the same chair in the new institution without remuneration. This chair he filled for seven years, during which time the homœopaths were admitted to the wards of the Cook County Hospital. Dr. Pratt was elected a member of the hospital staff, and occupied a position first in the theory and practice department, later in the gynæcological department, and afterwards was elected attending surgeon of the hospital. In 1883 a vacancy occurring in the chair of surgery in the college, Dr. Pratt, with the consent of the faculty, retired from the chair of anatomy, and accepted that of surgery. It was here, while handling the complicated and obscure cases at the college clinic that he discovered what has at once marked an era in the treatment of chronic diseases, and made his own name famous. It was the spring of 1876. While holding clinic, the thought came to him that he had found a satisfactory explanation of the existence of all forms of chronic diseases. Inspired by the thought of his discovery, he was about to announce it to his class, but a second thought prompted him to dismiss them with the announcement that his next lecture would be "Chronic Diseases from a Surgical Stand-point." He had promised an article for a medical journal, and being pressed for time he employed a stenographer to report this lecture in fulfillment of that promise. His purpose of presenting something new had been noised about, and when he entered his lecture-room he found it crowded to its full capacity, among the audience being many visitors from other colleges. It was a moment of supreme importance to him, and as he advanced in his lecture, the heavy, tired and restrained feeling which he experienced at the opening passed away, there came upon him a flood of light and he spoke as under the power of an inspiration, holding his auditors spell-bound to the close, when their breathless silence was broken by loud and long applause. Such was the effect of the lecture that, although it was within three weeks of the close of the term, and the students were busy with exami-

nations and tired from their winter's work, during that time sixteen members of the class presented themselves for treatment under the new discovery, which the discoverer had named the Orificial Philosophy. The results of the treatment upon these cases were so satisfactory, and so many were cured, that the new philosophy was at once pronounced a marvelous success. From that time the surgical clinic of the college was conducted on the orificial principle, and for a year was visited by physicians of all schools from all parts of the United States, who came to witness the workings of the new philosophy. The spread of the new idea brought so many inquirers that Dr. Pratt found the drain upon his time and strength more than he could endure and keep up his private practice, and this led him to receive and instruct his professional brethren in orificial work, in classes instead of singly as was at first his custom. He now holds these classes semi-annually for a week, and during that time he devotes the time to lectures and clinical work, allowing members of the class to bring their most difficult cases, upon which he publicly operates. After the second class of this kind, those present organized the National Association of Orificial Surgeons, electing Dr. Pratt as honorary member, and providing in their constitution that there never should be but one. This association has had a wonderful growth, and promises to be one of the largest medical societies in the United States, and such has been the effect of the new method of treating chronic diseases, that four-fifths of the cases apparently incurable are speedily restored to health. In recognition of his services the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College established a chair of Orificial Surgery, to be filled by Dr. Pratt. Other medical colleges followed the example, and now this new philosophy is taught in all the medical colleges of this country that pretend to keep up with the progress of the age.

Dr. Pratt was honored with the degree of LL.D. by his *alma mater* in 188-. He is an honorary member of the Missouri Medical Society, the Ohio Medical Society, the Kentucky Medical Society and the Southern Association of Physicians, and an active member of the Illinois State Medical Association, the Chicago Academy of Medicine and the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Dr. Pratt has a very large and lucrative practice. He is a hard student, has an elegant library filled with several thousands of the choicest books, and contributes largely to current literature, and is author of a beautifully illustrated work on *Official Surgery*, now in its second edition.

Dr. Pratt was married June 26, 1877, to Miss Isa M. Bailey, of Jersey Heights, New Jersey. Mrs. Pratt is a lady of unusual attainments, with literary and musical tastes and abilities of a very

high order, and withal a woman of rare good sense, and a charming hostess. Both she and Dr. Pratt are members of the Apollo Club, of which the latter was one of the founders and is now a director. They have had two children. A daughter, Isabel, died when eighteen months old. A son, Edwin Bailey Pratt, is now ten years old, and a remarkably precocious child. He speaks German and French fluently, and shows peculiar aptitude for mathematics and philosophical studies.

JOHN FALKENBURG WILLIAMS, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

IT is always pleasant to review the life of a good physician, and especially so when it is as interesting, eventful and successful as that of Dr. Williams. Born in Center county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1837, and a very vigorous and hardy man, he comes of a long-lived race. His father, Mr. George Williams, of Lee county, Illinois, at the present time (1890) paying a visit to the doctor, is eighty-nine years old. Dr. Williams' paternal great-grandfather, a Welshman, was a volunteer in the Revolutionary War, and an intimate friend of George Washington. He was a fine mechanic, and in the course of that gallant struggle, in which the soldiers had no weapons, whenever a saw-mill or any such place was captured, the brave Welshman was called upon to turn the saws into swords.

The wife of this soldier was a young Hollander, brought over under contract, and whom he bought and married. After the war they lived for a time in Chester county, Pennsylvania, finally locating in Center county of that State. One of their sons, the grandfather of our subject, settled in Bald Eagle Valley. His wife, whose name was Falkenburg (of German extraction), was the daughter of the owner of large rice plantations in New Jersey. The mother of our subject, Mary Adams Williams, born in Pennsylvania, was of Scotch-Irish descent. Her father, a forgerman by trade, and an extensive iron manufacturer, was a prominent and wealthy citizen of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Williams had five brothers and five sisters, of whom there are living three brothers and two

sisters: Ellis I. Williams, a resident of Chicago; Alexander A., a farmer of Manson, Iowa; Julius C., residing on the old homestead in Lee county, Illinois; Nancy A., wife of Hollis Prescott, of Dixon, Illinois, and Mrs. J. P. Goodrich.

Like many another of our best and foremost citizens, the early years of Dr. Williams' life were spent on the farm, his education being obtained, after he had reached the age of twenty, in the common and graded schools of the day. It had always been his ambition to "be a doctor," and from early childhood he showed marked adaptability for the profession. While on the farm he had read physiology, and, obtaining a skeleton from the family physician, had studied anatomy. Later he read medicine under the directions of the family physician. With bright promise of success he was preparing for the more advanced study of his profession (so much beloved), when the war broke out.

He enlisted in the Fifty-third Illinois, Company A, which company was afterward transferred to the Fifteenth Cavalry. This was a company of picked men, secured as a body guard by General H. C. Halleck, and young Williams, brawny, hardened by exposure in the fields, and a perfect athlete, was considered a good man to go into it. Shortly after Dr. Williams was detailed by the surgeons of the Fifty-third Regiment for medical service in the army of the Tennessee, Hurlbut's Brigade. In this capacity he served until after the evacuation of Corinth, when he was himself taken sick, and after lying for two months on the ground was discharged.

He came home, studied medicine for a time in a physician's office, matriculated at the University of Michigan, and graduated from the Chicago Medical College, March, 1865. Part of his course in the latter institution was under the direction of the eminent and venerable Professor N. S. Davis.

After the completion of his studies Dr. Williams enlisted as assistant surgeon in the Second United States Volunteer Infantry stationed at Fort Dodge, Kansas, where he was the first to establish hospital service. In December, 1865, he was honorably discharged, and, retiring from the front, located at Ashton, Lee county, Illinois, where he remained three years.

In 1869 he came to Chicago, where he has ever since resided, and where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Williams is a prominent specialist in gynecology, at the same time devoting much attention to general practice, being a great favorite as a family physician. He was formerly attending physician to the North Star Free Dispensary; is a member of the Chicago Medical Society; of the Illinois State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Williams stands high in the "blue" lodge of the Masonic Order. He was made a Mason in Ashton Lodge, A. F. A. M., in 1866; became a charter member of Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 611, and has held nearly all the offices in the gift of the lodge. He is examining physician for the A.

O. U. W., and also for the Masonic Aid Association; is a member and was at one time surgeon to the Washington Post, G. A. R., No. 593, and is a prominent figure in the military order of the Chicago Union Veteran Club, and is also a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Son of an old-time Whig and Abolitionist, Dr. Williams is by inheritance, as well as by principle, a staunch Republican. He attends the Episcopal church, and in his religious views is liberal.

The Doctor is a man of many marked traits of character; kind-hearted, generous and true, and a most agreeable companion and a trusty friend. He has attained his ideal of eminence in his profession, and respect of his fellow-citizens, but every step of the way was carved out by hard, up-hill work, in which the only secret of success was that he found no obstacles insurmountable.

In 1867 Dr. Williams was married to Miss Francis Raymond, daughter of Mr. Hiram Raymond, of Rock county, Wisconsin. Mr. Raymond, who settled in Wisconsin when it was but a territory, was an active politician and a brilliant man. He died in Iowa about two weeks before the last presidential election, in his ninetieth year. Mrs. Williams is an extremely modest woman, a great reader and a devotee of art. Very domestic, she is of great assistance to the doctor by reason of her business tact and system, and fully deserves the praise of her husband, who says "she is a remarkable woman in her way." They have one child, Elsie E. Williams, aged nine.

SVEN WINDROW, A.M., M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SVEN WINDROW was born March 12, 1853, in Stockholm, Sweden. His father, John Henry Windrow, whose forefathers were merchants, died in 1881, aged seventy-six years, and his mother, still living at the age of seventy-two years, came to America in 1888. Both parents were descended through centuries of Swedish ancestors. The remainder of the family consists of a brother, Charles Henry, formerly a merchant in the old country, now a resident of Chicago; a half-brother, John V. Windrow, a sea captain sailing from San Francisco; a

half-sister, now deceased, wife of a merchant of Sweden.

Dr. Windrow is a graduate of the Stockholm Lyceum, class of '73, and of the University of Upsala, where, in 1877, he received the degree of A.M. The University of Upsala, as is well known, is one of the most ancient seats of learning on the continent and ranks with the foremost schools of the world. In 1878 he was connected with the Carolina Medical and Surgical Institute in Stockholm; was physician and surgeon in the Royal Garrison Hospital in 1879-81,

and from 1880 to 1884 served as surgeon in the Swedish army.

In 1886 Dr. Windrow came to America, located in Philadelphia, entered, and in 1887, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He then removed to Chicago, and was for one year the attending oculist at the Chicago Polyclinic. Besides having built up an extensive practice here, Dr. Windrow is one of the founders and also superintendent of the Linnæan Hospital, in which he is associated with such men as Drs. Christian Fenger and G. C. Paoli. He is also a director in the Chicago Midwife Institute, one of the founders and incorporators of the Scandinavian Medical Society, of which he has been two years secretary and treasurer, and since 1891 its president. His office is one of the handsomest and most elegantly appointed in the city.

Dr. Windrow is a prominent Swedish Mason, initiated in the First Northern Lodge, Stockholm, Sweden; created a Knight Templar in January,

1883, and held the office of master of ceremonies in his Commandery; is a member of and examining physician to fourteen different societies. He is also examiner for Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, and Home Life Insurance Company of New York.

His political sympathies are Republican.

Being fond of natural history he has explored much of Sweden and Norway as a botanist, and has extended his travels through Europe, Asia, and portions of Africa. Besides being an extensive traveler, he has found time to invent and perfect several surgical instruments, to make himself a skilled performer on the piano and French horn, and to win a medal and the "champion gold skate" for proficiency on the ice. Very fond of social life, Dr. Windrow is eminently fitted to adorn it by his magnificent physical presence as well as by tact, suavity of temperament and a genial attractive personality.

He was married April, 1892.

OSCAR ORLANDO BAINES, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

ONE of the most successful of the younger class of physicians of Chicago is Dr. Oscar O. Baines, who was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1863. His father, William B. Baines, at the age of eighteen, immigrated to this country from England, settled in Southern Wisconsin in 1865, and became a prominent farmer, owning and residing upon what was then widely known as the Willard farm. His mother, whose people were wealthy manufacturers in Germany, came to this country from a village on the Rhine, when she was twenty-two years old. Our subject's family consists of a sister (Mary), now the wife of Mr. William Bladon, assistant cashier in the Merchants' and Mechanics' Savings Bank in Janesville, Wisconsin, and three brothers, all well-known men in their respective callings. William is a farmer in Southern Wisconsin; Charles is a thriving commission merchant in Omaha, Nebraska, and Frank is the foremost leaf-tobacco merchant in Wisconsin, doing more business than all the other dealers of that state combined. Oscar began his education in Janesville, Wisconsin, acquitting himself

with honor in the primary and high schools of that city. With a strong literary inclination he found himself well adapted to the study of medical science, which he began in the office of Dr. S. S. Judd, of Janesville. Having remained there two years, he in 1883 matriculated at Bennett Medical College, of Chicago, and was graduated in 1885, carrying off the highest honors of his class.

He located in the north division of Chicago, and in the fall of 1886 was elected demonstrator of anatomy by his *alma mater*. This position he held until 1889, when he was elected to the chair of general and descriptive anatomy, and in 1890 to that of general, descriptive and surgical anatomy. He is a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, also of the State Eclectic Medical Society, and vice-president of the Chicago Eclectic Medical and Surgical Society. Dr. Baines ranks very high in the profession and in the community, both in his specialty of diseases of women and in medical and surgical work generally, the extent of his practice sufficiently demonstrating his standing as a physician.

In politics, though non-partisan, his sympathies are with the Democratic party, and he belongs to that class of men who always vote. A member of the Congregational church, he is in every way an honorable and respected citizen.

On the 25th of December, 1887, Dr. Baines was married to Miss Ida Christie, daughter of Mr. Angus Christie, of Chicago, and a descendant of one of the oldest families of Canada. Mrs.

Baines is a woman of marked musical talent and ability, distinguished in local musical circles as a vocalist. Possessed of a retentive memory and strong will power, together with a pleasant and congenial nature, she is very popular in society. And Dr. Baines, blessed with a little son, Roland, four years old, enjoys, in addition to his success in public life, the pleasures of a delightful home.

COL. JOHN THILMAN DICKINSON,

AUSTIN, TEX.

THE subject of this sketch is a man of marked and distinguished character, who, though but thirty-four years of age, has proven himself the possessor of such industry, integrity and honesty of purpose as to command the confidence of men. He was born in Houston, Texas, June 18, 1858. His father, John Dickinson, was a native of Scotland, descended from a sturdy line of ancestors, who, on many a hard fought field, stood by Wallace and Bruce, and on more than one occasion poured out their lives amid the fires of martyrdom. Scotch history is permeated with the name of Dickinson, and always in connection with deeds of valor and honor.

Colonel Dickinson's father came to America when quite young, and settled in Houston, Texas, where he became a prominent business man, and yet found time to give attention to literature to such an extent as to be a frequent writer for several leading papers in his native land, and also the press of his adopted State. He was a man of fine appearance and of the strictest integrity, which gave him a prominence which has descended to his son. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Thilman of Virginia, whose family was among the oldest in the old Dominion, and whose first ancestor from England was a gallant officer in the Revolutionary Army, and was specially mentioned because of bravery on the field.

Colonel Dickinson lost his father when he was thirteen years old, and his mother when he was sixteen. He was first educated at private schools in Houston, Texas, and then at Learnington, England, and Dundee, Scotland, and later on at Randolph—Macon College, Ashland, Virginia, in

the slashes of Hanover county, where Henry Clay was born. He afterwards graduated in several of the academic schools at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, and received the degree of Bachelor of Law from that institution in June, 1879, when he was twenty-one years of age.

In the summer of 1879 he attended Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, returning in the fall to Houston, Texas, and at once secured a license to practice law, but preferring journalism, became one of the owners and editor of the *Houston Daily Telegram*, the leading Democratic paper in that city.

In January, 1881, while on a visit to Austin, the capital of the State, he was elected secretary of the House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature, and in May, 1882, was elected secretary of the Texas State Capitol Board in supervising the construction of the largest State House in the Union, and probably the largest red granite building in the world. During this time he was also elected secretary of the State Penitentiary Board, and several other State boards, and filled these positions under three governors, Hon. O. M. Roberts, Hon. John Ireland, and Hon. L. S. Ross.

About a year before the completion of the Capitol, he originated a plan for the ceremonies of the dedication of the Capitol building, organizing an association among the citizens of Austin for this purpose, and was elected secretary and general manager, and one of the directors. Under his management, the dedication of the Capitol was celebrated by an interstate and international military encampment, and international band contest in May, 1888, which was considered the most



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brilliant and successful affair of the kind ever given in the Southwest. There was a large attendance of military companies from neighboring States, and the President of Mexico sent military representatives, and one of his famous bands of music to honor the occasion. So successfully did Colonel Dickinson carry out this vast undertaking that the citizens of San Antonio, Texas, immediately organized an International Fair association and elected him secretary and general manager, and he prepared for them the first Texas-Mexican Exposition which was given at San Antonio in November, 1888. This was regarded by the people as the best arranged and most attractive exposition of the products and resources of Texas and Mexico that had ever been held in the State. He remained in San Antonio as secretary and general manager of this Exposition Association until he visited Chicago at the time that city entered the contest for the location of the World's Fair. His services were immediately engaged, and he was sent to interview members of Congress in several States on behalf of Chicago, and met the Chicago committee in Washington in December, 1889, and remained with them until Chicago was victorious in the contest.

When the bill had passed, creating the World's Columbian Exposition, and providing for two commissioners from each State, Colonel Dickinson was appointed by General L. S. Ross, Governor of Texas, as the Democratic commissioner to represent that State.

The commission held its first meeting in the city of Chicago on June 26, 1890, and on the following day Colonel Dickinson was unanimously elected secretary, for which position his experience and ability pre-eminently fitted him. In 1885 Mr. Dickinson was appointed a Colonel on the staff of Governor John Ireland of Texas.

By education and conviction, Colonel Dickinson is a staunch Democrat and has been such from his youth up. He is an ardent believer in the principles of his party, but has great charity for those who differ with him politically.

In his religious convictions he is an Episcopalian, his family having been members of that church for several generations.

He is a man of commanding presence. Five feet ten and a half inches in height, of considerable personal magnetism, courteous and dignified in manner, kind-hearted, and generous, and always attracts those who come within the circle of his influence. Colonel Dickinson has never married.

JAMES P. KETCHAM,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JAMES P. KETCHAM was among the successful business men in the Garden City. Few were more closely identified with her larger interests than James P. Ketcham. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 17th day of November, 1837, son of Samuel and Roseanne (Pyott) Ketcham. His father was a shoe manufacturer, and was a native of Pennsylvania, as was his wife. In 1852 they removed to Ohio and remained there one year, and then settled at Muscatine, Iowa. There James received his primary education in the public schools, and afterward attended the academy of which Mr. George B. Dennison was principal. He then entered the employ of Messrs. Dinsmore & Chambers, lumber dealers. He was entrusted with the management of a branch establishment in Marengo, Iowa. He

conducted the affairs of the firm with ability, and learned the details of the business, and in about one year later, in 1861, he purchased the entire business and launched out for himself. For twelve years he continued alone in the lumber trade, building up a very large business and every year increasing his capital. In 1866 he admitted his younger brother William, to a partnership and in 1872, leaving him to carry on the business, removed to Chicago. He first bought the lumber yard of Messrs. Jillett & King, at Taylor street, near the Rock Island depot, and remained there seven years. He then located at the intersection of Blue Island and South Hoyne avenues.

He was chairman of the Board of Supervisors at Marengo, Iowa, for three years, and a member of the general assembly and of the Senate of

Iowa, one term in each. He was formerly a member of the Illinois Club, but withdrew. He was a member of Cleveland Lodge of the Masonic Order, and Washington Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

He was a staunch Republican, but of late years took little interest in politics other than to vote at all important elections.

In 1863 he married Miss Agnes A. Adams at Marengo, Iowa. She is a daughter of Mr. Noel Adams, formerly of Utica, New York. One son,

the fruit of this marriage, survives, viz.: Frank Ketcham, twenty-six years of age.

Mr. Ketcham was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and was church treasurer for five years. He was a man of genial temperament, socially inclined, broad and generous in his views, pleasant in manner, and gave largely to charities and worthy objects.

He was of medium height, robust in build, light complexion, and of a fine presence and address. He died February 16, 1892.

AMOS GRANNIS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

OF those whose active lives are coeval with Chicago, and whose trials and triumphs are interwoven in her history, is Amos Grannis. He was born April 17, 1825, in Attica, Genesee county, New York. His father was Samuel Johnson Grannis; his mother, Clarissa (Ford) Grannis, who died when he was four years of age. His ancestors came from the Highlands of Scotland early in the seventeenth century. The family records note the marriage of Edward Grannis, of Hartford, to Elizabeth Andrews, of Farmington, Connecticut, May 3, 1654, and the birth of their son Joseph, March 31, 1657. More than a century later another Edward Grannis is enrolled as one of the citizens of Hartford, who declared for liberty and independence in the year 1775; enlisting in the conflict that followed, he received the martyr's crown during the last year of the Revolutionary war. His widow lived to the age of ninety-four years. Their children were a daughter, and a son, Samuel Johnson Grannis, the father of Amos. Samuel J. was born in Fair Haven, Connecticut. He moved to Marcellus, New York, thence to Batavia and Attica, following the trade of tanner, currier and shoemaker. August 25, 1836, he, with six children, left Attica for Chicago, taking a steamer at Buffalo for Erie, Pennsylvania. There he was joined by his eldest son Samuel W. Grannis, who still lives in Chicago, and his wife and infant child. Taking passage on the steamer Governor Marcy, they encountered rough weather and decided to proceed over-land from Detroit. A farmer-tavern-keeper

was engaged to take the party of ten to Chicago, where they arrived, after ten days of rough experiences over corduroy roads and sand hills, on September 25, 1836—just one month after they started from Attica—happy and hopeful, with less than ten dollars for their necessities. They had a hearty welcome from a daughter, resident for a year in the little city. The next day they were taken by Henry Grannis, a brother of Amos, to the claim he had made two years previous. This claim adjoined that of Mr. Mancell Talcott, about a half mile from the Desplaines river, now in the town of Maine. Here, in a log house, for two years, the family experienced the usual hardships of frontier life. One house only was in sight. Prairie wolves were numerous. At this time Amos was eleven years old and worked on his brother's farm. The monotony of this life was varied in 1840, when his sister, Amanda M., was married to Elisha B. Lane, who leased the farm of Abram Gale, near Oak Park, where Albert Grannis Lane, the present popular superintendent of schools, was born. In a log house, three miles distant across a bleak prairie, he attended school three months during each of three winters, which was all the schooling he had after his fourteenth year. Several years later he left the farm and worked at Green Bay, Wisconsin, for the Peshtigo Lumber Company. Returning to Chicago, he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade with Messrs. Boggs and Webster, receiving thirty dollars the first year, thirty-five dollars the second, and sixty dollars the third. Afterward



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A. Gramine

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he engaged with Peter L. Updike at one dollar and twenty-five cents per day, the current wages then, and paid two dollars and fifty cents a week for board and lodging.

In 1850, on Christmas eve, at the age of twenty-five, Mr. Grannis married Miss Jane Taylor, daughter of Mrs. Mary Taylor, now eighty-eight years of age and living in their family. Rev. Dr. Tucker, then pastor of the First Baptist Church, officiated at their marriage. The ceremony was in a house on Lake street, near State, owned by Mosely and McCord, known generally in those days as two rich old bachelors, who boarded at the Tremont House. Six children have blessed this marriage and cheered a happy home.

In 1851 he commenced business on his own account, and from small beginnings worked his way upward, step by step. To secure a home, he leased a lot on Adams street where the Post-office now stands, and built a neat cottage for about eight hundred dollars, paying from six to seventeen dollars per thousand for lumber. With the expansion of his business, some investments were made which caused him much concern during the financial panic of 1857. With wise conservatism, he made prompt sacrifices to save his good name and business standing. He paid dollar for dollar, and with undiminished credit moved steadily forward to a large business for that time, as a leading contractor and builder. The style of architecture then was rather primitive, if not crude. Only the plainest buildings were erected, chiefly balloon frames, except in the business portions where brick was used. The principal architects were J. M. Van Osdel, E. Burling, W. W. Boyington, and later, Asher Carter. From about 1854 to 1860 the style and character of buildings began to show marked improvement. Dwellings, as well as business blocks, were finer and more elaborate. Quite a rivalry sprang up among architects in making new, elegant, and most suitable designs. Following 1860, the civil war checked building and many other enterprises for several years. With the revival of business, building was brisk and the style of architecture advanced in beauty and richness, in keeping with the general prosperity. The great fire of 1871 swept away the finest improvements, and to replace those, there began an era of building unsurpassed by any other city in the world.

Before the fire Mr. Grannis had erected some of the most notable buildings, as for example, the Rock Island Depot, Trinity Methodist Church, Grace Episcopal Church, the old Nixon Block, the Exchange Block, and others. Though a heavy loser, like others, from the great calamity, it brought subsequent compensation, and Mr. Grannis found his resources of character and skill in unusual demand, and soon retrieved his losses. Among the buildings now standing which were erected by him, are the Rock Island Depot, the American Express Company's Building, the Grannis Block, St. Caroline's Court, the Calumet Block, etc. Also fine residences for John B. Sherman, W. F. Tucker, Geo. E. Adams, and others; also many suburban residences amounting in one year, at Riverside, to eighty thousand dollars.

The improvements in architecture have continued until a complete revolution has been wrought from foundation to top. Fine, solid buildings, not twenty years old, are out of date and style, and are being replaced with modern structures combining the Romanesque and Renaissance in distinctively American designs. The present style of sky-scraper buildings, twelve to eighteen stories in height, have necessitated the help of the engineer to determine the required foundations, borings being essential when it is sixty feet to hard-pan. The ancient system of piling relied on at the building of the Chicago Court-house, the bed of concrete as under the Chicago Post-office and the pyramidal plan of stone are now virtually displaced by the isolated pier system, viz., a bed of concrete on solid clay, then several layers of steel rails crossing each other, all embedded in concrete. On the center of these rest the piers that support the superstructure, which is a frame work of steel, all parts being riveted together, and thus in every respect materially changing the old style of architecture.

Mr. Grannis has been active in promoting public interests. He helped to organize and is now treasurer of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute; he is a charter member of the Building and Traders' Exchange, of which he was treasurer for several years. He is now treasurer of the Masonic Building and Loan Association, and a director in the Globe National Bank. About 1867, Mr. Grannis became a Mason, and is still promi-

nent in that Order, and has held its most important offices. For three years he was master of Home Lodge, No. 508; and was advanced regularly through Chicago Chapter, No. 127. He held the office of treasurer in these bodies continuously for fifteen years. In 1868 he became a member of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and of Oriental Consistory S. P. R. S. and Scottish Rite. In 1881 he was chosen eminent commander of Apollo Commandry, No. 1. He is now (1892) one of the directors and vice-president of the Masonic Fraternity Temple Association. He was for several years trustee and chairman of the executive committee, and vice-president of the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association, the largest of its kind in the world, having over fifty-five thousand members. He is now its treasurer.

Though not a politician, his convictions have kept him in the Republican party from its organization. He served as Alderman from the Fourth

Ward of Chicago, from 1878 to 1880. In 1886 he was elected a member of the Reform Board of County Commissioners to serve an unexpired term of three months; in November he was re-elected to succeed himself.

Religiously, although not a member of any church, he has always attended and aided the Methodist Episcopal, and is now a trustee of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol, pastor.

Sterling integrity of character, correct and safe judgments, open-handed generosity and sympathetic helpfulness, a genial frankness in conversation, an unselfish interest in the prosperity and success of his acquaintances, a willingness to contribute time, money, and his best thought to enterprises and schemes for public and private good, are the personal characteristics that have made Amos Grannis a fitting type of the progressive, public-spirited Chicago citizen.

WM. F. SINGLETON,

CHICAGO; ILL

THERE are few better-known men in the west than William F. Singleton, the subject of this sketch. He was born on the 5th day of May, 1840, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky. His ancestors came from England to South Carolina in colonial days, and his great-grandfather was a colonel in the Continental Army, and distinguished for courage and ability. Our subject's father was Richard M. Singleton, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Ann McAfee. She was a lady of admirable qualities.

William received the rudiments of his education in private schools in the village where he was born. He was of a studious nature, and capable of acquiring knowledge very rapidly—his mind being logical and his memory very retentive. He attended Center College at Danville, Kentucky, for one year, and then entered Jefferson College, but at the end of a year he left, and was enrolled as a student at the University of Virginia. He pursued the course there for two years with success and credit, and had entered upon his graduating year, when his studies were cut short by the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion.

Fired with martial ardor and a desire to prove his love for the Confederacy, he left his books and took up the sword in defense of Southern rights, in which he firmly believed. He enlisted in Company C, made up of the University students, and served in Stonewall Jackson's brigade until the fall of 1862, when he was transferred to the Southwestern Army of Tennessee and Kentucky, and continued in this division until the close of the war.

He then began the study of the law in Harrodsburg, Kentucky. In 1865 he was married to Miss Gertrude Magoffin, daughter of ex-Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky. In 1866 he removed to Illinois and located in Kankakee county, and engaged in farming and stock-raising on a large scale. In 1870 he secured the passage of a drainage law in the State of Indiana, having the cooperation of General George W. Cass, and other prominent owners of marsh land along the Kankakee river. As a result of that law, those lands which formerly were valueless have been reclaimed.

In the year 1878 Mr. Singleton organized a land



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improvement company called "The Lake Agriculture Co," for the purpose of improving a large tract of land, consisting of about 18,000 acres, and owned by General George W. Cass, Mr. W. R. Shelby, Mr. J. P. Williams and himself, and was the general manager of that company until 1885.

He removed to Evanston, Illinois, in 1884, to secure better educational advantages for his children, and in 1887 began to organize a life insurance association, based on the requirements of total abstinence from the use of alcoholic liquors. In 1889 this company was incorporated as "The Total Abstinence Life Association of America," with Mr. Singleton as president. He has held this position ever since, and has devoted most of his time and energy to its interests; he has watched it from its infancy to its present vigorous growth, and may well be proud of his work. The association is now well-known to the public, and has a unique experience in this respect—it has paid

every death-claim in full since its incorporation in 1889. Its growth has been very rapid, and it has a most enviable reputation for prompt payment of losses and equitable treatment of members, and of all who have business relations with it.

In 1869 Mr. Singleton joined the Red Ribbon temperance movement, and soon after became identified with the Prohibition party, and has been an ardent supporter of this party ever since. He has represented his party in several conventions, state and national, and took part in that of 1888, which nominated General C. B. Fisk for president. He is strong in his temperance principles, but of a broad and catholic mind, neither prejudiced nor bigoted, and full of the milk of human kindness.

He is of courteous manners, social temperament, and has a host of friends. In personal appearance he is of medium height, straight, robust and of a fine presence.

GEORGE WYNNE SAUL,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the few men of this city, who, while still in their early manhood, have reached a position of eminence in the community, none are more deserving of prominent mention than is George Wynne Saul.

He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on October 16, 1858, and to-day, at the age of thirty-four, he has, through his own exertions, reached the eminent position of president of a railroad company.

His early life was passed in the city of his birth. Here he obtained his earlier school education in the public schools; afterwards completing his course of study in the Cincinnati High School. At the age of eighteen he began his business career by accepting a position as assistant book-keeper and shipping clerk in a wholesale grocery establishment; here he remained for over two years, at the end of which time he became connected with the railroads of the west. His first position in this connection was as clerk and private secretary to C. S. Cone, Jr., in the passenger department of the Ohio and Missis-

sippi Railroad. The next year we find him in the employ of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, in the transportation department. For eight years he remained with this corporation, during which time he occupied various positions in the various departments of operation and traffic, and thus obtained a practical knowledge of all the different branches of railroad affairs. He filled all positions that were entrusted to him to the satisfaction of his superiors, and in 1888 he was tendered the position of general manager of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad. While occupying the position of general manager of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Company, he was also general manager of the Whitewater Valley Railroad. In 1889 he became general manager of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad. On March 1, 1890, Mr. Saul became connected with the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company as general manager, and on June 3, 1890, as an appreciation of his ability and fitness for the position, he was elected president of that com-

pany. This is surely a remarkable record. He stands to-day as the youngest president of an important railway company on the continent; and, to use the language of one of his acquaintances, "Mr. Saul is undoubtedly the most competent railway official of his age in the United States, and he certainly has a bright future before him."

Mr. Saul is one of the forty-five of Chicago's representative citizens who compose the Directory of the World's Columbian Exposition, and another noteworthy fact is that he is the youngest member of the board. He is a member of the Transportation and Grounds and Buildings committees, and, as an active member of the latter committee expresses it, "Mr. Saul is one of

the most active and useful members of that committee."

In 1884 he was married to Miss Lillian Leonard, of Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Saul are blessed with two bright children, a girl and a boy, named Jane and Thomas, and in the circle of his home, in the society of his wife and children, he finds the only true happiness—that of a loving husband and father.

Such is the biography of a man who has reached a position of prominence while still in his younger manhood, that few in life ever attain; and it is certainly true that his success is deserved, as he has always transacted the business affairs with which he was entrusted in such manner as to merit the approval of all interested.

SIEGFRIED M. FISCHER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE career of him whose name heads this biography illustrates most forcibly the possibilities that are open in this country to earnest, persevering young men, who have the courage of their convictions, and the determination to be the architects of their own fortunes. It proves that neither wealth nor social position, nor influential friends, are essential to the attainment of eminent usefulness, honorable distinction and true success.

Siegfried M. Fischer is a self-made man in the fullest sense of that often misused term. He was born in Neustadt, a small town near Carlsbad and Marienbad, Austria, June 2, 1847, his parents being Solomon and Theresa (Hirsch) Fischer.

His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native country. At the age of thirteen he determined to seek his fortune in the United States, and during the next two years we find him a resident of New York city. Here he obtained a position as errand-boy, and supplemented his daily tasks by attending the night schools.

In 1863 he removed to Chicago, and became a clerk in a retail dry goods house on Randolph street. At the end of six months he took a position in Milwaukee, where he remained during

the year 1864, after which he returned to Chicago and entered the retail dry goods establishment of Schoenfeldt Bros., on North Clark street. Some six months later he entered the establishment of Mr. A. Louis, a retail clothier, located at No. 221 South Clark street, on the site of the present Post-office. While clerking for Mr. Louis he displayed great aptitude for business and firmness of character, so that, although but twenty-one years of age, Mr. Louis took great interest in him, and later, when he decided to open a place of business in Marshalltown, Iowa, he admitted Mr. Fischer as a partner, and put him in charge of the business there. The enterprise was crowned with success, and after four years' residence in Marshalltown, Mr. Fischer returned to Chicago and became a partner in the wholesale clothing house of A. Louis and Company, which had been organized by Mr. Louis after the Chicago fire of October, 1871, and by which he suffered heavy losses. In this firm Mr. Fischer was credit-manager.

For eight years the firm did a prosperous business; at the end of that time (in 1880) Mr. Fischer, with Messrs Abram Kuh and Adolph Nathan, organized the wholesale clothing establishment of Kuh, Nathan and Fischer.

During the past decade there has been an invention put into practical use that has virtually re-



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S. M. Fischer

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volutionized the manner of transporting live-stock. It has also tended to purify our food products by preserving the health of the stock while in transit, and has also resulted in largely eliminating the brutality that has always attended the transportation of live-stock in the ordinary cattle cars.

Every invention, no matter how meritorious, is beset with difficulties, and the utmost skill is often required to utilize it and make it a public benefit, and at the same time remunerative to those financially interested in it. In placing Street's Stable cars before the public, one of the greatest obstacles to overcome was the indisposition of the railroad corporations of the west to permit the cars to be operated on their lines. The credit of bringing this invention to practical use is largely due to Siegfried M. Fischer.

The history of the manner in which Mr. Fischer became interested in Street's Stable cars is deeply interesting. The story is as follows:

During his first year's (1868) residence in Marshalltown, Iowa, Mr. Fischer became casually acquainted with Mr. John W. Street, who had conceived the idea of improving the cars used for shipping cattle, so as to make their transportation less barbarous.

The existence of Mr. Street had almost passed from Mr. Fischer's mind, but he has the faculty of remembering faces, and while walking on Madison street, Chicago, he met Mr. Street, accosted him in a friendly way, and invited him to call at his place of business; he had no specific object in view, but merely invited him in a friendly spirit; within an hour Mr. Street called on Mr. Fischer, and after obtaining an interview, he requested a personal loan of fifty dollars, stating at the time, that his family was suffering for necessities. Mr. Fischer gladly accommodated him, and he insisted on giving a due bill for the amount. This due bill is still in the possession of Mr. Fischer, and he treasures it as a memento. He then requested Mr. Fischer to favor him by examining his Stable car, and note what he had accomplished. Mr. Fischer replied that he understood the clothing business, but he did not know the first thing about cars. Finally, after urgent solicitation, very much against his desire, he and his son, Leon, then a mere boy, accompanied Mr. Street to the Union Stock Yards, and examined Mr. Street's models. Very indifferently Mr. Fischer viewed

the plans, and reiterated his former statement that while his ideas seemed very feasible, and were probably very good, he knew absolutely nothing about cars. At this stage his son called Mr. Fischer's attention to some of the advantages to be derived from the use of the cars, and through his and Mr. Street's arguments, Mr. Fischer was induced to advance two hundred or three hundred dollars, to enable Mr. Street to have a car constructed, and his patent completed. Before the car was completed he had sixteen hundred dollars invested.

After several trials that proved the efficiency of the system, the first regular shipment was made. Orrin Haley, a cattle raiser of Laramie, Wyoming Territory, being the first regular shipper to use the cars. Subsequently two more cars were constructed, and later on, ten more were added—Mr. Fischer's desire being that the revenue of these thirteen cars should support Mr. Street and family, who were dependent upon him for their subsistence. These thirteen cars were finally employed by a Mr. Hathaway, a cattle dealer of Boston, for regular shipment, with the most satisfactory results, and afforded a living for Mr. Street. Mr. Fischer had much to contend with, and besides being unable to interest the railroad companies in the invention, was ridiculed by some of his friends, most of whom believed that he had sunk the twenty thousand dollars which he had invested in the enterprise.

In 1886 Mr. Adolph Nathan and some of his friends invested some capital in the enterprise, and thus formed the nucleus of the present company. Upon its organization Mr. Nathan was elected president and Mr. Fischer, treasurer. In 1887 Mr. Fischer was elected vice-president and general manager, and after Mr. Nathan, owing to ill health, resigned in 1889, he was elected president and treasurer, which offices he has since filled to the satisfaction of the stockholders and directors.

The company at the outset had great difficulties to overcome. The opposition of the western railroads was especially strong. The charges placed on the cars were almost prohibitive; but the difficulties were finally overcome, and the company now (1892) has contracts with fifteen different railroads, which, instead of charging, pay the company for the use of its cars. The number of cars now operated is over four thousand.

The company is chartered for five million dollars—four million of common stock and one million preferred. It has always been conducted profitably, and since its organization it has paid a regular dividend of seven per cent. on the preferred stock. The cars as they are now constructed add to the comfort and health of the live-stock shipped. The animals are fed and watered, and obtain rest in the cars without unloading. Street's Stable cars have improved the manner of shipping dumb animals as much as the Pullman Sleeping, Parlor and Buffet cars have improved the mode of travel for man. It is the parlor and dining car for cattle combined. The result is of such benefit that the Secretary of Agriculture has recommended these cars to be used for shipping live-stock.

On January 13, 1874, Mr. Fischer married Miss Sarah Louis, daughter of Mr. A. Louis, his early business partner, now a retired capitalist. Five children have blessed this union, the names in order of birth are—Leon J., aged seventeen; Florence, fourteen; Harry twelve; Tessie, eight; and Lucile, an infant of two years. Around his hearth-circle, made cheerful by the merry voices of his happy children, he finds that true happiness, that a loving parent alone can feel. He is

now building a palatial residence on Drexel boulevard, near Fiftieth street. He is a prominent Mason. He was exalted to the degree of Master Mason in Marshall Lodge, No. 108, A. F. and A. M., in 1868. He afterwards demitted and became a member of the Chicago Lodge, No. 437. He has passed through various degrees of Masonry, and is now a life member of the Oriental Consistory, thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite.

The Standard and Lakeside clubs count him among their most prominent members. He is also a member of the Chicago Athletic Club.

He is a director of the Bank of Commerce, and possesses large tracts of real estate, both in Chicago and other western cities, which he purchased as a safe and remunerative investment, and not for speculative purposes.

He has traveled extensively, both in this country and in Europe, and finds both rest and recreation in his frequent trips across the Atlantic.

Such is his biography. In it there is much to emulate. What he has accomplished has been by steady application in the line of a well-defined and persistent purpose.

He has surmounted many obstacles, and to-day, while still in the prime of vigorous manhood, holds a place among the representative men of Chicago.

EDWY JOSEPH OGDEN, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

EDWY J. OGDEN was born at Cooksville, near Toronto, county of Peel, Canada, October 13, 1831. His father, Samuel Ogden, was a gentleman farmer and a magistrate; his grandfather, Joseph Ogden, was a Pennsylvania loyalist, who, because he would not take up arms against the king of England, suffered many persecutions, and after the revolutionary war went to Canada and settled near Toronto.

The Ogden family are of English origin, some of them claiming to be of Saxon descent, the name being first Oakden, then Okden, and finally Ogden. Others assert that they were Norman Danes and knights of St. Marlow. The coat of arms belonging to the family, as the records in the Herald's office, London, England, show, were granted by King Charles II. for services ren-

dered his illustrious father, King Charles I. The family legends say (although certain generally accepted historical accounts make a different claim to the historic oak) that after a battle, where Charles I. was defeated, he made his escape with Lord Wilmot, but was pursued by some horsemen from Cromwell's army; being hard pressed he took refuge at the residence of Mr. Ogden (to whom the coat of arms was subsequently granted) and by him secreted in a huge oak tree upon his lawn. Their pursuers having searched in vain, rode away in the direction the refugees were supposed to have taken, and not returning, the king and Lord Wilmot were kindly entertained by the family until able to communicate with their followers. At the time of this visit Mrs. Ogden was daily in expectation of an addition to her family.

The king requested her to call the child, if a boy, Wilmot, if a girl, Wilmoth, in honor of his faithful companion—names which have been in the family ever since. The circumstances connected with, and the character of, the grant and the peculiarity of the coat of arms strongly support the family claim. The coat of arms consist of quarterings of oak, an oak tree with acorns, a lion rampant; the crest has the motto, *Etsi ostendo non jacto*.

The American branch began with the immigration of three or four brothers, previous to, or early in the seventeenth century, Joseph, Uzziel, John, and one, perhaps, David, whose history this branch of the family seems to have confused or lost. Joseph died in the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania, and his son Joseph was the Canadian emigrant before referred to. Uzziel and John attached themselves to the cause of the colonists; the former became the Episcopal bishop of New Jersey, and the latter, whose history is well known, removed to Connecticut. The Ogden family are a numerous one in the United States, and are chiefly descended from Uzziel and John Ogden.

The subject of this sketch was educated in and near Toronto, Canada, his professional education was acquired in the University of Toronto, the Toronto School of Medicine, now the medical department of that university, and the University of the City of New York. He also spent some time in the medical schools and hospitals of Philadelphia. He became a licentiate of Upper Canada in 1854, an M.D. of the University of the City of New York in 1855. After attending lectures upon ophthalmic surgery and a private course on surgery by Valentine Mott, he returned to Toronto and took the degree of M.D. in the University of Victoria College, and subsequently accepted a chair on surgery in its medical department, which he retained until the demand of a large private practice required all his time. In 1861 he was gazetted a military surgeon, having been previously appointed by the crown a coroner for the county of Halton; the former he resigned soon after his removal to Chicago in 1876.

Since residing in Chicago he has achieved distinction as a general practitioner, but by reason of his cool, calm, deliberate demeanor he is peculiarly adapted for surgical work. His emi-

nent ability as a surgeon has been recognized by the railway corporations by his having been appointed chief surgeon to the Chicago and Atlantic Railway Company and local surgeon for the Wabash Railroad Company.

From early youth he has had a decided fondness for out-of-door sports, cricket being his favorite game. The Ogden name is familiar to cricket players in both England and America. When he settled in Chicago in 1876, there being no cricket club in or near the city, he set to work and founded the Chicago Cricket Club. At the first meeting there were but five persons present, the membership the first year was fifteen, the second year the number reached thirty. The club has had a constant healthy growth ever since, until at the present time (1892) they have three hundred members in good standing, and own a beautiful park of seven acres at Parkside, with a handsome club-house on the grounds; the total cost of the grounds and club-house has been upwards of fifty thousand dollars. Many interesting contests have been held at this home of cricket in Chicago, in foot-ball, Lacrosse and lawn tennis. At present there are ten cricket clubs in the vicinity of the city, and to Dr. Ogden, more than any other man, is due the credit for their successful organization. Our subject has been president of the Chicago Cricket Club sixteen years, and his second son, Dr. E. Russell Ogden, familiarly known as Doctor "Teddy," a noted Canadian cricketer, now residing and practicing in Chicago, captained the Gentlemen of Canada on their cricketing tour to England in 1887. He is the acknowledged best all-round cricket player on this continent.

Our subject had three brothers and four sisters; two brothers and three sisters survive. One brother, Doctor M. B. Ogden, an old-time, prominent physician of Joliet, Illinois; died in 1885. Dr. M. D. Ogden is an old resident and one of the leading physicians of Chicago; the other surviving brother, W. C. Ogden, is a successful manufacturer of Chicago. The three eldest surviving sisters, Agnes, Eliza and Georgiana, are all married and reside at Rockford, Illinois.

Like many of the old Pennsylvania loyalists and their descendants, the doctor is a firm adherent and communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was formerly a lay member of

the Toronto Synod, Canada. In politics his sympathies are with the low-tariff party.

Dr. Ogden was married first in 1855 to Miss Mary M. Switzer, by whom he had two sons—the eldest, Charles Palmer, who is a successful broker and real estate agent in Chicago, and a noted cricketer, was born in 1858, and Doctor “Teddy,” a promising and rising young physician and surgeon, first saw the light of day in 1861. Mrs. Ogden died early in 1874. Dr. Ogden married his present wife, formerly Miss Sarah Shaw Wood, late in 1875. She is a daughter of

Richard Shaw Wood, Esq., a wealthy citizen of London, Ontario, and formerly of Bermuda. Miss Belle Ogden is the fruit of the second marriage, a bright, handsome girl, of beautiful character, who is acquiring a most thorough education. Mrs. Ogden is a talented musician, literary tastes, of retiring disposition, and devoted to her home life. Dr. Ogden is a man of high standing, unquestionable integrity, and strongly attached to his family, and frequently enjoys by his cozy fireside on Michigan avenue a “rubber” at whist with his family and friends.

ADOLPH NATHAN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THIS work contains many tales of success, and this biography of Adolph Nathan is but another illustration of what determination, natural ability and foresight have accomplished.

He was born on May 8, 1844, at St. Goar, a Rhenish city in Southern Germany. His father, Jacob Nathan, was connected with the revolution of 1848, and was therefore compelled to leave his native land. He chose the United States as the country for the future residence of himself and family, and in the following year (1849) he was joined by his wife and children. They embarked at Rotterdam and sailed for New Orleans, occupying seventy-two days in making the voyage. After a short stop in New Orleans the family journeyed northward up the Mississippi river, and stopped in St. Louis two months, during which time young Nathan suffered an attack of Asiatic cholera, which was epidemic during that year. Continuing their journey they arrived at Galena, Illinois, finally locating in Lancaster, Wisconsin, where Jacob Nathan engaged in farming and mining. Our subject remained on the farm until he reached his fifteenth year, and during his thirteenth and fourteenth years he drove five yoke of oxen attached to an immense “breaking plow.”

In 1859 his father engaged in the grocery and general provision business in Lancaster, and it was there that Nathan was initiated into business. He also was enabled to improve his education, as he attended the High School in Lancaster from his fifteenth to his eighteenth year. In 1861 he

became a student in Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Chicago, and mastered the rudiments of a general business education. When twenty years of age he enlisted in the army, becoming a member of the Forty-first Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, infantry, and was in General Washburne's command from the time of his enlistment in 1864 until the regiment was mustered out. After returning home, he entered into partnership with his father, the firm being J. Nathan & Son. The business gradually increased, and was later enlarged by the admittance into the firm of Joseph Nathan, an elder brother, and John Schreiner, a brother-in-law of Adolph Nathan. The business continued prosperous under the style of Nathan, Schreiner & Company until 1880, when our subject sold his interest and removed to Chicago, where he became associated in the present firm of Kuh, Nathan & Fischer. He is the financier of the business, and it is undoubtedly true that the wonderful success of the house is largely due to the conservative yet liberal policy of its financier and credit manager.

To show how successful this house has been, it need merely be stated that upon its organization in 1880, it controlled not one dollar's worth of trade, and it entered a field where many large houses in its line virtually controlled the business tributary to Chicago, and that after the first ten years of its existence it is doing a business equal to, if not larger, than that of any other house in its line in Chicago.



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Joseph Nathan

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In 1877, before severing his connection with the business in Lancaster, Mr. Nathan assisted in the organization of the Chicago and Tomah Railroad Company, of which he became treasurer and general financial agent. After completing fifty miles of narrow gauge railroad connecting the Wisconsin river with Chicago, the company became heavily involved, and availing itself of its only recourse, sold out the property, right of way, good will and all assets; and, thanks to the good management of Mr. Nathan, who was the financier of the corporation, all creditors were paid in full.

In 1885 he was the prime mover in the organization of Street's Stable Car Line, which has since become widely known as a very successful livestock transportation company. He became president of the company upon its organization, and remained its presiding officer and controlling spirit until 1888, when failing health, caused by overwork, compelled him to relinquish some of his work and seek recreation and rest, consequently he resigned the office of president and made a trip abroad. However, he is still largely interested in this company, and has been its vice-president for the past three years. He is also connected as special partner with the "Great Eastern," a large outfitting establishment in Duluth, Minnesota, and one of the largest in the Northwest.

In 1865 he married Miss Rosa Schreiber, by

whom he has two children: Louis A., the elder, a young man of twenty-two, is at present employed in his father's business, and shows promise of worthily succeeding his father. The other child is a daughter named Jeanette P., aged eleven.

Socially, Mr. Nathan is favorably known. He is a member of the Standard Club. He is an admirer of the beautiful in art and literature. He is a great reader, and he has instilled an amount of knowledge into his brain by persuing works of acknowledged merit that has made him an educated gentleman, although having acquired but a limited amount of knowledge at school.

In conclusion, it must be stated in justice to Mr. Nathan, not only that he has achieved success in life, but also that his success is deserved. He began with no financial means at his command; he has risen from comparative obscurity to affluence step by step, and now, at the age of forty-seven years, has reached a high position in life, and is universally esteemed and honored.

In April, 1890, Mr. Nathan was among the forty-five gentlemen who, owing to their high position in the community, and their natural ability, were chosen to compose the directorate of the World's Columbian Exposition to be held at Chicago in 1893, and it can be truly stated that not one of these gentlemen is more desirous of seeing this grand affair a wonderful success than is Adolph Nathan.

FRANCIS P. OWINGS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this biography, though still a young man, has attained a prominence that men ordinarily reach only after years of patient toil, and achieved a degree of success of which any man might justly be proud. The story of his life, were it written in full, would read like a romance, but the limits of our sketch forbid that we give more than an outline of his remarkable career.

A native of Alton, Illinois, he was born on September 27, 1857, the son of David F. and Mary B. (Blandina) Owings, and is one of a family of seven children. His father was educated at Mt. St. Mary's College in Maryland, was a man of

sterling business qualities and during our subject's boyhood was engaged in the banking business. His mother was a woman of estimable qualities, and to her influence and example he attributes in great measure whatever of success he has achieved. His devotion to her knew no bounds, and in her old age he was her solace and support. She died in October, 1889, at St. Louis, Missouri.

Francis attended the public schools, and later attended the High School of St. Louis, graduating at the age of eighteen years. He thereupon secured a clerkship with the agency of Wood Reaper Company, at Alton, Illinois, at a salary of twenty dollars per month. His aptitude for busi-

ness and faithfulness to his duties won the esteem and confidence of his employers from the first; at the end of six months his salary was doubled, and a few years later he had an interest in the business. His next venture was in the seed trade at Alton, which he conducted successfully till the fall of 1879. It was while in this business that he was called to Chicago to purchase a car load of goods. It was his first visit to the metropolis of the west, and so charmed was he with the business activity and evidences of prosperity that greeted him on every hand, that he then and there resolved to make it his home, and returning to Alton, closed out his business, and with sixteen thousand dollars, the result of his enterprise and saving, took up his abode in the busy city that has since been his home, resolved to make for himself a name and place among those whose enterprise and ability should develop her resources and add to her attractiveness. For the purpose of getting a start he invested one thousand dollars in the agricultural machinery business, and lost it. This was his first Chicago venture. He next formed a company for refining sugar by a new process, with a capital stock of one million dollars. The enterprise proved a complete failure, and all the money invested was lost. After some months of enforced idleness, he associated himself with a pretended refiner of syrups in the refining business. Establishing himself on Desplaines street, he devoted himself closely to the business; sales increased, exceeding their ability to supply the demand, and he was congratulating himself that he would soon make good the losses of his former ventures, when, alas, complaints from customers began to pour in—the syrups wouldn't keep; they were compelled to take back their goods, and the venture, like the former ones, proved a failure. After several more similar investments, all of which resulted disastrously, Mr. Owings found his capital of \$16,000, with which he commenced, reduced to \$1,800, and that tied up in a mortgage. He accepted the situation gracefully, firmly believing that fortune would yet smile on him, and temporarily took a position as accountant in a type-foundry. Two months later, his \$1,800 loan being paid him, he purchased a lot on Oakley avenue for \$300, and built a cottage on it for \$800 intending it for a home. Not suited, however, with the location, he sold the place, realizing a

profit of \$600. This was the beginning of his real-estate transactions, and of that turn in his affairs which has led to his remarkable success, this \$600 being the only money he had made in Chicago, after four years of hard work. This beginning, modest though it was, gave him a new hope; purchasing the two adjoining lots he built cottages on them, and before they were completed sold them, making a profit of \$700 on each. During the next year he built eight two-story houses which he sold, realizing a profit of about \$6,000. About this time the roller-skating fever was sweeping over the west. Yielding to the persuasions of a friend, Mr. Owings decided to open a rink, but soon discovered that his friend was without means, and that he was about to embark in an enterprise of which he knew absolutely nothing, and with a very small capital. Nothing daunted, however, he pushed ahead with characteristic energy, and did a paying business. He built the Princess Rink on West Madison street, taking the precaution to construct it in such a manner that it could be converted into an opera house when the "skating craze" should die out; which was afterwards done, and it is now known as the Princess Opera House. He next turned his real-estate transactions to building on leaseholds in the business portions of the city, and has erected in all twenty-seven buildings—among which are the six-story building, Nos. 254 and 256 Franklin street; the Windsor Theatre Building, 468-478 North Clark street; the Owings Building at 226 and 228 Jackson street; the eight-story marble front building at 232 to 236 Fifth avenue; Empire Block at 73 and 75 Third avenue; the seven-story building at the S. E. corner of Fifth avenue and Monroe street; the six-story building, near the corner of Jackson street and Third avenue; also 61 and 63 Third avenue and 65 and 71 Third avenue, six-story printers' warehouse, and the magnificent architectural beauty at the S. E. corner of Dearborn and Adams streets, known as the Owings Block. It is 145 feet in height to the top of the main walls, with a high-pitched gable roof rising thirty feet higher, which in turn is overshadowed by a tall cone-shaped tower, whose apex is 228 feet above the foundations. The building is fourteen stories in height and was the first of that height erected in Chicago. It was built at a cost of \$300,000, and yields an

annual rental of \$67,400. Mr. Owings' success is the result of keen foresight, close calculation, unfaltering courage and honest, manly daring. He has taken great risks and won, where men of less nerve would have failed. Personally he is a man of genial nature, of fine appearance and pleasing address.

He was married in 1877 to Miss Jeannette A. Levis, a daughter of George A. Levis, of New Orleans. Mrs. Owings was one of the belles of

her city, and, besides her remarkable beauty, is a woman of unusual personal charms. Through her husband's adversities, she was to him a constant inspiration, helping him with true womanly fortitude to bear his misfortunes, aiding with her counsels and cheering with her hopefulness, and now enjoys with him that prosperity which has come as the fruit of their labors. Their family consists of a daughter only, Eugenie M. Owings.

ABRAHAM KUH,

CHICAGO, ILL.

TO have attained success and position of business and social prominence, by patiently pursuing a fixed purpose, is an achievement of which any man might justly feel proud. Abraham Kuh has made his way in the world, and what he is must be attributed to his own efforts. He set his mark high, has worked with an honest and manly purpose, and accomplished most satisfactory results.

He is a native of Redwitz, Bavaria, Germany, and was born May 7, 1834, the son of Jacob and Ida (Lang) Kuh. He was educated in the schools of his native place, leaving school at the age of fourteen. When he was nineteen years old he left home and came to the United States, and during his first six months clerked in the store of his brother Isaac, who was then in business in New York city. Leaving New York he went to Dubuque, Iowa, and there spent three years clerking in the clothing house of Messrs. B. Wolf and Co., receiving a salary of three hundred dollars the first year, four hundred the second, and five hundred and fifty the third. He was economical with his money, and with a capital of seven hundred dollars which he saved, he went to Fort Madison, Iowa, and began business on his own account, and in three years made about three thousand dollars.

Thus far his plans had prospered and his business success was all that he could expect; but his next business venture was less fortunate. Going to St. Joseph, Missouri, he opened a clothing store and started in hopefully; but reverses came and he lost nearly all he had accumulated; but

nothing daunted, he paid his liabilities dollar for dollar, and, with a brave heart and sixty-two dollars left after paying his debts, turned his steps toward Chicago. This was in 1861. The whole country, agitated by the war of the Rebellion just opening, was still suffering from the financial panic of 1857-9, and western banks especially were in a precarious condition.

Mr. Kuh began buying uncurrent money, and in forty days, with his capital of sixty-two dollars, accumulated one thousand dollars in these uncurrent funds. He next engaged in merchant tailoring, and during the following three years retrieved much of his losses. His business training and experience having been in the line of buying and selling clothing, he was not satisfied until again engaged in that line, and it was this desire that led to the establishment of the clothing house of Leopold, Kuh and Company, which did a thriving business for some fourteen years. In 1878 Mr. Kuh withdrew from the firm, selling his interest in the business, and feeling much the need of rest and recreation, spent eighteen months in Europe, visiting his old home and many other places of interest. Upon his return in 1880 he opened a wholesale clothing house on Fifth avenue, which was afterwards removed to Market street, and again to the corner of Franklin and Jackson streets. The business is conducted under the firm name of Kuh, Nathan and Fischer; Mr. Kuh's partners being Messrs. Nathan and Fischer, whose portraits and sketches appear in other parts of this work, and is one of the largest and most flourishing and stable clothing houses in the west.

While giving personal attention to the affairs of his firm, Mr. Kuh has, at the same time, been largely interested in other matters. He is a stockholder in the Chemical National Bank and the German Opera House, the Street's Stable Car Company, and other public and private enterprises.

He is a generous contributor to charitable objects, and is a director of the Old People's Home, of Chicago. Mr. Kuh is a man of high personal qualities, social in his nature and fond of good fellowship. He is a man of correct principles, and high minded in everything he does; he is strong in his friendships, and scorns to do a mean act, and in all his dealings and intercourse with his fellow men strives to do as he would be done by.

He is one of the charter members of the Standard Club, one of the wealthiest social organizations of Chicago, whose club-house at the corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street is a model of architectural beauty and elegance.

In his two visits to the old world, and his extensive travels through the United States, Mr. Kuh has acquired a wide range of practical and interesting facts, and being a clever conversationalist, is a most agreeable companion.

He is not a man of strong religious sentiments, but broad and liberal in his views, believing that no creed is large enough to cover or contain all

truth. He is a charter member of Sinai congregation, whose house of worship is located at the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, and takes a commendable interest in its work.

In political matters, as in religious, Mr. Kuh insists on his right to think and act for himself, and is bound by no party ties; he holds men in higher esteem than any party, and in casting his ballot, supports the candidate whom he believes best fitted for office, regardless of the party name by which he may be called. He is not a politician.

In 1861 Mr. Kuh married Miss Caroline Leopold, a daughter of Mr. L. Leopold, a prominent merchant of Chicago. They have one daughter, now Mrs. E. Buxbaum.

Such is a brief outline of a life that has pursued the even tenor of its way through prosperity and misfortune alike; never over-elated by success, never cast down reverses. Of a cheerful, hopeful temperament, possessing a genius for hard work, with a firm faith in his ability to do, and strong in the belief that right doing must lead to a happy ending, he has labored patiently and perseveringly, and lives to enjoy, not only an ample fortune, but also (what to him is more highly prized), the unbounded confidence and love and esteem of all who have come within the range of his influence.

ADLAI THOMAS EWING,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors. His parents, Jno. Wallis Ewing and Maria McClellan Stevenson, were natives of North Carolina, but for many years resided in Christian county, Kentucky. In 1833 they became residents of McLean county, Illinois, where Adlai Thomas was born on the 5th day of February, 1846. Mr. Ewing's father was a man of marked personality and great force of character. His mother was the grand-niece of Doctor Ephraim Brevard, the author of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which was the first renunciation of British authority by American colonists. Mr. Ewing is the youngest of a family of five sons and one daughter,

and is a splendid illustration of the possibilities under American institutions, opened to every young man of intelligence, integrity and energy.

He was educated at the Illinois State Normal University, studied law in Bloomington, Illinois, with his eldest brother, the Hon. James S. Ewing, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. The same year he commenced the practice of his profession in Chicago, and since that time has been an active and able member of the Chicago bar. Three of Mr. Ewing's brothers, James S., William G. and Henry A., are lawyers of acknowledged ability, and for many years have occupied leading positions at the bar of Illinois and Kansas.

Although Mr. Ewing, from his early manhood, has been a consistent and persistent advocate of the doctrines of the Democratic party, he has never sought political preferment. He assisted in organizing the Union Club, one of the leading and most wealthy social clubs of Chicago, and was also a charter member of the famous Iroquois Club, of which he has been an officer almost continually since its organization, having served successively as secretary, vice-president and president.

He was appointed by President Harrison one of the United States Commissioners for Illinois to conduct the World's Columbian Exposition, and at the request of Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, called to order the first meeting of that distinguished body. Mr. Ewing was elected a member of the Committee on Permanent Organization of the Commission, and was afterwards made a member of the Executive Committee, and also a member of the Committee on Fine Arts.

He was one of the earliest and foremost pro-

moters of the great sanitary and commercial enterprise of connecting, by abundant water way, Lake Michigan with the Gulf of Mexico, and to his intelligent and untiring labors in this behalf, as much as to those of any other man, is due the incalculable advantages in peace and war that will result to Chicago and the country at large from this stupendous triumph of engineering skill. He was the original promoter of the beautiful boulevard now connecting Union Park with Douglas Park, in the city of Chicago. Mr. Ewing is a man of great energy and force, and although he has given much time and thought to matters of purely public and general interest, he has been provident and wise, and has accumulated a handsome fortune. He is a man of fine ability, many accomplishments, equitable temperament, and genial, sunny disposition.

He was married in 1879, at Buffalo, New York, to Miss Kate Hyde, a lady of rare intellectual gifts and personal graces. Four children, three daughters and one son, have been born of this marriage.

WILLIAM LOWRY COPELAND, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

WILLIAM L. COPELAND was born in 1851 at St. Catharines, Ontario, the son of William L. Copeland, a highly respected citizen, a native of Ireland, and Dency P. (Moore) Copeland, a native of New York. He has three brothers and two sisters. Arthur, a young man of exalted character and serious religious convictions, is a resident of Aurora, Illinois, and secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city. The other two brothers reside in Winnipeg, Manitoba, one of whom, Charles, is Provincial secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of that place. One sister is the wife of Mr. W. J. McCalla, a well-to-do merchant of St. Catharines, Ontario, and the other resides with our subject in Chicago. His father's death, which occurred in 1887, was the first death in a family of eight brothers and sisters since 1813, a remarkable instance of family longevity.

Dr. Copeland was educated in the common

schools of Upper Canada, said to be the most perfect common-school system in the world, and in the St. Catharines Academy. In 1872 he was graduated at McGill Medical College, Montreal, and went abroad to acquire clinical instruction in the hospitals of Europe. He studied in St. Thomas Hospital of London, also in the Berkshire Hospital for one year. Returning to Canada, his father influenced him to remain there, and he opened an office in his native town, and succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice. But the advantages and opportunities of a small city were not sufficient to satisfy his ambition, and consequently, about 1879, he removed to Chicago, and was soon afterward appointed one of the attending physicians at the dispensary of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. At the present time (1892) he is professor of anatomy in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, and examining physician for the Chosen Friends. He is a member of the American Medical Society, the Chicago

Medical Society, and the Chicago Pathological Society.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. A Republican in political belief, he is yet non-partisan, and in casting his ballot has regard for principle and men rather than party. From youth up, he has possessed remarkable equanimity of demeanor and a full command of nerve, and is thereby peculiarly adapted for the practice of medicine. A man of excellent principles, he is held in high esteem, especially by those who know him best. Although one of the old-school,

orthodox practitioners, he is entirely free from prejudice in his attitude toward the representatives of other schools of medicine.

In 1876 he was married to Miss May St. John, an accomplished and popular lady, the daughter of the late Samuel St. John, a well-known citizen of St. Catharines, Ontario. Mrs. Copeland is a sister of Professor L. St. John, one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago. They have two daughters, aged, respectively, nine and sixteen years.

JAMES W. TUOHY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE remarkable success of him whose name heads this sketch was the result of persevering and well-directed effort in the line of his native talents. He had a purpose in life, and worked with a will for its attainment. He was born in Carey, Ireland, near the Lakes of Kilarney, on the 8th of July, 1849. He was the son of Edward and Elizabeth (Crenin) Tuohy. When James was fifteen years of age he came to the United States, whither his father had preceded him some years. The mother, now seventy-three years of age, resides at Utica, La Salle county, Illinois, where our subject passed his boyhood. He received such education as the district school afforded, and at an early age accepted a clerkship in the dry-goods store of Mr. Dennis Lynch, of Utica. From Utica he removed to Streator, where he was in the employ of D. Heenan and Company. The next step in his successful career was to enter into partnership with Mr. F. Shields, of Braidwood, Illinois, under the firm-name of F. Shields and Company, and where he developed remarkable aptitude for mercantile pursuits. In 1873, when but twenty-four years of age, he purchased Mr. Shields' interest, assuming full control of the business. A little later he established a second store, at Wilmington, Illinois, both of which he conducted with great success, winning for himself the title of the "boy merchant." Desiring a wider field of operations he disposed of his business at Braidwood and Wilmington in 1880, and removed to Chicago, locating in the

West Division of the city. He opened a store at the corner of Madison and Peoria streets, where he continued until 1883, and then purchased from Carson, Pirie, Scott and Company their dry-goods establishment at the corner of Clark and Erie streets, on the North side. This was conducted as a department store, and under his able management came to rank among the leading retail houses of the Northwest. The encouragement Mr. Tuohy had received thus far in his business caused him to further extend his field of operations. Accordingly, in 1886 he opened a store, in a building designed and erected especially for his use, at the corner of Madison and Wood streets. Upon the removal of Messrs. Carson, Pirie, Scott and Company from the West Side in the spring of 1877, Mr. Tuohy, with characteristic foresight, secured their former stand on West Madison street. The department store which he opened there became one of the most extensive in the city. This immense establishment, together with his other three stores, he conducted with marked ability and eminent success until his decease, which occurred June 9, 1890. Stricken down in the prime of his manhood and in the midst of prosperity, when long-cherished hopes were being realized, his early death was a shock to his extensive circle of business friends who had predicted for him still greater achievements, and to his immediate family an irreparable loss. Mr. Tuohy enjoyed the reputation, both in Chicago and throughout the



J. M. Jwohy

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Northwest, of being careful, far-sighted and shrewd in the conduct of his own affairs, and upright and honorable in dealing with others.

On October 6, 1874, Mr. Tuohy was married to Miss Nellie Cavanaugh, of Ottawa, Illinois, who survives him. Mrs. Tuohy is a woman of unusual executive ability. Such was the confidence reposed in her by Mr. Tuohy that he made her his sole executrix, and in the successful management of the estate she has proved herself most worthy of the charge. She is a graceful, attractive woman, and an agreeable, bright conversationalist. The remainder of the family consists of one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, twelve years of age, an extremely bright, beautiful girl, who promises much as an accomplished woman; James W., aged ten; Walter Grant, aged five;

Arthur Cavanaugh, aged two, and Paul, the baby of the family, making a happy group of bright, intelligent children.

He was a good husband, kind father, and staunch friend; he was conscientious and generous, contributing largely to the advancement of Christianity. To deserving charities his hand was always open, as many representatives of Chicago's churches and institutions can testify; witty, fond of a joke, and hospitable in his home, he took an unusual interest in and devoted much time to the welfare and advancement of his children. To those who knew his worth he needs no eulogy; speech cannot express the love of his friends. The flowers of Calvary cemetery now bloom and fade over that epitome of all that is mortal engraven upon the plate of the casket.

CHARLES WARRINGTON EARLE, A.M., M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

"**A**PRIL ye 30th, 1639. We, whose names are underwritten, doe acknowledge ourselves the legel subjects of his majestie, King Charles, and in his name doe hereby bind ourselves into a civill body politicke, unto his lawes according to matters of justice."

Among the twenty-nine names affixed to this quaint document which appears in the records of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, is to be found that of one Ralph Earle. Ralph Earle was an Englishman, who with his wife, Joan, came from Exeter in 1634, and founded a family which is to-day conspicuous in mercantile and professional life in every State of the Union. Sprung from this stock, and of it an honored branch, is Charles Warrington Earle, born in Westford, Vermont, April 2, 1845. When he was nine years old his father, Moses L. Earle, removed from Vermont to Lake county, Illinois. Mr. Earle was an ambitious farmer, and his son experienced all the advantages, as well as the disadvantages of being "a farmer's boy." His early education was much retarded and interrupted by the demands of farm work, yet the strength and endurance gained in the fields more than made up for it in after years. For seven years he labored, dividing his time between the farm and the school-room.

When the first call for volunteers came in the war of the rebellion, this sixteen-year-old boy was ready to offer such an amount of brawn, muscle and enthusiasm as would have done honor to many a man. Persuading his father to allow him to enlist, he became a member of the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was mustered into service in the summer of 1861. This regiment was enlisted for "three months' service," but when the recruits reached Freeport they were informed that enough "three months' men" had already been sent on, and that they could either return to their homes or enlist for three years. It did not take them long to decide, and soon they were attached to Gen. Fremont's corps, then operating in Missouri. In the fall of 1861 our young volunteer was disabled, sent home, and put into the Academy at Burlington, Wisconsin. In the spring of 1862, unable to resist the call of President Lincoln for three hundred thousand men, he enlisted in the Ninety-sixth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry. This regiment, under the command of Gen. Gordon Granger, was first employed to guard the cities of the Ohio from the threatened attacks of Gen. John Morgan. It began active service in Tennessee under Gen. Rosecrans. At Franklin, Tennessee, Orderly-

sergeant Chas. Earle was promoted to second-lieutenant of his company, and in the battle of Chickamauga he commanded it. In that battle the loss of the company was thirty-five out of forty-five; Lieutenant Earle was slightly wounded, and in the report of his regimental commander was especially commended for brave conduct. Years afterward, at Kingston, Jamaica, Colonel George Hicks, in an address, speaking of the services of the Ninety-sixth, said: "I found that I had now but a very few men with me, and I should have thought that I had wholly strayed from my regiment were it not that I had with me the colors of the regiment, together with the commander of the color company, the intrepid boy lieutenant, lion-hearted, fearless, unflinching Charlie Earle, whose name must be inscribed high among the highest on the roll of Chickamauga heroes." On the day following the battle, Lieutenant Earle's company was assigned to picket duty on Missionary Ridge, below which the Union forces were gathering for the battle of Chattanooga. Through the cowardice of a staff-officer they were left unrelieved, and fell into the hands of the Confederates as prisoners of war. On the night of October 1, 1863, Lieutenant Earle was consigned to Libby Prison, where he remained until that wonderful escape through the tunnel, February 9, 1864. The story has often been told of the six awful days of wading through swamps, terrorized by men and hunted by dogs, until with indescribable emotions they came in sight of Union troops. Returning soon to his regiment, Lieutenant Earle was rapidly advanced through the ranks respectively of first-lieutenant, captain, adjutant, and finally aid-de-camp and acting assistant inspector-general on the staff of Gen. W. C. Whittaker, and at the close of the war was breveted Captain of the United States Volunteers for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Chickamauga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Franklin and Nashville.

In 1865 he recommenced his studies at Beloit College, Wisconsin. After a studious sojourn of three years, he matriculated at the Chicago Medical College, graduating in 1870, one of the two honor-men of his class. Dr. Earle commenced practice in the office of the celebrated Professor William H. Byford, of whose advice and friendship he was the favored recipient.

In 1870 the Woman's Medical College was organized, with Dr. Earle as professor of physiology. For the past fifteen years he has been professor of diseases of children, and treasurer in the same institution, and upon the death of Dr. Byford became its president. He was one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and is now president of the faculty and professor of obstetrics. He is also professor of operative obstetrics in the Post-Graduate College and Hospital of this city. He is a member of the Illinois State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the Pediatric Society; of the Chicago Medical Society, and of the British Medical Society. He is an honored member of the G. A. R., and Loyal Legion; also a member of The Irving, a prominent literary club of the city.

Notwithstanding the enormous demands of his practice, Dr. Earle has been the author of many articles on a wide range of medical subjects, which have attracted attention in this country and in Europe. A course of study in the hospitals of Florence, Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London, resulted in a valuable series of essays on obstetrical subjects. Owing to his occupancy of the chair of diseases of children in the Woman's Medical College, Professor Earle has been enabled to publish many important papers on Pediatrics. He contributed to the Chicago Medical Society a paper entitled "Diphtheria and Its Municipal Control," after reading which he offered the following resolution, which was passed with only one dissenting vote: "Inasmuch as the contagiousness of diphtheria is recognized by the great majority of medical practitioners; *Resolved*, That the commissioners of health will be justified in placarding or otherwise designating the houses infected with this disease."

For eighteen years Dr. Earle was chief physician in the Washingtonian Home, where he made a close study of inebriety, and arrived at important conclusions concerning its treatment, which he has embodied in some of the most practical publications ever issued on that subject.

Dr. Earle is a Republican, and a member of the Lincoln Club, though not active in politics, being thoroughly devoted to his profession. He is a much esteemed member of the Union Park Congregational Church.

In regard to the personal characteristics of Professor Earle, we cannot do better than quote the words of an eminent brother physician of this city: "Great, honest-hearted, noble man; his bluff exterior hides one of the tenderest hearts that ever beat. Gentle as a child; perfectly honest and disinterested in his practice, he could not be hired to do a dishonorable thing. He is a man of brains and ability, and thinks down deep into his cases. The Doctor is held in the highest regard in the Chicago Post-Graduate School, of which he is to a large extent the organizer, and

in the Woman's Medical College of this city his work is beyond all praise."

In 1871 Dr. Earle was married to Miss Fanny Bundy, a sister of the late Major J. M. Bundy, who was for many years a distinguished member of the metropolitan press. Mrs. Earle is an accomplished musician, and a woman of strong literary taste. She has always taken a deep interest in everything pertaining to her husband's professional life. Two children have been the result of this union: Miss Carrie, and Master William Byford Earle.

W. FRANKLIN COLEMAN, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

W. FRANKLIN COLEMAN was born in Brockville, Ontario. His paternal grandfather was among those who, upon the Declaration of Independence by the revolting colonies in 1776, remained loyal to the British crown and made a home in Upper Canada. From him Coleman's Corners derived its name and noted enterprise as a manufacturing center. He is described as "a man who shared the municipal honors of his day, and left his impress upon the local legislature of his time." The liberal number of eight sons and four daughters gave evidence of the good old way in which he helped to man the ship of state.

His grandson Billa (father of W. Franklin Coleman), with his father and two brothers, were large manufacturers at Coleman's Corners, which, about 1855, was named Lyn. Billa married Ann Eliza Willson, born in New York State, but of English descent. She was noted as a woman of saintly virtues and of rare beauty. She went to rest, beloved by all who knew her, two weeks after the birth of her first-born child, William Franklin.

During early infancy W. Franklin Coleman was, *nolens volens*, moved to Coleman's Corners. From the age of six to twelve his governess and various village schoolmasters thrashed out a fair crop of wild oats, and an average one of the three Rs and allied products. The years from twelve to fifteen were given to the Brockville Grammar School, where he and a chum were wont to be on exhibition as "first in mathematics." The follow-

ing three years were spent at the Pottsdam Academy, New York State, then the resort of many Canadians.

The study of medicine was begun at McGill College, Montreal, in 1856, and continued for three winters, while during the corresponding summers he received instruction from the late Dr. Reynolds, of Brockville. Over-zeal in the dissecting room induced an attack of typhoid, which converted the student into such a thing of shreds and patches that for two succeeding years physic was thrown to the dogs. His medical studies were resumed at Queen's College, Kingston, Canada, and after two years a diploma with honors was awarded.

The serious business of advising, dosing and dieting humanity was begun in his native village of Lyn, where, for seven years, the young doctor gained wisdom by experience in the varied practice of a country physician. With years, love of study and desire for more thorough knowledge and skill in one special branch of his profession induced Dr. Coleman to turn his attention to the departments of eye and ear. Desirous of greater clinical advantages than this continent then afforded, he went to England, where a year was spent at Moorfields Eye Hospital and the London Hospital, after which the examining board of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, was pleased to enroll him a member of the college.

Returning to Canada, he settled in Toronto, and there formed a partnership with Dr. A. M.

Rosebrugh, an oculist and aurist of established reputation. He was appointed surgeon to the Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary, which position he held during his seven years' residence in that city. Although devoting most of his time to his favorite branch of medical science, Dr. Coleman, during these years, also practiced general medicine, but finally decided to limit his attention to his work as an oculist and aurist.

With a view to acquiring still further knowledge in his specialty, Dr. Coleman again went abroad, and spent a year in the clinics of Vienna and Heidelberg, under the guidance of such men as Jaeger, Schnabel, Politzer, Gruber and O'Becker.

Upon his return to Canada, he selected St. John, New Brunswick, by the seaside, as his field for special practice, and here another seven years' service won him a Rachel and goodly wages. But the oculist's ambition soon outstripped the confines of the quiet Canadian city, with its cramping limitations and its lack of companionship in scientific research, and having, in addition to a large private practice, gained a rich harvest of experience from his position as sole oculist and aurist to the Provincial Hospital, he again turned westward.

With the encouragement of some of the prominent physicians in Chicago, to whom Dr. Coleman was known by his articles in medical journals, as well as by introductory letters from professional men in the East, he decided to settle in this leading city of the West. Skill gained from large experience, a mind well trained in scientific research, a steady, persevering attention to details have, in a few years, earned for him the well-deserved reward of a good practice and wide reputation.

Finding here no school for graduates in medicine, such as is provided in various cities in the East, Dr. Coleman undertook the task of convincing the profession in Chicago of the need of such an institution, and, after a year of persevering labor, succeeded in organizing the Chicago Polyclinic. The management of this institution proving unsatisfactory to himself and some of his colleagues, they decided to establish another school, by the constitution of which the controlling power should rest in the faculty. This latter, known as the Post-Graduate Medical School, of Chicago,

has recently erected, on Plymouth Place, a commodious building, which is also the home of the Chicago Charity Hospital.

Dr. Coleman is a member of the Chicago Ophthalmological Society, of the Chicago Medical Society, and of the Illinois State Medical Society. He is oculist and aurist to the St. Elizabeth Hospital, president and director of and professor of ophthalmology in the Post-Graduate Medical School; also examiner of pension claims for eye and ear applicants. Dr. Coleman is a member of Grace Episcopal Church.

Intense fondness for scientific study, especially for those branches embraced in the field of medicine, makes Dr. Coleman's professional life an enjoyment rather than a burden. Indomitable energy, calm determination, untiring perseverance and absolute truthfulness are strong and lovable traits in the character of this physician. While genial with his patients and his professional brethren in general, it is by his personal friends alone that the full charm of his character is appreciated. Naturally undemonstrative and reserved, strangers have small opportunity to conjecture the wealth of humor and entertainment which he offers to those welcomed within the sacred precincts of his home.

Dr. Coleman married in 1882, in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, Mary Winniett Hartt, the namesake of a maternal grandmother, Mary Anne Peters (*née* Winniett), whose connections by blood or marriage include many names illustrious on both continents. Through her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Coleman is a direct descendant of Elizabeth Yates (*née* Penderell), whose brothers sheltered King Charles II. when fleeing from Cromwell's troopers, after the battle of Worcester, for which loyalty an annuity was granted to the family, which is still enjoyed by the heirs. Her grandmother's aunt married Colonel Wolseley, an ancestor of Sir Garnet Wolseley. Sir Fenwick Williams, the hero of Kars, was her grandmother's second cousin. Sir William Winniett, captain in the British navy, later governor of the gold coast in Africa, and knighted for treaty service there, was her grandmother's brother. Another brother, Alexander Winniett, was connected by marriage with Oliver Wendell Holmes. Her maternal great-grandmother was the daughter of Peter Totten, of New York, whose descen-

dants, General Totten and George Muerson Totten, were well known in United States history. Her maternal grandfather, Benjamin Lester Peters, was the son of a distinguished loyalist, who settled in New Brunswick in 1784, and whose sons occupied prominent government positions,

such as attorney-general of the province, member of executive and legislative councils, etc. A woman of cultivated tastes and varied talents, possessing dignity, courtesy and ease of manner, Mrs. Coleman is a true helpmeet to her husband in his literary and scientific labors.

CHARLES ELI JUDSON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHARLES ELI JUDSON, president and engineer of the Consumers', Hyde Park and Lake Gas companies of Chicago, was born at Prattsburg, New York, December 21, 1843, and is the son of Aaron and Sophronia (Mason) Judson.

He is descended from William Judson, who with his family left Yorkshire, England, in the year 1634, and settled in Stratford, Connecticut, where some of his lineal descendants still reside on the old homestead. William Judson was closely identified with the early history of Harvard College.

During the past twenty-five decades the Judson family has contributed many sons to the Christian ministry, notably the Rev. Dr. Adoniran Judson, the missionary to Burmah.

Mr. Judson was about five years of age when his father, a Presbyterian clergyman, accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Oswego, New York. He was strongly anti-slavery and pro-temperance in his views, and identified himself prominently with the leaders of both causes, lecturing through the country and writing forcible articles for the papers in defense of his convictions. He was noted as an eloquent and convincing speaker. He died August 21, 1852, before he could witness the abolition of that system of slavery which he had so strongly denounced in the pulpit, on the platform and in the press. He left his widow and two sons in only moderate circumstances. In the following spring young Judson was sent to a boarding school at Sand Lake, New York, and in four years was ready to enter college, but owing to his youth was denied admission until the following year, 1858, when he entered the sophomore class of Union College at Schenectady, New York, and graduated in July, 1861, in his eighteenth year. His favorite studies

in college were engineering and chemistry, and those preferences undoubtedly had much to do with his later business experiences.

Immediately after graduation Mr. Judson returned to Oswego, and engaged in the drug business. Six months' experience of this, however, was enough, and the spring of 1862 found him a member of the firm of Bolles and Judson, located at Albany, New York, engaged in the manufacture and wholesale jobbing of paper. They conducted this business successfully until the fall of 1865, when the firm sold out and engaged in the drilling of oil wells at Pithole, Pennsylvania. They met with success in this, but dissolved partnership in January, 1866, and Mr. Judson went to Savannah, Georgia, where he organized the Southern Wrecking and Submarine Company, became its vice-president and engineer, and made a contract with the city of Savannah for the removal from the Savannah river of the obstructions which had been placed there during the late civil war. This contract was very profitable in its early stages, but owing to a disagreement arising between the United States Treasury Department and the municipal authorities of Savannah, the company suspended operations and sold out at a great personal loss.

In the fall of 1866 Mr. Judson went to Scranton, Pennsylvania, and accepted the position of treasurer and engineer of the Scranton Gas and Water Company, where he remained uninterruptedly for seventeen years. In the fall of 1883 he was tendered the position of president and engineer of the Consumers' Gas, Fuel and Light Company of Chicago, just then completing its plant. He accepted the position and moved to Chicago. On the failure of this corporation he was appointed its receiver, and subse-

quently became the president and engineer of the Consumers' Gas Company, which succeeded to the property of the former corporation. In the spring of 1887 he became president and engineer of the Hyde Park and Lake Gas companies also.

In the fall of 1872 Mr. Judson associated himself with Thos. J. Fisher, of Laramie, Wyoming, under the firm name of Judson and Fisher, in the cattle and sheep raising business, and has since

that time, under different firm names, continued in the same business. He is undoubtedly entitled to recognition as being one of the earliest established ranchmen in that portion of Wyoming.

Mr. Judson was married August 23, 1877, to Miss Mary Spencer Black, only daughter of Robert T. Black, of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

In religious matters Mr. Judson is a Presbyterian, and in politics a Republican. He has never held public office.

RALPH S. AND ROBERT L. GREENLEE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

RALPH STEBBINS and ROBERT LEMUEL GREENLEE were born in Summerhill township, Crawford county, Pennsylvania. They are of Scotch and English extraction. The Greenlee family were Covenanters, and were driven from Scotland in 1634, on account of their religious belief, and settled in Maryland, whence they emigrated to Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Their father, Edmund Greenlee, was born March 31, 1811, and is still living in the old family homestead near Meadville, Pennsylvania—a strong man physically and mentally. Their mother was Mary (Stebbins) Greenlee, of English descent. Her ancestors immigrated to America in 1633, and settled at Springfield, Massachusetts. Thence they moved to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where she met Edmund Greenlee, to whom she was married in 1833. On April 13, 1838, the twins, Ralph and Robert, were born. From their earliest infancy there was great difficulty in distinguishing one from the other, so much were they alike in looks, forms and manner. They were sent to school, and given the best education afforded in the common and graded schools of the district, until they were nineteen years old, when they began assisting their father, who at that time was conducting an extensive dairy business. He was a man of considerable inventive genius, and he devised and manufactured machinery for making all of his own cheese boxes and butter kegs. At the age of twenty-five, in 1863, the sons left the farm and removed to Chicago, to start in business on their own account. Making use of their mechanical skill,

acquired while working with their father, they opened a cooper shop, employing machinery in their work. This aroused the ire and concerted opposition of the western coopers, for they objected to any departure from the methods of their forefathers. The opposition was met boldly and firmly, and finally overcome, and the firm of Greenlee Brothers were duly prosperous.

From this beginning they drifted into the manufacture of wood working machinery, making a specialty of the highest grades known, and constantly adding new inventions and methods until the Greenlee machines have become famous with manufacturers in wood all over the world. Immediately after the great fire of 1871, they removed to their present quarters on West Twelfth street, where, in addition to the manufacture of wood-working machinery, they established in 1883 the Northwestern Stove Repair Company, the largest concern of its kind in the world, of which Mr. Robert L. Greenlee is president, and Mr. Ralph S. Greenlee is vice-president and treasurer. Here also, in 1886, they established two large foundries, under the corporate name of Greenlee Foundry Company, with Mr. Robert L. Greenlee, president, and Ralph S. Greenlee, vice-president and treasurer. Their business of manufacturing machinery is conducted under the corporate name of Greenlee Brothers & Company, with Ralph S. Greenlee, president, and Robert L. Greenlee, vice-president and treasurer. They have recently (1892) purchased the old established stove business of Collins & Burgie, which they reorganized and incorporated, with Ralph S. Green-

lee, president, and Robert L. Greenlee, vice-president and treasurer, and located at Marengo, Illinois, about sixty miles from Chicago. Their main office is in Chicago.

Mr. Ralph S. Greenlee married on February 15, 1866, Miss Elizabeth Brooks, resident of Chicago, but a native of Eastern Canada. Her father, Mr. William Brooks, was for many years a resident of Sherbrook, Canada, and one of the leading spirits of the conservative government of the Dominion. They have one child: Miss Gertrude, an accomplished young lady.

On April 11, 1867, Mr. Robert L. Greenlee married Miss Emily Brooks, a sister of his brother's wife. They have three children: William Brooks Greenlee, now (1892) in his junior year at Cornell University; Miss Grace Greenlee, who was graduated in 1891 from Ogontz, Philadelphia, and Miss Isabel Greenlee, who is now in her second year at the same school.

Their politics are Republican, and they are staunch believers in the principles of their party. They contribute generously to all worthy charities, and are unusually liberal in their contributions to educational institutions, believing that the education of the people will remove many of their ills. Nor is their view of education limited to the narrow routine of the school or lecture-room. They have been careful students of men and events, and by extensive travels at home and in foreign lands, they have acquired a most valuable fund of knowledge. Few Americans are

more conversant with the wonders and beauties of the world than they. Their first extensive travels abroad began in 1883, when Mr. Ralph S. Greenlee, with his family, who always accompany him in his travels, made a thorough tour of Old Mexico and Europe, lasting thirteen months, and he has but recently returned, with his wife and daughter, from a tour of the world, lasting eighteen months. During this last trip they spent three months in Japan and China, visiting the interior of both countries, and went all through India and the Island of Ceylon, Egypt and Turkey, and made a tour of Palestine. Mr. Robert L. Greenlee and his family have traversed the same countries, except Japan and East India.

In stature they are five feet and ten inches in height, and weigh one hundred and eighty-six pounds each. They have a commanding presence, well-formed heads which set squarely upon their shoulders, and are men who would attract immediate and respectful audience in any assembly. Their eyes are dark and kindly, and have that expression which places the stranger immediately at ease in their presence. They are courteous, but not effusive, showing in this the true Scotch and English conservatism. Their leading characteristics are inbred politeness, kindness and consideration for others, coupled with indomitable will-power, untiring energy, broad liberality and uncompromising honesty. Their fortunes have been fairly gained, and stand proud monuments of their sturdy manhood and genius.

MAJOR GEORGE M. BARBOUR,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THERE is nothing more interesting to a student of human nature than to trace the career of a man who, endowed with energy and ambition, enters boldly into the struggle, of life and makes for himself a high place in the busy world. Such a man is the subject of this sketch.

He was born in 1844 in western New York, and comes of a family distinguished in the history of Vermont and Virginia, and is the son of Pomeroy J. and Eunice (Henry) Barbour—the latter being a niece of ex-Governor Leonard, a prominent statesman. He spent his youth in

Batavia, New York, and in Boston, Massachusetts, and was educated at Hobart College, Geneva, New York.

Naturally of a roving disposition, the ships of Boston harbor had great attraction for young Barbour, and at the age of fourteen years he ran away from home, and made a runaway trip to South America and the West Indies, the voyage covering six months. He returned with a more confirmed desire for adventure, but the rough life of a sailor had no further charms for him. This desire, however, was soon to be gratified in the

stirring events of the War of the Rebellion, and three days after the call of President Lincoln for men in April, 1861, he, with many others, was marching down Broadway, New York city, going to the front in defence of the Union, having enlisted as a private in the Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteers, infantry. He was seventeen years old at that time.

He was present at the armed occupation of Baltimore under General Butler; the capture of Harper's Ferry, and the famous battle of Bull Run.

In this service, his desire for action and a life of adventure had full sway, and when his term of enlistment expired he immediately re-enlisted as second lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment New York Cavalry. He saw a great deal of active service with his company and in the battle of Kelley's Ford, February 17, 1863, his senior lieutenant (Domingues) being killed, he commanded his company and was promoted for bravery and meritorious conduct in that decisive engagement. After that perilous campaign that culminated at Gettysburg, he resigned from the cavalry, in which he had served in fourteen battles and more than one hundred skirmishes, his whole record being one of marked bravery. He became quartermaster of the Third Massachusetts Artillery, from which he was within a year promoted to duty in the quartermaster general's department in the regular service, and completed a continuous service of nearly seven years, during which time he had earned the respect of his superior officers and the love and admiration of his comrades.

During the winter preceding the close of the war Major Barbour was stationed in Washington, and his duties brought him in daily contact, for about four months, with President Lincoln. The duties related to telegraphic messages in the famous little brick office that then stood between the White House and the War Department, and there was soon established a modest degree of intimate confidence in him on the part of President Lincoln, which resulted in impressing Major Barbour with a deep veneration for the great war president, and he enjoys recalling numerous tidbits of quaint remarks, characteristic of that great man.

He was present at Ford's Theatre, seated near

the stage, on the night of the assassination of the President, and witnessed the action of Booth and the excited frenzy of the audience, and from there hastened to the residence of Secretary Seward in time to render assistance to him and his two stricken sons, who with the nurse, Robinson, were the four victims of the conspirator Payne. Subsequently he witnessed the execution of Payne, Harold, Alzerodt and Mrs. Surratt.

Major Barbour refers with a just pride to his military record. From his enlistment to his resignation he never lost a day, was never sick, detailed or absent on furlough, and did not see his home for more than four years. In 1864, he was in the saddle sixty-eight consecutive hours, except a brief interval when he dismounted to transfer his saddle to a fresh horse.

In 1867, following the advice of Horace Greely, he turned his face toward the setting sun, and went to Denver, Colorado, where, without solicitation he was appointed assistant collector of internal revenue.

He also engaged in architectural work, and was correspondent for several eastern papers. Subsequently he engaged in journalism and established daily papers in Jacksonville, Florida, and Pierre, Dakota, and conducted them with success. As a correspondent of the *Chicago Times* and *Boston Herald*, he accompanied the party composed of Generals Grant and Sheridan and Col. Grant and their families, on their extended southern tour in the winter of 1879-80, writing most interesting accounts of the trip, and also for several months acting as secretary for General Grant.

In 1880 he aided in locating and building the South Florida Railway for its owners, the *Boston Herald*, and organized its operating service, and subsequently was manager of the land department of the Texas & St. Louis Railway. Recently he has been engaged with a syndicate of Chicago German capitalists in establishing a railway in Arkansas and Louisiana, which he, by tact and great business ability, profitably disposed of, in the summer of 1890, to an English syndicate.

Major Barbour has during his career been the originator and manager of many large schemes and operations, for which work he seems peculiarly adapted. In January, 1891, he accepted an appointment in the Department of Publicity and Promotion in the World's Columbian Exposition,

a position in which his journalistic talents, varied experience and tact in management, has made him peculiarly useful.

He is the author of several books of great merit in their richness of description and cleverness of diction, as well as in cleverness of illustration by the author, who is a skillful artist.

Major Barbour is a most entertaining talker, his conversation being replete with original ideas, thrilling incidents and sparkling with wit and *bon mots*. He is at the same time a sound and logical reasoner. He is a man of genial temperament, jovial and social, and has a host of friends and admirers.

He was married in 1867 to Miss Mary Lewis, a most estimable lady, and has two children. His daughters, both charming and attractive, are named respectively Grace May and Francis E.; the eldest, now in her nineteenth year, is a student in the University of Michigan, and a young woman of superior mind, and the youngest, an accomplished girl of sixteen years, has accompanied her father on many of his travels, and is a delightful conversationalist and a fine musician.

Major Barbour is an experienced sportsman and an expert horseman. He is also a linguist of no mean attainments, and is at home alike in backwoods or salon.

MAJOR JOHN M. SOUTHWORTH,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this article is an able lawyer, with that grasp of mind which enables him to readily apprehend the true issues of a case and to detect false analogies. After he has investigated a subject his conclusions are almost invariably found to be correct. A man of great nerve force, equable temper, and invariably courteous to all.

He was born in Bradford, Vermont, in 1839. His father was Epenetus Southworth, connected with ties of blood with an ancestry notable in New England annals; he died in 1869 at Crystal Lake, McHenry county, Illinois. His mother, before marriage, was Miss Phebe Sawyer, now living in Woodstock, Illinois. On the paternal side the ancestry is traceable back to good old English families, and in New England to the first Massachusetts colonies, with a relationship to the distinguished Governor Bradford, the first governor of Massachusetts—he of Thanksgiving fame; on the maternal side related to the Websters, as John M.'s grandmother was a first cousin of the illustrious Daniel Webster—an ancestral tree fruited with rich deeds and examples. But John M. Southworth is a man who did not depend upon his ancestry to carry him through life or to success. In the independence of his nature and consciousness of inherent intellectual power, he chose to make his own way in the world. He was like one the poet alludes to:

“Being not propped by ancestry, whose grace
Chalks successors their way, neither allied
To eminent assistance, but spider-like,
Out of his self-drawing web he gives us
The force of his own merit, makes his way.”

The family consisted of three brothers and one sister. The eldest brother, William S., is connected with the courts in Oregon; the youngest brother, George McKean, died in Chicago in 1880. The sister (Sue) is married to Judge Seneca Smith, and lives in Portland, Oregon. The mother has recently gone there to spend the winter, and perhaps to remain longer with her children, William and Sue. The youngest brother was a brilliant, promising young man, possessed of many excellent and high traits of character, and was universally esteemed. Insidious disease worked its inevitable and fatal results, and carried him away before his time—as it seems to the vision of man. He was deputy sheriff and clerk of the court in McHenry county under John M., and held other important positions in Chicago and elsewhere. He married a niece of the late ex-Governor Andrew Shuman, who died ten months after marriage.

When John M. was seventeen years of age the family came west, and eventually located in McHenry county, when the former completed his education and taught school two years.

In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the

Seventh Illinois Regiment, three months' service—the first regiment organized for the Rebellion, there having been six in the Mexican War—subsequently he joined the famous Eighth Illinois Cavalry. He was commissioned lieutenant and served to the end of the war in the Army of the Potomac, participating in the many battles in which that regiment and army were engaged, and the history of both are too well known to need repetition in this connection. He made a good record as a soldier, and returned to civil life and has made an exceptionally good one since. He was complimented on account of his meritorious and valiant military services with a brevet major's commission. On his return to McHenry county he was elected sheriff and served with marked credit and satisfaction; later clerk of the circuit court, and in the meantime read law and was admitted to practice in 1873. Soon after he was appointed one of the commissioners of the Joliet Penitentiary, which position he held several years, and performed the important duties of the same with signal fidelity and ability. He was more than a commissioner in name. He, from a philanthropic and statesman-like standpoint, sought to, and did ameliorate and lessen the severity of prison punishment. By a firm stand taken by him, and without the then sanction of the State Executive, but afterwards acquiesced in, the administration of affairs at that prison was changed, and largely through his efforts they were modified.

In all the penal institutions in the State the dictates of a higher humanity now prevail. His literature on the subject of prisons and prison discipline is preserved, and has a place with such and kindred literature, and many of the principles thus early advocated by him are now approved and in force.

He is the author, and secured the passage in the legislature of the "Habitual Criminal Act," the workings of which have been salutary in controlling the habitual and dangerous criminal classes. In 1886 he framed and secured the passage in the Legislature of the "Police Pension Bill," which is admitted by the highest police and other authorities to be a wise and beneficial measure. He has received merited public recognition for his sagacity and philanthropic motives in what he has done to better the condition of his fellow-men in such and other ways. He, of

course, has mingled in politics, but not of the politicaster order, but higher and better politics, which should enlist the interest and efforts of every true and patriotic citizen. He is original and statesman-like in what he proposes and disposes in his political movements. In 1880 there was a close and hard-fought contest in this State in the canvass to select a candidate for the presidential nomination by the Republican party. It was "Grant or Blaine," so far as this State was concerned, with Grant in the lead, and his friends disposed to override and ignore all opposition.

It was Major Southworth, a delegate from the then Fourth Congressional District, who moved in the Congressional district sub-convention to nominate two delegates to the State convention for election to the national convention; who moved that the district convention elect two delegates direct and issue credentials to the national convention, which was done, and the delegates admitted. It is believed that this is the first instance on record of such action. It was subsequently agitated and tried in New York and other States, and adopted by the National Republican Committee. The conception was Major Southworth's, and is considered a cure for some political evils of tyrannical bossism, and is therefore a salutary reform in political methods. This was but in keeping with his general reform inclinations in other directions.

A few years ago he came to Chicago, and engaged in the practice of the law with General John F. Farnsworth, the former colonel of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and continued two years, since which time he has been alone, successfully engaged in general practice.

He has prosecuted and defended in some important litigations, which he has generally carried to a result in favor of his clients. One of the celebrated cases was the Joseph C. Mackin ballot-forgery, which Mr. Southworth worked up to a successful culmination, and the criminals, Mackin and Gallagher, served terms in the penitentiary as punishment. To enumerate all the important cases he has been associated with since he has been in practice would require too much space; suffice it to say, he has been successful and continues to be.

He possesses the essential elements in the makeup of his character—capacity and individuality,

which are usually a guarantee of success. He has taken a merited high rank at the Chicago bar. He is a man true to every friend and every engagement, and exacts equal fidelity; and is a man of many excellent traits of character and high worth. He is painstaking and persevering in prosecuting litigation, and hence has the confidence of his clients.

When the present (Harrison) administration came into power, it was supposed a change would be made in the office of United States district attorney for this district, and a large number of the friends of Major Southworth, with one accord and with unanimity, pointed to him as the proper man for the position. In furtherance of this idea and conviction of the fitness of the ap-

pointment, petitions and letters of recommendation poured in upon our United States senator, and the authorities who sought to control the appointment, which were strong and high tributes to his ability, worth, character and qualifications, and of themselves an encomium on the man. They all bore testimony to his superior ability as a lawyer, his exemplary character as a citizen and a man and his always unswerving devotion to the principles of the Republican party. These testimonials were from some of the best and most prominent men in Illinois. Major Southworth is proud of his native State; has been a member of the Vermont Association about ten years, and has just closed a term as its president.

DANIEL J. SCHUYLER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the old Knickerbocker families known to fame through history, song and legend, none are more justly celebrated than that of the Schuyler race. Over two centuries and a half ago Philip Pieterston Van Schuyler, the first of the name in this country, was among the Dutch immigrants who, leaving their native Holland, settled where the city of Albany, the capital of the Empire State, now stands. His children were fast advancing toward manhood when the New Netherlands were made a present (immigrants, natives and all) by King Charles II to his beloved brother, the Duke of York. An English fleet was dispatched across the Atlantic to impress on Governor Stuyvesant the not very welcome intelligence that it was incumbent upon him to acquiesce in that arrangement. The territory passing, by royal mandate, into English hands, and its name being changed to the now world-famous one of New York, in honor of the proprietor. The Schuylers took a very prominent part in the conduct of colonial affairs.

When Albany became an incorporated city in 1686, the first mayor of the town was a Schuyler, who continued in office eight years, and was afterward president of the king's council in New York, acting governor, a member of the New York Assembly and commissioner of Indian affairs.

He was a man of iron will and strong character, and while in the capacity of Indian Commissioner obtained an unbounded control over the leading spirits of the Five Nations. He was also of subtle intelligence and keen perception, for while the French and English were contending over the apportionment of the Iroquois country, he took five of the Iroquois chiefs to England for the purpose of impressing them with the greatness of the English nation and detaching them from the French. He succeeded in convincing the Indians that it would be greatly to their interest to aid the English in driving the French out of the country.

General Philip Schuyler was the next of the name to render important service to our nation, and endear his name to every true American by his actions in the struggle for independence, being conspicuous as a soldier and as a statesman during the revolutionary period. A general in the field, a member of the Continental Congress, and, afterwards, United States Senator from New York, he was noted for his bravery and devotion to the cause of liberty, and did much to lay the solid foundations of our great Republic. He has been styled "the father of the canal system of the United States," for his life-long advocacy of the development of the resources of the country

through a skillfully planned system of internal improvements. The Schuylers are scattered through the States of New York and New Jersey, and they are also in the States further west the descendants of the illustrious colonist, Philip Pieterse Van Schuyler. One branch of the family located just before the Revolution, in or near Newark, New Jersey, and to this particular branch belongs Daniel J. Schuyler, the subject of this sketch. He is the son of John Jacob Schuyler, who married Sally A. Davis, of Huguenot ancestry on her mother's side, and a woman of fine mental qualities and unusual force of character. She was born in New York State, and lived near the village of Minaville, Montgomery county, at the time of her marriage.

The grandfather of John Jacob Schuyler had settled on a tract of land within three miles of what afterward became the town of Amsterdam, and his son and some of his grandsons grew up on this farm, which is still in the family. Here Daniel J. Schuyler was born, February 16, 1839. From his father he inherited the sturdy physique, the industry, the integrity and force of character of the Schuylers, and from his mother a correspondingly healthy, vigorous, and active intellect. While his father looked after his physical training in the early years of his life, his mother watched with jealous care his mental development, and missed no opportunity of aiding him to add to his store of knowledge.

While yet a pupil in the county school he developed a remarkable turn for literature, and had soon perused all the books within his reach. He familiarized himself with history, among his favorites being Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," Irving's works, and volumes of biography and travel. He won some renown in letters, as a writer of poetry and essays for the village newspaper. He delivered a thrilling address on John Brown's crusade against slavery, soon after the famous abolitionist ended his career, and from this time he was looked upon as a young man of more than average ability in a literary and forensic way. At seventeen years of age he attended the academy near Schenectady for six months, leaving for an interval to work upon the farm; he returned and continued his schooling at the academy at Amsterdam, and later, at Franklin, Delaware county, New York. He entered as a

sophomore in Union College, Schenectady, remaining here until 1861.

His mind for some time had been made up as to the selection of a profession, law being his choice, and resolving to begin at once, he left college at the end of the junior year and entered the office of Francis Kernan, in Utica. Mr. Kernan's record is too well known to need much comment, he being the man who defeated Roscoe Conkling for Congress in 1872, and served with him in the United States Senate from 1875 to 1881. Under the preceptorship of this eminent lawyer and politician, Mr. Schuyler pursued his legal studies until January, 1864, when he was admitted to the bar. He immediately came west and began to practice before the Chicago courts in January, 1864. His entire professional life has been spent in Chicago, and he has achieved in twenty-seven years the promise of his young and vigorous manhood. He came here with the qualifications that have never failed to win distinction, genuine ability, industry, and sterling integrity. Like all young men who enter upon a lawyer's career, he had to place himself upon trial before the public and await the public verdict as to the extent of his talents and the measure of his trustworthiness. This verdict, always unerring, came early in his existence and was a strong endorsement of his fitness for the calling he had chosen.

In 1872, Mr. Schuyler became associated in practice with the late Judge George Gardner, and this partnership continued until Mr. Gardner was elected one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Chicago, in 1879. A partnership was then formed between Mr. Schuyler and Mr. C. E. Kremer, and the firm as thus constituted has continued in existence up to the present time, the senior member, Mr. Schuyler, engaging in general practice, and the junior member paying special attention to the department of admiralty. While Mr. Schuyler has been engaged in general practice, still he has devoted himself largely to commercial, corporation, and fire insurance law, and in the domain of the latter his opinions are regarded by insurance men as authority. In this branch of the law it has been his fortune to meet with satisfactory success, both in the argument of questions of law before the court and the trial of cases before juries, many of which

cases have involved large amounts and intricate questions both of law and fact.

He was married in 1865 to Miss Mary J. Byford, second daughter of the late Dr. Wm. H. Byford, one of the most distinguished of western physicians, and their union has been blessed with four children, two surviving.

In politics, always a staunch and aggressive member of the Republican party, he has taken an active interest in promoting the interest of his party, both by word and example, and never seeking his reward but in a conscientious knowledge of his work and the courage of his convictions. A member of the University Club, he is

not less esteemed as a citizen than as a lawyer, and his kindly impulses and charming cordiality of manner have rendered him exceedingly popular among all classes of people. The judgment which the world passed upon Daniel J. Schuyler in his early years of practice has never been set aside nor in any degree modified. It has, on the contrary, been emphasized by his careful conduct of important litigation, his candor and fairness in the presentation of cases, his zeal and earnestness as an advocate, and the generous commendation which he has received from his contemporaries, who unite in bearing testimony as to his high character and superior mind.

JOHN BARTON PAYNE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE first English emigrants to Virginia were a superior race, with enlarged views of government, liberty and law. From these ancestors sprang men in great numbers renowned for honor and patriotism, unsurpassed in statesmanship, and famous for scholarship and oratory. A worthy and typical representative of those men is the subject of this sketch.

John Barton Payne was born on January 26, 1855, at Pruntytown, Virginia. His ancestors may be traced back two hundred and fifty years to the reign of Charles II. of England. About the year 1640 the progenitor of the Payne family came from England to the colony of Virginia, and his descendants are widely scattered over the Old Dominion and other Southern States. The great-grandfather of our subject, Francis Payne, was a valiant American officer in the Revolutionary War. His grandson, Amos Payne, the father of John Barton, was a graduate of Transylvania University, and was a practicing physician of considerable celebrity.

John Barton's youth was spent in Orlean, Fauquier county, Virginia, where he received a thorough English education, and he afterwards pursued a classical course under private tutors. In 1874 he began the study of the law while he was acting as assistant clerk of the courts at Pruntytown, Taylor county. He completed his law studies early in 1876, and in August of that year passed

an examination before three judges, and was licensed to practice—commencing practice at once. Even at that early age Mr. Payne had attained a wide reputation as an orator, and his speeches in behalf of Tilden and Hendricks were considered among the best made in that campaign. He was then made acting chairman of the Democratic county committee, and was also a delegate to the senatorial and congressional conventions from Taylor county.

In March, 1877, he removed to Kingwood, Preston county, West Virginia. His business was soon quite extensive, and he was retained in many important cases. In 1878 he was elected chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Preston county, which position he held for several years. October 17, 1878, he was married to Miss Kate Bunker, daughter of the late Judge Edward C. Bunker. He then took a leading part in politics; he was temporary chairman of the Grafton convention of 1880; chairman of the Preston delegation in the Fairmont congressional convention; a member of the congressional executive committee and a delegate to the Martinsburg State convention. Then he supported the Hon. Charles J. Faulkner for governor, and was tendered the position of presidential elector, which he declined. In the presidential canvass which followed, the eloquent voice of Mr. Payne was again heard, as the champion of Hancock.

He was elected, by the bar, special judge of the circuit court of Tucker county in May, 1881, to hear and decide a chancery cause, to which the regular judge was a party. Mr. Payne has had the management of many very important cases, among which is a notable one in which he called in question the constitutionality of the law giving a landlord's lien preference over chattel exemptions. He obtained an injunction from the circuit court on that ground, which was affirmed by the supreme court of appeals, where it was ably argued by Mr. Payne in June, 1880. He was elected mayor of Kingwood in January, 1882. After retiring from that office he removed to Chicago, where he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession up to the present time (1892). Mr. Payne has steadily advanced to the front, and the numerous important cases in which he has figured, have given him a wide celebrity as an astute lawyer and an eloquent advocate. It takes a brilliant man to build up a high reputation in the legal profession in a large city, and that is what the tact, skill, energy and legal acumen of Mr. Payne has already done. On June 26, 1890, a banquet was given by the State Association at the Palmer house, to the members of the National Commission of the World's Columbian Exposition. Among other pleasant things said by the Chicago *Times* of the next morning, is the following: "There were in all three hundred and forty gentlemen at table, of this number one hundred and six were state and national commissioners; to them were assigned the places of honor; they were made to feel that they were the welcome and privileged guests, not alone of the State Association, but of Chicago, nor are they likely to forget the splendor of the surroundings and the extraordinary social *eclat* with which the hospitality of Chicago was inaugurated. Those only who know what a rich and varied setting the Palmer can give to even an ordinary banquet, can fully appreciate what a jeweled and lustrous frame-work, radiant with beauty and color, it can provide for a great fete. Such an occasion was the celebration of last night." The banquet was preceded by an informal reception in the grand parlor. In these beautiful rooms, the notables of many States represented in the commission, were made acquainted with the notables of Chicago. Chief Justice Fuller, surrounded by well-known public men,

and greeted heartily by many old Chicago friends and neighbors, made the center of an interesting group, with him were Judge Gresham, Judge Harris, of Kentucky; ex-Senator Palmer, of Michigan; ex-Governor Walker, of Connecticut; Judge Thomas Moran, President Lyman J. Gage, E. G. Keith, Edwin Walker, the Hon. R. E. Goodell, the Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, Judges Gary, Anthony, Driggs, McConnell, and others equally prominent in professional and social circles. Fully an hour was spent in this reception and the assembly had grown so large as to fill the grand corridor. Quite a bevy of ladies attired in stylish and costly demi-toilet, indulged their curiosity in taking a peep at the notable public men in the throng; later the ladies were rewarded with a glimpse of the splendors of the banquet hall, as the decidedly distinguished looking company sat at the table. Ushered by Judge Driggs, chairman of the reception committee, and John Barton Payne, chairman of the banquet committee, the head of the column passed in to dinner in the following order: Chief Justice Fuller with Judge Harris, Judge Gresham with Senator Palmer, President L. J. Gage with Bishop Fallows and Judge Thoman with Vice-President Thomas B. Bryan. The decoration effects and banquet service combined to make a scene marvelously beautiful. The president's tables was placed at the south end of the room, the arch above it festooned with national colors and draped with curtains of delicate smilax. This verdant drapery formed a back-ground for a splendid bust of Columbus. Masses of palms and feathery ferns sprang from the foot of the noble columns which support the richly illuminated ceiling of the splendid room; these fluted columns gilded, as they are, were lustrous in the glow of the electric radiators massed in the great chandeliers which depend from the center panels of the ceiling. The display of floral beauty was something superb, and the air of the room was heavy with exquisite fragrance. From the chandeliers depended immense balls of roses and the base of the gilded columns were covered in masses of color blazing peonies. For all these color effects an abundance of palm, fern and tropical plants afforded a vernal back-ground and a delightful frame. The great room was ablaze with light and festooned with ropes of roses. The snowy tables were tinted with delicate shades of

pink and green, softening the rays of numberless wax tapers. Music enhanced the pleasure of the scene, in itself a festival of radiant color, a living feast of beauty, a banquet to all the senses. Judge Thoman, as president of the State Association, occupied the chair, supported on his right by Chief Justice M. W. Fuller, on the left by Bishop Fallows. Those at the president's table were seated in the following order: L. D. Thoman, president; Bishop Fallows, E. S. Dreyer, ex-Senator Palmer, Lyman J. Gage, Judge J. T. Harris, Charles H. Richmond, Vice-President Bryan, Mark L. McDonald, E. T. Jeffery, W. T. Baker, Chief Justice Fuller, E. W. Cotterell, W. Livingston, Jr., Judge Gresham, Mayor Cregier,

M. H. Lane, Major C. H. Jones, Ferd. W. Peck, M. H. De Young, W. Forsyth, J. Irving Pierce. The dainty and costly menu prepared for the distinguished visitors was served in truly epicurean style. After the repast was over, eloquent speeches were made by the president, Hon. Leroy D. Thoman and others. It was concluded that the success of this brilliant entertainment was largely due to the energy, activity and arduous labors of Mr. Payne and associates, and what speaks volumes in their praise is the fact that after paying all expenses the committee were able to declare a dividend, and Mr. Payne enclosed his check to each member of the association for the amount due him.

FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF,

DENVER, COL.

THERE are few better known men west of the Missouri river than Frederick J. V. Skiff, the subject of this biography. His selection as chief of the Department of Mines and Mining was undoubtedly due to the success of his past career and his knowledge of mineral products and acquaintance in the mining region. He is a man of great force of character and indomitable energy, and it is safe to predict that he will discharge the arduous duties of his office with the zeal and ability which has always characterized the man.

He was born in Chicopee, Massachusetts, on the 5th day of November, 1851, and is the son of James M. Skiff and Angelina C. (Winchell) Skiff, both of whose ancestors have lived in this country since about 1620.

He is of Scotch descent on his father's side, and on the maternal of English extraction. Frederick received the rudiments of his education at the public schools and afterward took a special academic course. Upon leaving school, actuated by the famous advice of Horace Greeley, he turned his face toward the setting sun and finally located in the Missouri Valley.

Here he entered the field of journalism, and for nine years was connected with various papers, earning by his application to his profession and the high order of his talents, a most enviable

reputation. In 1877 he went to Denver, Colorado, and ultimately became general manager of the *Denver Tribune*, which he conducted with great success for seven years, increasing its circulation largely, and making it one of the most influential journals in the west.

In 1884, after sixteen years of a most successful and notable career in journalism, he organized with other gentlemen the Colorado Land and Loan Company, formed for the purpose of redeeming and improving arid lands, the construction of irrigating canals, and promoting town sites, etc. This company was the means by which many now thriving towns were started, and lands almost utterly useless made, by irrigating and improving, of great value. It would indeed be difficult to estimate the benefit this company was to the west, either directly or indirectly, being the means of bringing much capital into Colorado and advancing the interest of the state in general. In 1886 Mr. Skiff was elected to the Colorado State Legislature. In 1888 he sold his interest in this company, and was then appointed commissioner of the Bureau of Statistics.

During his residence in Colorado he has been more or less interested in mining ventures, and during his journalistic career, naturally wrote a good deal on the question of mining. He has always taken a deep and active interest in indus-

trial matters, and has addressed many notable bodies and conventions on that subject.

In his capacity as Commissioner of the Statistical Bureau, he made a collection of the mineral products of Colorado, which was placed on exhibition in Chicago in 1889, and at the exposition at St. Louis in 1890.

He was made a Mason at the age of twenty-one, and is very prominent in that body, having taken all the degrees up to and including the thirty-second. He is a man of considerable literary talents. Among other productions he wrote the dedication ode for the Masonic Temple, recently erected in Denver, Colorado. A staunch Republican he takes an active interest in the

movements of the political world, aiding by word and act the interest of his party.

His religious belief is Episcopalianism. He was married in 1876 to Miss Mary Richardson French, daughter of Dr. Otis Everett French, formerly of Boston, and niece of Judge James J. French, of Toledo, Ohio. They have two bright children, Frederick Clifton Walcott and Ilma French Skiff, aged respectively ten and six years. Mr. Skiff is a domestic man and never happier than when in the bosom of his family, to whom he is most devotedly attached.

An excellent public speaker, with a very logical and philosophical mind he has great powers of conversation, is an admirable host and welcome guest.

MICHAEL BRAND,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch is numbered among Chicago's successful business men. Beginning his business career while yet a boy, he has risen from comparative obscurity to a position of affluence. He is a native of Germany, and was born at Odernheim, Rheinhessen, on the 23d of March, 1826, the son of John and Sibilla (Bauer) Brand. His father was a farmer by occupation, and for many years was the adjunct of the town of Odernheim. Michael was educated in the public and private schools of his native town, and, closing his studies at the age of sixteen years, he became an apprentice to a Mr. Goldbeck, a brewer in the city of Worms, with whom he remained two years, learning the brewing business.

During the several years next following, he traveled about through Switzerland and France, perfecting his knowledge of brewing, by entering the employ of various brewing companies.

About the year 1848 he returned to his native town, and established himself in the brewing business on his own account. Independent by nature, resolute, self-reliant and a lover of liberty, his sympathies instinctively were with the oppressed, and during the exciting times of the German revolution in 1848-49 he took a decided stand on the side of the revolutionists. After this trouble had subsided, those who had taken part in the re-

volution were subjected to continued annoyance, and being tired of such, and seeing no hope of realizing anything towards freeing his country, he decided to leave the country of his birth and start for the United States to establish a new home, where he arrived early in July, 1852.

He spent his first year in Detroit, and in 1853 settled in Chicago, and became associated with Mr. Valentine Busch, under the firm name Busch & Brand, in the brewing business. This partnership continued until the decease of Mr. Busch, which occurred in 1872. During the first five or six years of the firm's existence their main plant was located at Blue Island. They also had a plant at Nos. 29 and 31 Cedar street, Chicago, whither they moved their principal office in 1863. Before the great fire in 1871 and the death of Mr. Busch in 1872, a division of the firm's property was made, and the Blue Island plant went to the heirs of the deceased partner, while Mr. Brand retained the plant on Cedar street. He conducted the business under the name of the Michael Brand Brewing Company. In 1878 the Cedar street brewery was changed to a malting establishment, and Mr. Brand built a new brewery the same year at Elston avenue and Snow streets. In 1889, he sold this brewery (retaining the Cedar street property, which he now owns) to the United States Brewing Company, from which it after-



Mish Brand

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ward passed into the hands of a syndicate, known as the United States Brewing Company. Having amassed a handsome fortune Mr. Brand, upon selling his brewing interests, retired from active business, and lives in elegance and comfort, enjoying the fruits of his labors and dispensing generous hospitality, in his home at No. 32 Cedar street.

Mr. Brand's life has been one of activity and influence, and he has been called to numerous important positions of trust, in all of which he has fulfilled his duties in a manner alike creditable to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

He was a member of the general assembly of Illinois for the years 1862-63 and ten years later, 1873-74, represented the nineteenth ward of Chicago in the common council. His official conduct was that of an upright, honorable businessman, and he retired from his office as he had entered—with the confidence, respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He was one of the stockholders of the Inter-State Exposition Company, of Chicago, and is now (1892) a director of the International Bank of Chicago; also a member of the Board of Trade since 1882.

He is a man of fine social qualities, and loves good fellowship, and heartily enjoys the companionship of his friends. He is a member of the Germania Society, and also of the Iroquois Club. From his extensive travels, both in this and foreign countries, he has acquired a vast fund of valuable information, and is an interesting talker. His political affiliations have, as a rule, been with the Democratic party.

In religious faith he is a Protestant, and holds liberal views, asking for himself that perfect freedom of thought which he cheerfully yields to others.

Mr. Brand was married in 1859 to Miss Phillipena Darmstaetter, a daughter of Mr. Michael Darmstaetter, a prominent brewer of Detroit, Michigan. Mrs. Brand is a woman of refined and cultivated tastes, and presides with true womanly grace over her happy home.

In personal appearance Mr. Brand is somewhat below the medium height, of a robust build and fair complexion. His success is the result of persistent effort, careful business methods and judicious investments.

HON. FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, JR.

CHICAGO, ILL.

WITH a large and increasing practice, the firm of Brandt & Hoffmann has the unique distinction of being the oldest law firm in the city of Chicago. Both members of the firm are well known and able lawyers, in the prime of physical strength and mental vigor.

Francis A. Hoffmann, Jr., is about forty-five years of age, having been born December 26, 1845, at Addison, Du Page county, Illinois. His father was a clergyman of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, well versed in the classic authors of Greece and Rome and in modern literature. Having, through ill health, given up his pastorate in the church, he became one of the founders of the Republican party, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois. Governor Yates, in his message to the legislature, January 2, 1865, says of him: "I cannot fail here to refer in kindness and gratitude to Lieut.-Governor Hoffmann, who has been my constant adviser and counselor, and

who has acted as governor in my absence with great ability and efficiency." His mother was Cynthia, *née* Gilbert, a descendant of the Huguenots, who left France soon after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685.

When Francis was only five years old his parents removed to Chicago, where, with the exception of his school days, he has resided ever since. His elementary education he received at a private school and at the academy, Bloomfield, New Jersey. At thirteen years of age he was entered at Wheaton College as freshman, and remained two years, giving evidence at that early age of both ability and application. He then went to Knox College where he was graduated in the class of 1865 with the degree of A. M.

Having decided to fit himself for the legal profession, he entered the law department of Michigan University, and devoted himself to the study of law. His ability, application and

advancement was such that he was admitted to practice in March, 1867. He was also admitted to the bar in this State the following month, and has been actively engaged here ever since in the practice of his profession. In order to gain a thorough knowledge of law, Mr. Hoffmann connected himself with the distinguished firm of McAllister, Jewett & Jackson, of Chicago. When, in 1868, that partnership was dissolved, the firm became McAllister & Hoffmann, and continued until Mr. McAllister was raised to the bench in 1869. The fact of having been student and partner of so able a jurist as the late Judge McAllister is sufficient guarantee of Mr. Hoffmann's high standing at the bar. In the Spring of 1869, the young lawyer became a member of the firm of Harris, Hall & Hoffmann, but in the fall of the same year he left that firm and entered into a partnership with Mr. Geo. W. Brandt, which still continues under the title of Brandt & Hoffmann and is now the oldest law firm in Chicago. Mr. Brandt is the author of a legal work on "Suretyship and Guaranty" which has attracted much attention and received very high encomiums from the profession both in this country and abroad.

As a lawyer Mr. Hoffmann is a man of great industry and of extensive knowledge. He is painstaking and exact in his preparation of a case, simple and laconic in his statement of facts and clear and logical in his deductions. With an excellent knowledge of the principles of law, he is ready and exact in their application. His ease, fluency and grace of expression, combined with a thorough mastery of his subject, render him an able advocate and a great power both with judge and jury. He seldom uses the art of rhetoric, but when he does his sentences glow with beauty of expression and originality of thought and sparkle with wit. In discharge of his professional duties, he sets for himself a high standard of ethics and adheres to it rigidly. If any of his brethren at the bar forget the usual courtesies of the profession, gentlemanly but severe chastisement will most certainly follow. The practice of the firm is principally litigated cases. The celebrated and well-known fire insurance case of Huchberger, which was tried in the United States Court, before Judges Drummond, Dyer, Davis and Blodgett, and in which such men as Gen. U. F. Linder, Emory

A. Storrs, Thomas A. Hoyne, Wm. K. McAllister ex-Judge Knowlton, Robert Hervey, ex-Judge Waite and others were engaged, was one of the many famous cases won by Mr. Hoffmann.

In politics, Mr. Hoffmann is a Democrat, active, earnest and uncompromising. When only twenty-one years old he declined a nomination as representative to the General Assembly of Illinois, but his work was so able in support of the ticket that he received the name of "The Boy Orator." He seeks no office and has accepted such only in the interest of his party. When the Board of Election Commissioners was formed, Judge Prendergast named Mr. Hoffmann as one of its three members. He was chosen first president of the board. During the first six months of the board's existence, he sacrificed that period of his life to its organization, and much of its good work is due to the forms and methods introduced by him at that time. The motto of the board: "To avoid ignorance, know the law; to avoid penalty, obey the law;" was furnished by Mr. Hoffman. He resigned his position at the end of six months and was appointed soon after Corporation Counsel by the Hon. Carter H. Harrison, then mayor. He resigned this position to accept, under President Cleveland, the office of United States Appraiser, which position he held for fifteen months, and then resigned it. Every means was used by the Hon. Daniel Manning to induce him to retain the position, which he had filled with great satisfaction to the public and many and high encomiums were expressed by individuals and by the press touching his ability and success in the discharge of the onerous and difficult duties of his office. Before he resigned he formed the plan and originated the "Board of General Appraisers," the members of which form a court of final appeal ranking as high as our Circuit Court judges. The plan was adopted and has worked excellently. The Hon. De Witt C. Cregier, mayor of Chicago in 1889, appointed Mr. Hoffmann City Collector, an office which he filled with credit to himself and benefit to the people. In the discharge of the duties of these offices, he never allowed them to break up his law practice which has gone on uninterruptedly and continues to-day.

Mr. Hoffmann's success both in his profession and in public office is largely due to his business method, power of organization and the happy

faculty which he has of managing men. Courteous and kind in manner, dignified in demeanor, firm in conviction and independent in action, he is a man who gains the respect of all with whom he comes in contact. He dislikes controversy, but when the necessity requires does not hesitate to state his principles and convictions.

On May 14th, 1870, Mr. Hoffmann, married a German lady, Miss Emma Biérwirth, and was blessed with four children whom it is their

father's delight and constant endeavor to surround with every pleasure and comfort.

Mrs. Hoffmann died in 1889, and since then Mr. Hoffmann married Mrs. Mary E. Taylor, an accomplished lady of Chicago. In the pleasures of home and in the enjoyment of the family circle, Mr. Hoffmann finds the necessary relaxation after his professional and public duties. An affectionate husband and an indulgent father, he finds peace and rest in the bosom of his family.

THEODORE G. CASE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

CONSPICUOUS in the long roll of eminent names that have conferred honor upon the legal profession in the west is that of the subject of this biography. He is conceded to be one of the most eloquent and powerful advocates of the Chicago bar. He has great versatility of talents—exactness and thoroughness characterize all of his attainments. Vigilant, zealous and industrious; how could he be otherwise than successful? A perfect command of the English language, combined with histrionic ability of a high order, has placed Theodore G. Case by the side of the finest American orators. In illustration he is peculiarly happy, and vision, personification, hyperbole, simile, contrast and antitheses succeed each other in rich and varied profusion. His manner and action are energetic, without verging on extravagance.

Mr. Case was born in Castleton, Rensselaer county, New York, July 13, 1853. He was prepared for college at the Collegiate Institute, Newton, New Jersey, after which he entered the University of Michigan, took a special course, and graduated in July, 1870, having conferred upon him the degree of pharmaceutical chemist. Upon his graduation he became interested with several New York capitalists, and was by them sent, with others, to construct the Houston and Great Northern Railroad, of Texas, in which employment he was engaged until 1873, when he returned to New York city. In the fall of the same year he commenced the study of law, with Messrs. Lum and Babbitt, at Jersey City, New Jersey. Remaining with this firm two years, he then entered the law school of the University of the City

of New York, meanwhile attending as a student at the law office of the Hon. William M. Evarts. Immediately after graduating he engaged in general practice in New York City, but making a specialty of corporation business, remaining in that city until April, 1878, at which time he went to Green Bay, Wisconsin, to enter upon the duties of general counsel of the Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad Company, to which position he had accepted an appointment. Upon the reorganization of this railroad company into the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railroad, he was elected, on June 7, 1881, its general solicitor. In April, 1884, he was retained by the bondholders of the St. Louis, Hannibal and Keokuk Railroad Company, to foreclose a mortgage on the railroad of that company in the United States circuit court at St. Louis, Missouri. Owing to the onerous duties involved in the foreclosure suit, Mr. Case resigned his position as general attorney of the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railroad Company, in March, 1885, and moved to St. Louis, engaged in the general practice of his profession in that city, and attended to the foreclosure suit against that company, which, after a great legal fight, in which were arrayed against him many of the great legal celebrities of the south and west, he succeeded in obtaining a judgment against that railroad company for more than a million dollars. During his residence in Missouri he was associated in the trial of several cases with the late Hon. B. Gratz Brown, ex-United Senator from Missouri.

In May, 1886, Mr. Case removed to Chicago,

where he has continued to reside ever since. Since his advent in Chicago, he has been counsel for the complainant in the celebrated Bowman divorce case, which has attracted so much attention among the legal fraternity throughout the United States. In the defense of Peter Madden, who was indicted upon what is known in Illinois as "the habitual criminal act," he raised legal points in his defense which completely revolutionized the practice in the criminal courts of Chicago, by compelling the prosecution to try prisoners at or before the second term after their commitment to the county jail. The *Chicago Times*, the following day, in mentioning the case, said: "The State's attorney was surprised, and a jail delivery almost took place, so many prisoners were released under Mr. Case's legal points." His defense in the celebrated case of Henry Schwartz, who was charged, in connection with Newton Watt, with the murder of Kellogg Nichols, the express messenger on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, and for the robbery of the safe of the United States Express Company, containing \$22,000, was a masterpiece. The trial, which took place in Morris, the county seat of Grundy county, in March and April, 1887, lasted for six weeks, and will be known and pass into history as one of the most remarkable trials on circumstantial evidence on record. The prosecution was conducted with a spirit and energy seldom witnessed. Mr. Case was the leading counsel for the defense. His cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution was most searching and effectual, and during the progress of the trial he displayed the greatest legal acumen; his resources were most fertile; he grappled all the difficulties of the situation with facility and boldness; he pushed every argument to the uttermost. His closing address, which was of four hours' duration, was brilliant, eloquent and fervid. At the time of the opening, the excitement was tremendous; hundreds of people were turned away from the court room for lack of space; the aisles, benches, chairs and windows were packed almost to suffocation. He was, at times, eloquent, pathetic and logical; he spoke with keen and cutting satire upon the character of the witnesses for the prosecution, and the great danger of convicting on circumstantial evidence. The tenacity of memory, the acuteness and accuracy of hearing and

observation of the witnesses, were commented on with the most sagacious skill. He showed himself to be an advocate, uniting the rare gift of oratory with the most convincing logic—a thorough knowledge of human affairs. He aroused the emotions of all present, and held the court, jury and auditors spell-bound hour after hour. The peroration drew tears from the eyes of more than half the vast audience in the court room. It was a very able, touching and pathetic appeal for mercy. It is conceded that Mr. Case's brilliant, skillful and powerful defense saved his client from the gallows. The fact that Mr. Case has been identified with criminal cases must not be supposed to mean that he has no abilities as a civil lawyer; on the contrary, as we have already shown, some of the most difficult cases, involving the most important and intricate legal questions ever tried in Wisconsin and Missouri, were conducted by him, as were many of the reported cases adjudicated in the federal courts. Mr. Case is not merely a brilliant advocate, learned in the law and deeply skilled in its dialectics; in the less showy walks of his profession he is uncommonly powerful. Whether drudging at the business of his office as a common law attorney and equity pleader, or shining as a leader in a great *nisi prius* cause, he is equally admirable, ever ready and perfectly suited to the place he is filling. He has but one rule, a thorough preparation of the evidence and law of every case, diligence in enforcing both, with the tone, manner and conduct of a gentleman. He is not only a great lawyer, but a brilliant advocate, combining the dual qualities of both. The greater the occasion, the greater his capacity to master it.

Among other cases in which Mr. Case has been successful, was the acquittal of Harvey Gurley, who was indicted for kidnapping Annie Redmond; the recovery of \$40,000, this being the largest personal injury verdict ever given in this country; the securing of the divorce for T. P. Keefe from his wife, where she was found guilty of adultery; the acquittal of Theodore Sutter, who was charged with murdering Henry Romag, and many other prominent cases. Mr. Case was the author and instigator of the short-cause calendar bill, and is at present the senior member of the well known law firm of Case, Hudd and Hogan, who occupy elegant offices in the Quinlan block.

JOHN PLANKINTON,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

TO him whose name heads this biography, the citizens of Milwaukee owe a debt of gratitude. For nearly half a century his name was intimately associated with her mercantile interests, and although he has passed away his works live after him and will be lasting monuments to his sturdy genius. Not only has he left lasting monuments of architectural beauty, but he lives in the hearts of all classes, and his memory is revered by everybody who knew him.

On March 11, 1820, in New Castle county, Delaware, John Plankinton was born. At the age of twelve his parents removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and there he began his battle with the world. In 1844 he removed to Milwaukee to form a partnership with an acquaintance as a butcher. His intended partner having formed another co-partnership before his arrival, young Plankinton had to seek other employment. His capital consisted of four hundred and twenty dollars, and with this amount he launched upon a mercantile career that has seldom been paralleled. He built a store at a cost of one hundred and eight dollars on ground leased at sixty-four dollars per annum and began business on the 22d of September, 1844, just fourteen days after his arrival. His first enterprise was conducted with the same spirit shown throughout his career, and his success was rapid and deserved. His first years' sales amounted to twelve thousand dollars.

In 1849 he began the packing of beef and hog products. A year later he formed a partnership with Mr. Frederick Layton, under the firm name of Layton and Plankinton, which continued until 1860, when Mr. Layton withdrew. Mr. Plankinton conducted the business alone until 1863, when it had grown to be the fourth largest establishment of its kind in the United States. During that year Mr. Plankinton tendered an interest in the business to Mr. P. D. Armour, now of Chicago, then a young man of limited means, but of sound business principles. Mr. Armour accepted the offer and rapidly advanced to affluence and position, and is now one of the leading business men of the world. The new firm of Plankinton and Armour at once took the initiative in the

packing of beef and pork, increasing their facilities and establishing branches in Chicago and Kansas City, and a commission and exporting house in New York city. In October, 1884, by mutual agreement the firm of Plankinton and Armour was dissolved, Mr. Armour controlling the Chicago house and Mr. Plankinton continued the business in Milwaukee. In 1887 Mr. Plankinton established the Plankinton Bank, of which he became president. He was also a director for many years in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and at the time of his decease he was a director of the Northwestern National Fire Insurance Company and of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. The town of Plankinton, South Dakota, is named in honor of him.

In 1840 Mr. Plankinton wedded Miss Elizabeth Bracklin, a native of Delaware, who died in 1872. In 1875 he married Miss Anna Bradford, of Milwaukee, who, with his son, William Plankinton, and daughter, Elizabeth A., survive him.

Mr. Plankinton purchased a large amount of real estate which he always improved. The Library Block was built by him, and the Plankinton House, complete in all its appointments, and one of the most popular hotels in the United States, was erected by him at a cost of over one million dollars. The Loan and Trust Building, a magnificent structure of seven stories, is another monument to his enterprise.

Throughout his business career Mr. Plankinton maintained a high character for honorable and fair dealing. He always treated his employes with consideration, and never permitted a man to leave his employ dissatisfied, if he were faithful and competent, and he never discarded an employe after he had become worn out and old. He was charitable, and his gifts were of the quiet, unostentatious kind that are so welcome to the recipient and so creditable to the donor. He was a man of strict morality, even temperament and simple habits. He always did as he agreed, and would under no circumstances deal a second time with a man who did not keep his agreements. In political faith he was a pronounced Republican.

In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, and was one of the financial pillars of Calvary Church.

The following tribute is from the pen of one who was his confidant, and who knew him thoroughly :

"About half a century ago, when our town was a mere spot on Michigan's shore, there came here from the land of William Penn, a young man of clear Quaker lineage, with a capital comprising four hundred dollars, and a character rich and pure as a mine of virgin gold. That young Pittsburg merchant has just passed from us amid a feeling of grief, more deep and general than has ever before moved our people. It could be no ordinary character which has so deeply impressed itself in the public mind, nor could it be an ordinary capacity which raised unaided this almost penniless young man to the highest pinnacle of mercantile prosperity and fame. Not only in the home of his choice, and of his life, not only throughout the length and breadth of our own land, but also in every mercantile center of Europe, John Plankinton's name has stood for all there is of truthfulness, honor and integrity among men. His name was a tower of trust in the mercantile world around which almost illimitable confidence centered. He could, upon his bare word, in a day, get double the amount of his wealth in America or in Europe. No person who knew him ever doubted his word. His most marked traits of character were integrity, truthfulness and self-reliance. Democratic in every fiber, he was essentially a man of the people, and a person not knowing him, might talk with him

for hours and depart not thinking he was a man of wealth. Easy of approach and prudent of counsel, his opinions on business matters were often sought and always carefully given. He had a deep and true appreciation of the dignity of labor, and always believed our country's prosperity rested on the steady and well-directed employment of our workingmen. No young man of the right stamp ever appealed to him for assistance in vain, his motto being that every young man that desired to work and be useful ought to be encouraged and assisted. He was always proud of any of his own men who progressed in the world, and never failed to encourage such persons even by pecuniary aid. So marked was this characteristic in him that it became a proverb that 'John Plankinton was a lucky man to work for.' It was neither luck nor chance, but a deep sense of appreciation by a true and noble man. The genuine simplicity of this great man's character makes it more difficult of analysis, and I may add that those whom he met or passed every day knew almost as much of him as those with whom he was intimately associated, so simple and candid was his nature, and so entirely free from complexity, his character.

"A man of high integrity, clear brain and broad, comprehensive sweep of mind, public-spirited in a marked degree, kind and considerate to those about him, John Plankinton will need neither bronze statue nor marble bust to preserve his memory in the city which owes so much of its prosperity to his name."

ALEXANDER MITCHELL,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, whose portrait adorns these pages, was born October 18, 1817, in the parish of Ellon, in the central portion of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. His grandfather was an Englishman, and emigrated from Northern England to Aberdeenshire about the middle of the last century. His father, John Mitchell, was an industrious and substantial farmer, a man of vigorous intellect, self-reliance and probity. His mother was of pure Scottish descent. Her maiden name was Margaret Len-

drum, and she died during his early boyhood. He grew up on his father's farm under the care of his eldest sister, and received the usual education of the parish schools. He was afterward, for two years, an inmate of a law office in Aberdeen, where he enlarged his range of study and reading, and acquired some knowledge of the higher branches of learning. He was, still later, a clerk in a banking house at Peterhead, and the business occupation and habits of his life were there established.



W. Mitchell

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At the session of the Wisconsin territorial legislature in the autumn of 1838, Mr. George Smith, of Chicago, procured the enactment of a charter for the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, and it was organized in the spring of 1839. Mr. Smith had been a resident of Chicago since 1833, engaged in banking and loaning money. He established this institution in Milwaukee for the purpose of making a profitable use of his capital and to extend his financial operations. The two places were then of about same size, the same population, and with the equal prospects for future greatness. Mr. Smith was a native of Aberdeenshire, where he had known Mr. Mitchell and his relatives, and he induced him to come to Milwaukee as the secretary of this company. This was in May, 1839, when Mr. Mitchell was a little more than twenty-one years old.

Irresponsible banks had been numerous in the west, and their failure had brought great losses to the people. There was a strong hostile sentiment against banks throughout the territory, and it was manifested in the charter of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, which was authorized to insure against fire and marine losses, to receive deposits and issue certificates for the same, and to loan money, but it was forbidden to do a general banking business. This prohibition, however, being general and indefinite in its terms, was regarded as nugatory, in view of the special grant of banking powers to the corporation, and was evaded or disregarded. The company issued certificates of deposit in the form of bank bills of the usual denominations, from one dollar upwards, redeemable on demand, which passed into general circulation as currency, and it bought and sold exchange and discounted commercial paper like other banks, without doing a general insurance business. Mr. Mitchell entered upon the full management and control of the institution soon after it was successfully established, and Mr. Smith's connection with it ceased to be more than nominal. In 1841, Mr. David Ferguson, also a native of Aberdeenshire, was made cashier of the company. This institution grew and its business extended to all parts of the then northwest, its certificates of deposit constituted a popular and reliable currency, which was always good and at par, and circulated

throughout Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky and Michigan; it was received on deposit at the banks in all the western cities, and was always redeemed in specie at the counter of the company and by agents in the northwestern cities, including Chicago, Detroit, Galena, and St. Louis. The amount of this currency, beginning in 1843, the year of its first issue, with one hundred thousand dollars, was increased each year until it reached, in 1851, one million four hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Runs upon the company, originated by rival bankers and caused by temporary local panics, were of periodical occurrence, but they were always successfully met. The company's credit was based on the confidence which the public had in the integrity of its officers and managers, and in their ability and determination to meet all its liabilities; and this confidence was strengthened from year to year, as the company fulfilled its obligations literally and in their spirit, as understood by the people.

After the state banking law went into effect in 1852, the company was reorganized under its provisions, as the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, with Alexander Mitchell as president, and David Ferguson as cashier. Its vast circulation was withdrawn and canceled, the new bank issuing but one hundred thousand dollars in its notes. This currency was kept in circulation until after the outbreak of the civil war, when, owing to the tax placed by the national banking law upon the notes of state banks, it was retired. The business of the bank has grown with the increase of the city in wealth and population, and with the development of the state and the northwest. At the present time (1892) its transactions equal one-third of the entire banking business of Milwaukee, and it is one of the strongest banking institutions in the country.

In 1839, when Mr. Mitchell became a resident of Milwaukee, the population of the place did not exceed fifteen thousand, and the entire population of the state was but thirty thousand. The early settlers and business men were poor, the sources of business prosperity were uncertain and limited, and it was not until years afterward that the growth of the interior and the expansion of trade caused a high degree of business activity in Milwaukee, and supplied its means of rapid

and healthful growth. In the midst of these small beginnings Mr. Mitchell laid slowly, and with care and circumspection, the foundations of his great wealth. It has grown by steady accumulations; by prudent investments; by patient waiting for profits and returns; by the industrious use of the means at his command, and through the legitimate agencies by which money may be honestly and honorably acquired. He avoided wild speculations, however brilliant they might be in promise, and adhered to the beaten path of financial endeavors, guided by wisdom and rectitude in the choice of means, but with a high ambition as to the end to be attained.

Following the panic in 1857, the city credit of Milwaukee was greatly impaired. Bonds issued in aid of railroad construction were outstanding, amounting in 1861 to one million six hundred and fourteen thousand dollars. Many of the companies to which these bonds had been issued were bankrupt, and the interest was unpaid. Among the railroad bonds issued by the city was the amount of two hundred thousand dollars to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, which was then in the hands of Col. Hans Crocker, as receiver. The interest on these bonds was regularly paid. A large amount of bonds had also been issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, but some settlement had been made on the reorganization of this company, by which the city received stock in the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company as restitution for the bonds. But there remained nearly nine hundred thousand dollars of railroad bonds on which the interest was unpaid, and the companies to which they had been issued were helpless to aid the city in their payment. There was also a floating debt of a quarter of a million dollars outstanding against the city, consisting of liens, judgments, unpaid city orders and overdrawn accounts.

The plan formulated in 1861, after an act had been passed by the legislature for the readjustment of the city debt of Milwaukee, and for the redemption of the city from impending bankruptcy, was largely the suggestion of Mr. Mitchell, and he was appointed the first commissioner under the law, with Charles Quentin and Joshua Hathaway as his associates. The plan for

refunding the debt was accepted by the creditors of the city, and the new bonds were readily taken. The names of Mr. Mitchell and the other debt commissioners were a tower of strength, and as the plan of readjustment was understood, and as it passed into successful operation, the municipal credit improved, until it became as good as that of any city in the west. Under successive city administrations, the membership of the board of debt commissioners was changed from time to time except as to Mr. Mitchell, who was reappointed, and served term after term until his decease. With the restored credit of the city and its growth in wealth, the duties and responsibilities of the office became lighter, notwithstanding the creation of the water debt and the greatly increased extent of the city's financial transactions in loans and payments for bridges, school-houses, pavements and other corporate expenditures. But he continued to act as the guardian of the credit of the city which he aided so greatly in rescuing from destruction, and which exists unimpaired as a mark of his public spirit and of his financial skill and sagacity.

That part of Mr. Mitchell's career which is conspicuously identified with the railroad history of Wisconsin marks him as a broad-minded financier. This part of his career, and the vast operations in which he engaged, supported, of course, by able colleagues, but guided by his masterful hand, added immeasurably to the value of every class of property, increased the wages of labor and multiplied the profits of production and trade. It is in these directions, when business combinations and enterprises develop with powerful force the resources of the land and the people, and give momentum to the public prosperity, that financial sagacity and ability reach the dimensions of statesmanship in its broadest sense. That is, statesmanship which originates and promotes a successful public policy, which secures public prosperity, adds to the national wealth, strengthens the cohesion by which the people are united in interest, in sympathy, in impulse and in their common growth, and which increases human happiness. Statesmanship is not simply the management of national policies, directing legislation and guiding diplomacy. Statesmanship includes a knowledge of the wants of the people, of the means by which their prosperity may be pro-

moted, the state made richer and stronger, and by which the march of civilization may be hastened. In these ways a business man of great understanding and unswerving honesty, in prosecuting grand enterprises, which combine profit and advantage to entire communities widely separated by distance, and possessing as widely diversified interests, may display statesmanship of an enlightened order.

The various railroads in Wisconsin were originally owned by separate small and weak companies. Their construction had been commenced in 1851, and had proceeded slowly for ten or twelve years after that time. Most of the lines crossing the state, as they now stand, were then substantially completed. They were built with difficulty on a basis of city, town and county bonds, farm mortgages and other precarious forms of credit. Obstacles of a serious nature had been encountered, for the times were hard; the country was new and poor; a large proportion of the people were apathetic or hostile; local and political feeling was often violent.

They were operated independently of each other; were without tributary and connecting lines, and their revenues were decidedly insufficient to pay their operating expenses.

At about this period the foreclosure of the mortgages on the different lines of railroad was commenced in the various courts, and was prosecuted with greater or less energy. Owing to the variety of the liens, mortgages and judgments, complicated litigation involved the titles to much of the railroad property of the state, and rival claimants to its ownership were moving in many of the state and federal courts. The prospects were not encouraging even for those who should in the end become successful as litigants and secure possession of the various lines, for it would remain a serious question whether they could make the railroads pay the cost of keeping them in operation. Mr. Mitchell had contributed, individually, more of the money which had been actually invested in building these roads than any body else, and had aided in negotiating the great variety of securities which had been used in procuring the means which originally constituted the resources of the railroad companies. But few, even of the most hopeful minds, could foresee a promising future for the railroads of the state.

This crisis in the railroad and commercial history of the state was precipitated by the universal panic in 1857, reaching its height in 1861 and 1862, and lasting until 1865. It covered the time from 1857 to the closing period of the war.

The railroad lines in this condition were the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, the La Crosse and Milwaukee, the Milwaukee and Watertown, the Milwaukee and Horicon, and the Western Union, running from Racine to Freeport, Ill. The first of these roads had passed into stronger hands, and the company had been successfully reorganized. But in the collapse of the other companies there was reason to apprehend that the roads must fall into the grasp of alien capitalists, whose interests would be adverse to prominent Wisconsin localities, and that they would be so operated as to divert all the currents of traffic and travel to rival cities and centers of trade.

In this emergency, and while the crisis in railroad and commercial affairs was pending, but as it was drawing toward its close, an arrangement was formed by Mr. Mitchell and those acting with him, by which the bond-holders of the various imperiled lines of railroad associated themselves together in a corporated capacity, for the purpose of protecting and improving their property and enhancing its productive value. As titles to the various roads were settled in the decrees of the federal supreme court, they perfected their purchase made under foreclosure proceedings, and completed plans to consolidate all the lines under the ownership and management of a single company. The valuable La Crosse and Milwaukee was first secured, including the Horicon line in the same purchase. The Milwaukee and Watertown road, running to Columbus, with a branch to Sun Prairie, was then bought. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company was then formed (May 5, 1863), in which all these lines and their branches, with their projected extensions, were merged. Alexander Mitchell was elected president of the new corporation, with S. S. Merrill as general manager. A year or two later the Prairie du Chien line was added to the St. Paul system; the lines through Iowa and Minnesota to St. Paul were afterwards completed; the interior connections in Wisconsin to Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, up the Wisconsin River valley, between Watertown, Madison, Columbus and Portage, and to Mineral

Point and Platteville, were perfected; the separate line to Chicago was built; the Racine and Southwestern and the Chicago and Pacific were consolidated with the main lines; the Council Bluffs road was added, and the extensions were constructed into Dakota and the far northwest. In 1874 the name of the corporation was changed to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, which it has since retained. It now owns more miles of track than any other railroad company in the world. It repaid to the city of Milwaukee the amount of all the bonds issued in constructing its various lines. Its revenues are as great as were those of the United States under the administration of Andrew Jackson, and it pays a remunerative dividend upon every dollar of its stock. The success of this great undertaking has been a daily and growing marvel through two decades, and has but few parallels in the history of commercial adventure. With consummate dexterity it has been guided over the treacherous depths and over the shoals and shifting channels of financial vicissitude. To the sagacity, the sound judgment and daring (yet considerate and prudent) enterprise of Mr. Mitchell, this result is due, promoted as it has been, by the wonderful growth of the northwest, with the unexampled increase in its population and in the demands of its trade.

In 1869 Mr. Mitchell was elected president of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. But wise considerations of public policy appeared to render it inadvisable that two great parallel and competing lines of railway should be under the same management, and he held the office but a single year.

Mr. Mitchell was always conservative in his political opinions. As a practical banker he became a Whig, which was the bank party, as the Democrats constituted an anti-bank party previous to the division of parties on sectional lines and on the question of slavery. He was afterwards a Republican, and entered with considerable ardor into the Wide-Awake movement, and with many of his distinguished personal friends and associates carried a kerosene torch in the political processions in 1860. He was a firm supporter of the war policies of the government during Mr. Lincoln's administration, and until after the war closed. He then supported the measures adopted

by the administration of Andrew Johnson for the reconstruction of the states which had been at war against the National Union, and in the reorganization of parties which followed he became a Democrat. He supported Horatio Seymour, the Democratic candidate for President in 1868, and was himself the Democratic candidate for Congress in that year in the first Wisconsin District, composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Walworth and Waukesha. The adverse fortunes of the Democratic politics in that election involved him in defeat, but in 1870 he was again the Democratic candidate for Congress in the same district, and was elected by a very large majority, Mr. W. P. Lyon, of Racine, one of the associate justices of the supreme court, being his Republican opponent. In 1872 he was re-elected, but political life was not agreeable to his tastes, and he declined to be a candidate for an additional term in 1874. In 1876 he was chosen by the Democratic State Convention one of the delegates-at-large from Wisconsin to the National Democratic Convention, in which he supported the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden as the Democratic candidate for President. He assumed an active part in the ensuing campaign, and, at its unsuccessful close, retired permanently from active party politics. In 1879 he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for the office of Governor, but he peremptorily declined to be a candidate.

During that time he was a member of Congress, Mr. Mitchell was prominent and zealous in his support of such financial measures as were adopted for the protection of the public credit, and for the restoration of specie payments. He made a remarkably clear and able speech upon this subject on the 27th of March, 1874, presenting in a cogent and entertaining style the solid arguments which financial science suggested against an inflated currency and the evils inseparable from a deranged monetary system, and from any basis except that of specie for the circulation of the country. At an earlier day, April 6, 1872, he made a speech on the subject of American shipping, showing that it could be revived as a successful industry only by removing the burden of tariff taxation which rested upon it.

Throughout his life, Mr. Mitchell was far less partisan in his opinions and acts than were the party

leaders whom he followed. He was always moderate in his views and in the language which he adopted for their expression, and he was incapable of those impetuous impulses under which less thoughtful and well-balanced men make politics an issue in personal and business relations. When he was a Republican, he was not far distant from the line which separated that party from conservative Democrats. When he was a Democrat, he was not far distant from the line which separated that party from conservative Republicans. Regarding politics as rather a practical than a sentimental question, he uniformly desired the success of that system under which the country would be most peaceful and prosperous.

Mr. Mitchell married, in 1841, Miss Martha Reed, a daughter of Mr. Seth Reed, a pioneer of Milwaukee. He left one son, John Lendrum Mitchell, now forty-eight years of age, and who since his father's death, April 19, 1887, has been

at the head of the great Milwaukee Bank, and also conducts successfully the other vast interests left to him. The son possesses those great characteristics which were so noted in his father—of considerate kindness and polished courtesy toward even the most humble in the struggling ranks of mankind. He is notably and justly proud of his father's remarkable record.

Mr. John Mitchell is one of the first factors in the great Democratic party of the northwest, and was elected to Congress from the Fourth District of Wisconsin by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Mitchell was also appointed by the President, a Commissioner of the World's Columbian Exposition, but resigned the office on account of the great pressure of his other political and private duties. He has been for the past five years a member of the board of managers of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers, having been appointed to this position by Congress.

LEONARD M. SHERMAN,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ON the rocky hillsides or in the narrow valleys of New England many historic characters have had their birthplace. To become successful in life the young man of New England, whose heart beats with ambition, need but follow the footsteps of others as they lead out from the barren hillsides, over the mountains, into the fertile valleys and inexhaustible prairies of the great west, to gather fortune, perhaps fame. Appreciating these facts, Leonard M. Sherman quit his own state in 1877, to seek the advantages of the west, as offered by Chicago; and though he regards with pride New Hampshire, where he was born in 1855, and with sacred recollections the home of his youth in Vermont, he has no occasion to regret the change. Charles M. Sherman, his father, was for many years a contractor and builder, which occupation he abandoned for the farm on which Leonard M. spent his early years when not at school. Both his father and mother (Polly E. Sherman), like most New England people, favored education, and sent Leonard, after he had finished common school, to Windsor high school, and afterward to Montpelier Acad-

emy, where he continued his studies until 1874. After leaving this academy he studied law at Lawrence, Massachusetts, until 1877, when he removed to Chicago and engaged in the coal and ice business until 1878. During the next two years he was engaged in the ice trade at Green Bay, Wisconsin. In 1880 Mr. Sherman resumed the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in March of the following year. From 1881 to 1887 he practiced law at Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, and was also city clerk. In 1887 he removed to Milwaukee to engage extensively in the loan business, and became an active officer of one of the largest building and loan associations of that city. In this line of business his knowledge of law has greatly aided him, and this, with his thorough business training, his financial and executive abilities, and his enterprising and industrious habits, have built up a business covering a wide range of territory. In politics, Mr. Sherman is an active Republican, and is known as one of the most earnest workers in the party; and it is predicted that the future has political honors in store for him.

Mr. Sherman is a prominent member of numerous orders, among them the Masonic, the Knights of Pythias, of which he is commander, and the Elks, of which he is treasurer.

In 1882 he married Miss Jennie A. Dreutzer, daughter of General O. E. Dreutzer, of Sturgeon Bay.

Mr. Sherman's ability, energy and genial social qualities have made him one of the most popular

young men in Milwaukee. His private life and public career have been characterized by manliness, and wherever known he is esteemed for his fine qualities of head and heart. He has a genial, sunny nature, and is strongly attached to his friends and counts it a pleasure to do for them. Clear-headed, warm-hearted and open-handed, he has won the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

HON. JOHN LENDRUM MITCHELL,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FOR more than half a century before the will of the people carried into national prominence the subject of this sketch, by electing him to a seat in the halls of Congress, the name of Mitchell was a household word in Wisconsin.

Alexander Mitchell, the illustrious father of Colonel John L. Mitchell, occupied a large place in the hearts of the people. His fame reached beyond the borders of his great state, and he was honored by the title "Father of the Northwest." Alexander Mitchell certainly earned every degree of honor which the grateful people of his state and the northwest are pleased to associate with his memory, for no man did as much for them, for their general prosperity, as did the sturdy Scotch financier, whose sterling integrity, moral worth and intense energy has endeared him to all and given him a national reputation.

John Lendrum Mitchell was born in Milwaukee, October 19, 1842. His naturally bright mind and kind disposition were aided in his early boyhood by wealthy and generous parents, whose characters were such as to leave nothing to be desired in the way of precept or example.

After exhausting all of the local opportunities for an education—for the country was then in its infancy—he was sent abroad, and for a period of six years he divided his time between Chester, England, Geneva, Switzerland, and Munich and Dresden, Germany.

When about to enter college, the opening of the civil war caused him to lay aside his studies and hasten home to enlist in the cause of the Union.

He could have remained in a foreign land, or he

could have remained at home, for paternal love and ample wealth would have maintained him at either place, for at that time he was still in his teens; but with two companions he raised a company that was designated as Company I, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. The primary drills and duties soon established in young Mitchell the true elements of the leader, and he was elected by his company as its second lieutenant. In this station he departed for the front and was not long in finding with his company a prominent place in some of the most hotly contested battles, among which may be mentioned Perryville and Murfreesboro. He was soon promoted to a first lieutenantcy, and was detailed for duty as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Sill, and was subsequently made chief of the ordnance department. At this time his eyesight failed, and he was forced to resign, and returned home.

Notwithstanding his surroundings he chose the avocation of a farmer, and from that day to this has felt that his proudest distinction is that of being a granger, and his greatest achievement that of converting four hundred acres of wilderness into a farm that is unequaled in Wisconsin, and in many respects unparalleled in America. While cultivating his splendid farm at Greenfield, he developed a taste for fine-blooded stock of all kinds, and in that line has achieved a national reputation. He was appointed judge of trotters and roadsters at the Chicago Horse Show at its last meeting. He was appointed one of the commissioners of the World's Columbian Exposition, and named by President Palmer as chairman of



John L. Mitchell

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the live stock committee, but through pressure of private duties he was obliged to resign the appointment. Mr. Mitchell is president of the Northwestern Horse Trotting and Breeders' Association, and president of the Wisconsin Horse Breeders' Association, and also a member of the board of appeals of the National Trotting Association. The latter institution is the supreme court of the turf, and decides all questions that pertain to the proper conduct of jockeys, owners and others.

He was elected president of the Twenty-fourth Regimental Organization, and holds a commission of colonel. He was appointed by Congress for six years a member of the board of managers of the National Soldiers' Home, and he is the local manager of the Milwaukee Soldiers' Home, with its two thousand inmates. There are to-day over fifteen thousand veterans in these institutions, and to them all John L. Mitchell has proven himself a friend indeed.

The speeches he has made to the inmates of these homes, some of which have found their way into print, unmistakably indicate that when the war is his theme and old soldiers his auditors, he is an orator of eloquence and power. In his travels over the country to these various institutions he has found time to take notes by the way-side, and what is better, print them. These published works show literary ability of which any writer might well be proud. He is a close observer of events, of scenery and of men, and has a straightforward way of putting things that is original, interesting and refreshing.

As a politician he has been equally successful. At the age of thirty he represented his district in the state senate. He was re-elected without opposition, and was tendered the nomination for a third term, but declined further honors in this direction. His business cares were increasing to such proportions that for a time he declined to serve in any official capacity, but his friends prevailed upon him to accept the nomination for Congress, and the result was he carried the formerly Republican district by a plurality ranging from six thousand to seven thousand.

During the second Cleveland campaign, he was a member of the National Democratic Committee, having been promoted to that honorable position from the Milwaukee County Democratic

Committee, an organization of which he had been chairman, and where he did much toward bringing his state over to the Democratic ranks. He is now the popular president of the Juneau Club, a Democratic organization that ranks first in importance in Wisconsin.

Mr. Mitchell takes a deep interest in school matters, and has found time to serve his community as a school commissioner, and also as president of the public school board of the city of Milwaukee. In this direction he has doubly endeared himself to the people of Milwaukee, for out of his ample wealth he supplies the children of poor parents with school books.

Space forbids us to mention even a limited number of his many acts of charity. A beautiful illustration of his disposition in this respect will be found in a splendid monument to the memory of Wisconsin soldiers. The plans of this monument are now being matured, and ere long Milwaukee will be adorned with one of the noblest gifts of this nature in America.

Notwithstanding his numerous public offices that make great demands on his time, he is president of the Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank, with capital of five hundred thousand dollars, and the Milwaukee Gas Company, representing a plant valued at one million five hundred thousand dollars. He is also vice-president of the Northwestern Fire Insurance Company. And last, but not least, he is a trustee of the famous Layton Art Gallery, an institution that can not be equaled in any city in the West or Northwest. He is a connoisseur in matters of art, and has adorned both his city and country homes with choice and costly statuary and paintings. The city home is the work of his benevolent father, Alexander Mitchell, and its equal is hard to find among the famous families of wealth in the East. It is an art-castle, surrounded with extensive conservatories. One of the attractions of the house is its large, well-equipped library and its wealth of art, exemplified in a thousand ways.

Amid all this the banker, farmer and congressman, John L. Mitchell, presides with charming modesty, unbounded hospitality, and with that sturdy common-sense characteristic of his race.

Colonel Mitchell is not an office-seeker. He feels that the burden of official cares has grown almost too great for his broad shoulders, and that

person would secure his everlasting gratitude who would relieve him of the duties of some of his public positions. His highest ambition is to do all that he can for his town, his city and his country, and this desire has caused him to accept many public positions in which there is naught but honor and a world of cares. In the achievement of honor, he truly emulates the example of his illustrious father, who will long live in the hearts of his countrymen.

Colonel Mitchell is of the sturdy, Scotch, athletic build; is about five feet eight inches in height,

and weighs about one hundred and seventy-five pounds. As may be seen in his portrait, he has a bright and kindly eye, and a warm, sympathetic face. He believes in mankind as God's noblest creation, and man's works as worthy the study and toil of ages.

He keeps himself in touch with the trend of current events, is kind and generous to those in his employ, and broad in his interpretation of man's duty to humanity; to those who have been less favored in the world, he has a noble, comprehensive sympathy.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

JOHN JOHNSTON was born on the farm "Overtown of Auchnagatt," in the county of Aberdeen, Scotland, June 8, 1836. At the age of twelve he was sent to the grammar school of Aberdeen, and when fifteen years old he entered the University of Aberdeen, gaining a high scholarship after an examination in the classics and mathematics. After a four years' course he was graduated as Master of Arts in 1855.

On March 10, 1856, he landed in Milwaukee and entered the bank of his uncle, the late Alexander Mitchell, the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, where he has been ever since. For many years Mr. David Ferguson and he were Mr. Mitchell's most confidential friends and advisors, and he seldom took any important step without informing them.

Mr. Johnston has always taken an active part in public affairs, and being a good speaker and a ready writer his name often appears in the history of the city of his adoption. In politics he was a Republican before and during the war, and voted both times for Abraham Lincoln; but on the question of reconstruction he could nor endorse the radical measures of Thaddeus Stevens.

He wrote the article on Milwaukee in the Encyclopedia Britannica, and the article on Scotland in Lalor's Cyclopedia of Political Science; and one hundred thousand copies of an address he delivered before the workingmen of Bay View, were sold and distributed by the Honest Money League of the Northwest.

He has represented Milwaukee at commercial gatherings in Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Washington and other places. He made the speech nominating the present governor of Wisconsin, George W. Peck, at the State Democratic Convention of 1890. He has been active in the encouragement of manly sports and healthy out-of-door games, especially long range rifle shooting, curling, quoiting and ten-pins. When on a visit to Europe in 1878, he won the championship of the north of Scotland at the wapinschaw held in Aberdeen in June of that year in a rifle contest at eight hundred, nine hundred and one thousand yards, and in July of the same year he took a high place with the rifle at the great gathering at Wimbledon, London. He has been the victor in many a hard fought "Bonspiel" upon the icy board, both in the United States and Canada. Among the positions of responsibility and trust filled by Mr. Johnston may be mentioned two terms as a member of the Common Council of Milwaukee. He was thrice president of the St. Andrew's Society, thrice president of the Milwaukee Curling Club, twice president of the Grand National Curling Club, thrice president of the Milwaukee Rifle Club, for many years treasurer and trustee of Milwaukee College, for sixteen years treasurer and director in Milwaukee Cement Company, for twenty-two years trustee in Calvary Presbyterian Church, Commissioner of the Public Schools, trustee of the Milwaukee City Library, director



Yours truly
John Johnston

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of the Milwaukee Industrial Exposition, director in the Milwaukee and Wyoming Investment Company, treasurer and director in the Western Portland Cement Company, director in the Milwaukee City Railway Company, director in the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, twice president of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Commissioner of the Public Debt of the city of Milwaukee, president of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, and one of the regents of the University of Wisconsin.

It is thirty-five years since Mr. Johnston entered the service of the bank of which he is cashier and one-third owner, and during all that time he has held the confidence of his fellow-citizens as a trustworthy, intelligent and public-spirited man. He has delivered many lectures and addresses, on a great variety of subjects, in many places, and is one of that class of business men who diversify their business pursuits by excursions into the fields of literature, religion, politics and science.

HON. PETER DOYLE,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

PETER DOYLE is a native of Ireland, having been born at Myshall, County of Carlow, December 8, 1844. His parents came to Wisconsin when he was six years old, and settled at Franklin, Milwaukee county. His father engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits. Our subject enjoyed the advantages of a full and thorough education. He taught school for a short time in Milwaukee, but desiring to adopt the profession of law, entered on its study in the office of Butler & Cottril in that city, where he remained about two years. In 1865 he went to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, engaging in railway business. When that place became a city in 1872, the dominant party nominated Mr. Doyle as first mayor, which he declined. The next fall he was elected member of the assembly for Crawford county, and was prominent at the ensuing session of the legislature, taking part in the discussion of the principal measures proposed.

In the fall of 1873 his name was placed on the reform ticket for secretary of state, and he was elected. In 1875 he was re-elected, thus filling the office for four years, after which he declined to be a candidate. As secretary of state, he was also *ex-officio* auditor and commissioner of insurance. The manner in which Secretary Doyle discharged the duties of his office is thus referred to in the Wisconsin Volume of the United States Biographical Dictionary, published in 1877:

"No man has ever occupied the department of the secretary of state who has displayed a better

knowledge of its duties, or better ability or honesty in their discharge, than characterizes the Hon. Peter Doyle. Though comparatively a young man, being but little more than thirty years of age, he shows a maturity and wisdom in his actions upon public affairs, which give the impression of his being a much older man than he really is, and his official action has the discretion, dignity and sobriety which belong to advanced years. He is a thorough man of business, a well-read lawyer and a scholar of ripe acquirements. He is really one of the ablest men in public life in the state. His reports and the part which he has taken in the administration of the state finances, are evidences of the thorough fitness and great capacity which he brought into the office. The vigor with which he discharges all the duties which the law places upon him, and the laborious care which he bestows, not only on the larger, but the minor details of business, are such as have not been surpassed even by the most industrious and experienced of his predecessors."

After Mr. Doyle's retirement from official position, he visited Europe, traveling in the British Isles and also in France, Italy, Austria, Germany and Belgium. Although for some time a member of the bar, soon after his return from his travels, he entered Yale College for the purpose of reviewing his legal studies before commencing the practice of law. He remained there about two years, during which time he attended lectures in other departments, especially that of philosophy, in addition to keeping up with the legal course.

At the close of the term he received from the college the degree of Bachelor of Laws, his standing being third among thirty-one who obtained that degree, after a lengthy examination, thus coming within the honor list, consisting of the five who stand highest among those examined. In the publication already referred to we find the following reference to Mr. Doyle, written by the author of that work: "Mr. Doyle is upward of six feet in height, of well developed form, and is capable of enduring much physical and mental labor. He is dignified in appearance and deportment, but is modest and unassuming, and has a high appreciation of real merit. He deliberates carefully, and acts with promptness, energy and decision. Sincere and honest in his convictions, and earnest in the advocacy of his principles, he looks only to

that which he believes to be right, disregarding mere expediency. He is a forcible writer and speaker, is clear in his views, logical in argument and classical in style. He is fond of poetry, and is familiar with many of the works of the English and German poets, as well as the ancient classical authors. Politically he favors the largest degree of personal liberty consistent with the welfare of society, and is strenuously opposed to interference by the state in matters pertaining to individual right or private conscience."

Since 1884 Mr. Doyle has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in Milwaukee.

In 1889 he was married to Miss Grettie Fenelon, the eldest daughter of William Fenelon, one of the earliest settlers of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin.

DAVID FERGUSON,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DAVID FERGUSON is a native of Scotland. He was born in the parish of New Deer, Aberdeenshire, February 24, 1821, and spent his boyhood there. He left Scotland in his twentieth year, landing in the United States in November, 1840, and on the 18th of the following month settled at Milwaukee, where he has since continuously made his home. He at once entered the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, of which the late Alexander Mitchell was president, became its cashier and continued to act in that capacity until the decease of Mr. Mitchell, which occurred April 19, 1887, when he became vice-president of the bank. During his fifty years' residence in Milwaukee, Mr. Ferguson has witnessed her growth from a mere village to a great city of two hundred and twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and his history is closely identified with the development of many of her material interests. His attention has been chiefly devoted to his banking house, and throughout his career he has been justly recognized as a model banker. He is pre-eminently a business man, and enjoys a well-earned reputation for integrity, promptness and generous and fair dealing. His personal qualities have made him popular with all classes, and few men have more or

closer personal friends than he. While he has always been keenly alive to enterprises looking to the betterment of his city, and always shown a commendable public-spiritedness, he has never had any ambition for public positions.

For many years he has been a prominent and leading member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Milwaukee. He has been the leading spirit in developing and beautifying Forest Home Cemetery, which is under the control of his church, and its beautiful chapel and pleasing effects of landscape and lake are largely the result of his artistic skill and taste and untiring energy. He is an ardent lover of out-of-door life and has a passionate admiration for the beautiful and grand in nature. Flowers are his delight, and he indulges his tastes to the fullest extent in his beautiful garden and elaborate green-houses, filled with the choicest varieties of rare plants. Although past seventy years of age he is blessed with a sturdy constitution, and richly enjoys his annual hunting expeditions through the Dakotas and other parts of the west.

In 1845 Mr. Ferguson married Miss Lucretia A. Jennings, who has been to him a helpmeet in the fullest sense. Their family consists of one daughter and one granddaughter.



Yours Truly
David Ferguson

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Mr. Ferguson's success has been sufficient to gratify his highest ambition, and has been attained by his following patiently and persistently a fixed

and honest purpose to make the most and best of his abilities and opportunities. His life furnishes an example worthy of emulation.

EDMOND J. LINDSAY,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DESCENDING from one of the best families of Scotland, Edmond J. Lindsay has always striven to maintain the good name of his nationality. In 1838 David Lindsay, his father, was a large manufacturer of linen and flax, and it was in that year, on the 22d day of June, that Edmond J. was born. Soon after, his father lost his entire manufacturing plant by fire, and like many another he came to this favored land to retrieve his fortunes. He came to America in 1840 to begin with nothing but willing hands, and an inflexible integrity, to make a home for his family, and was enabled to send for them the following year. After living in New York city two years, he moved to Dodge county, Wisconsin, and entered a piece of government land. At that time the country was mostly inhabited by Indians. There were not only no school-houses nor schools, but were not even two families that lived near enough together to attend school. Being a man of education and culture, Mr. David Lindsay conducted the education of his children himself until his decease in 1849. His widow, with six small children, survived him. To be the main support of a widowed mother with a large family, at eleven years of age, is a burden but few boys could successfully bear, yet notwithstanding all his hardships, with the aid and encouragement of his mother, who was an educated woman, Edmond improved all his opportunities for study, and with a few months' attendance at school, he qualified himself for a teacher in the public schools, and took his first position in 1857, receiving one dollar per day and "boarded around." When the school term closed the work on the farm began, and thus he continued during the years 1857-58-59. His health having become impaired by overwork, he gathered his scanty savings together and started a small book and drug store at Fox Lake, Wisconsin, and soon afterward he was called upon to teach the village school, which he

did until 1862, when he sold out his store, and began buying produce and selling farm implements, and so continued until 1868. During that year he removed to Milwaukee, as the representative of the Cuyuga Chief Reaper Company, of Auburn, New York, acting as general agent for Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Iowa. This he continued, with the implement business, until 1872, when he was joined by his brother William, who, with him, continued the business thus established until 1883, when they associated with themselves Messrs. George I. and Henry Lindsay, establishing the present firm of Lindsay Brothers. For fair dealing no firm in the northwest is more favorably known, and nothing better evidences their popularity than the fact that customers of their early beginning are customers still. Their business has grown to very large proportions, and is increasing each year. But while Mr. Lindsay has been successful in business and accumulated an ample fortune, his personal qualities are even more worthy of mention. He has striven for the highest attainments, and endeavored to make the world better for his having lived in it. At an early age he was deeply interested in education, and was the chief instrument in establishing the first, or one of the first, school libraries in Dodge county, near Fox Lake; when not a teacher he was an active school officer.

In politics Mr. Lindsay has always been an active Republican, and has several times been a delegate to state and county conventions. In religious faith Mr. Lindsay is a liberal, progressive Baptist, and has been an active, zealous worker in the church. He is also an active worker in the Young Men's Christian Association, and was president of the state organization in 1883 and 1889, and president of the Milwaukee Y. M. C. A. in 1890. Public enterprises have always had his support.

In 1861 he married Miss Celia E. Hawes, at

Fox Lake, a descendant of one of the oldest families of New England, they having settled at Danvers in 1635, and from which sprang the Hutchinson family of singers. Mrs. Lindsay is an active Christian worker, and was largely instrumental in establishing the Milwaukee Protestant Home for Aged People, of which she has been treasurer and

one of its board of managers since its establishment. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay visited Great Britain in 1890, it being the second visit of Mr. Lindsay, the first being in 1883.

They have one daughter and five sons, and live in the enjoyment of all the comforts of a happy and elegant Christian home.

TIMOTHY APPLETON CHAPMAN,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CONSPICUOUS among the New England farmer boys who came out west, and rose to influence and honor, was Timothy Appleton Chapman, in his day the leading dry-goods merchant of Milwaukee. Mr. Chapman was of a family, English by descent, which has been identified with New England for more than two hundred years. His parents were George Whitefield and Mary (Greenwood) Chapman. He was born in Gilead, Oxford county, Maine, on the 23d of May, 1824. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm. He was educated at the district school of his native town and the academies of Bethel and Yarmouth. His first salaried employment was teaching, which he practiced for two winters. But as he progressed toward manhood he realized that the life of a pedagogue and the restricted opportunities of a country town would not suffice to engross his abilities or satisfy his ambition. Before he was twenty, therefore, he cut himself loose from the associations of his childhood, and went to Boston. He entered that great city with less than ten dollars in his pocket, but with a wiry constitution, excellent habits and strong moral principles, a clear, active intelligence, a robust, healthy ambitions and an inflexible will.

His first five years in Boston were passed as a clerk, most of the time in the employ of C. F. Hovey and Company. His early dreams and impulses had not been in the direction of trade, but having entered upon a mercantile life, the young clerk applied himself with all his powers to acquiring by observation and practice all the mercantile knowledge which lay within his reach. Private character, as well as mere executive capacity, is part of the business capital which may

be accumulated by every young man, however limited his opportunities of laying by money. Of this desirable foundation for a successful career, Mr. Chapman had a larger portion than most of the other young men of his age. His social associations were made with care. He was never frivolous, even in his amusements, but sought recreations which, besides serving to pass the time, held out a promise of improvement. He formed opinions of his own on topics of current interest, and when occasion invited was not backward in expressing them. He was strongly in sympathy with the leaders of the Abolitionist movement, and a supporter of William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner and John C. Whitier long before their doctrines had become popular. He came to be known as a young man of ideas and sterling qualities.

His character commended him to the attention of influential people, like James M. Beebe, at that time the greatest dry-goods importer in Boston. That gentleman gave him very substantial encouragement, and assisted him to open a dry-goods store of his own. This enterprise was carried on for seven years, producing no great financial results, but enabling the young merchant to acquire additional experience and confidence, and to secure connections which were to be useful to him subsequently in a wider field of operations.

It was in 1857, at the age of thirty-two, that Mr. Chapman took the step which resulted in the establishment of a business that was destined to give full employment to his matured powers, and to develop into proportions exceeding anything that had been realized by the wealthiest and most successful merchants in that line in the country at the



T. A. Chapman,

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time when he began his apprenticeship to the dry-goods trade. This step was his removal to Milwaukee, which was then a place of less than thirty thousand inhabitants, but flourishing and promising future growth. Mr Chapman's early employers, C. F. Hovey and Company, afforded him financial support, and he opened a dry-goods store which at once became the favorite emporium of the city. The characteristics which gained for the store its original success have always been maintained. The goods handled were excellent in quality, and selected with refined and educated taste. They were sold at one price. Every department of the store was permeated by a spirit of system.

In 1872, admonished by the growth of the city and of his trade to seek larger quarters than he had previously occupied, Mr. Chapman erected and moved into what was at that time one of the largest dry-goods houses in the northwest. Eleven years later it had become inadequate to the growing demands of his trade, and he doubled its size. In convenience of arrangement the store had not a superior in the country. Not content with building for utility only, Mr. Chapman called decorative art to his aid, creating an establishment which fitly came to be spoken of as the "Palace Store," and was the pride of the whole northwest. On the night of October 23, 1884, this magnificent structure, with its entire contents, representing a value of more than three-quarters of a million dollars, was destroyed by fire. Milwaukeeans looked upon the fire as a public calamity, rather than a merely private loss. Business men asked the question, "Will Mr. Chapman rebuild?" with much concern, for they realized that the store was an institution which brought many people and much incidental trade to the city. Petitions were received, signed by leading ladies of neighboring cities and towns, praying him to rebuild and continue in business. From prominent firms throughout the country came telegrams expressing sympathy, and offering financial assistance if needed. Mr. Chapman's insurance money and his other property would have enabled him to "crown a life of labor with an age of ease." But after carefully summing up the situation, he decided in favor of continued activity, and before the ashes of the fire were cold he had made arrangements for rebuilding upon even a grander scale than before.

The structure which he erected occupies an area of more than seventeen thousand feet on the ground floor, and is five stories in height. It is conceded to have no superior in the world for the purposes for which it is designed, and in many of its excellent features it is entirely unique. It is so arranged that there is not a dark corner nor a deep shadow in the whole building. The ventilation is as perfect as science can make it. The frescoing and other works of art are European in their conception and execution, and give the store the effect of a reception room rather than a place for the sale of goods. Ample provision is made for the comfort of the employes as well as of the patrons of the establishment. One of the salient characteristics of Mr. Chapman's business methods is his treatment of his employes, who number more than the entire population of the town in which he was born. He did not regard people who worked for him as mere machines, out of whom it is incumbent upon him to get the greatest amount of labor at the least cost to himself, and with no thought for their personal well-being.

In the especial field of exertion to which he mainly devoted himself, Mr. Chapman rose to the highest eminence. It was not alone his standing as a business man, however, that gave him his place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. Broad-minded, cultured and public-spirited, a liberal promoter of important enterprises to benefit the community, a patron of art and education, he was looked up to as a thoroughly representative man, who was not only successful in business, but successful in life.

Mr. Chapman's munificent enterprise was not confined to the city of his residence. For some years he made practical experiments in scientific agriculture, with a view of determining the conditions under which farming in New England, and especially in his native state of Maine, can be restored to its old-time prosperity. These experiments, conducted on the homestead farm at Gilead, have attracted wide attention, and have demonstrated that if the New England farmer will put thought and capital in with his hard work he can make his acres yield a fair revenue. Some of Mr. Chapman's ideas upon the reasons of Maine's agricultural decadence, and the means by which prosperity may be restored, he laid before the public

in the form of contributions to the press. He was a strong believer in the American protective tariff, and has written in its defense in a manner which has attracted much attention and elicited many approving comments. As may be inferred from his stand on the tariff, Mr. Chapman's political sympathies generally were with the Republican party, though he was not a narrow partisan. During the war he was a type of the staunchly loyal men, who by their outspoken devotion to the Union cause, and readiness to contribute liberally toward defraying the expenses of carrying on the struggle, helped to hold up the hands of the Martyr-President, and to preserve the Republic from

dismemberment. While never shirking his political duties, he was never a politician. When a movement to nominate him for the office of governor of Wisconsin was made, in 1888, he declined to become a candidate. He died at home on Cass street, March 19, 1892.

Mr. Chapman was an original thinker and a man of positive convictions. He despised cant in all things, and showed his character and ability more by what he did than by what he said. He was one of those men who were living exemplars and reminders of Carlyle's noble declaration that "all true work is religion, and that the essence of every sound religion is, 'Know thy work and do it.'"

EDWARD H. BRODHEAD,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

EDWARD H. BRODHEAD was one of the pioneers of Wisconsin, and but few men of Milwaukee were so widely known—none more favorably. His life was a busy one; and in his death, which occurred in 1890, at the ripe old age of eighty-two, his city and state suffered a great loss, for he was tireless in his useful and unselfish labors for the public welfare. He was born February 23, 1809, at Plattekill, Ulster county, New York.

His father was a farmer, and he was early put to work on the farm, attending school during the winter months. At the age of twenty-one he began the study of civil engineering at West Point Academy, and completed a course the second year after. Railroad building had just begun, and he secured a place on the corps of engineers then building the Ithaca and Oswego Railroad, where his efficiency won for him the position of assistant, and then chief engineer of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad in 1834. Two years later he made a survey of the Housatonic Railroad. In 1837 he moved to Brooklyn, New York, where he spent two years in the survey of the new portion of that city. His next public service was to supervise an extension of the Black River Canal, after which, in 1840-41, he surveyed the John Brown tract in the Adirondack regions of northern New York. Again taking up canal work, he acted as engineer in the enlarge-

ment of the Erie Canal and also did work on Chenango and Black River Canals. In 1845 Mr. Brodhead was offered and accepted the position of superintendent and chief engineer of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad, then completed to Springfield, but resigned at the end of three years and took position as engineer in the construction of the Hartford and Willimantic roads, a work which tried his skill, owing to the heavy grades and the inferior locomotives of those times. After finishing the Hartford and Willimantic road, he next engaged in building a road between Schenectady and Syracuse, which was the last railroad work of importance he undertook in the east. Believing that the west furnished great opportunities commensurate with his skill in railroad work, Mr. Brodhead went to Wisconsin in 1851, to take charge of the construction of the Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien Railroad, then built as far as Eagle. He was soon after elected president of the road, and moved to Milwaukee in 1852. At that time building of a railroad from the great lakes to the Mississippi was an enormous undertaking, but Mr. Brodhead, working in the dual capacity of financier and engineer, with his characteristic hopefulness and energy, accomplished it in 1857. Tiring of its responsibility, Mr. Brodhead resigned his office as president of the Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien Railroad to engage in the banking business, connect-



Very Respectfully
E. H. Brodhead

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ing himself with the Farmers' and Millers' Bank, of which he became president in 1862. The bank was organized into a national bank a year later, and Mr. Brodhead remained president until 1882, when the charter expired. He subsequently accepted the office of vice-president of a reorganized First National Bank and remained with his former associates.

His whole business career was one of exceptional success, marked by judicious care and singular fidelity to principle and duty; without engaging in doubtful transactions, or questionable methods or oppression, and without striving for riches, he accumulated a fortune. He had a logical mind, keen perception and strong individuality.

While Mr. Brodhead was an extraordinary business man and devoted his life assiduously to business, his fine qualities as a man and as a citizen reflect the highest honor upon his name.

At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Brodhead was a Democrat, but taking an active part in raising and sustaining the Union army, he became a Republican, and was ever after identified with that party. When Fort Sumter was fired on he was among the first that called a meeting of the people, and made some of the strongest and most enthusiastic speeches in favor of suppressing the rebellion, and declared his intention of standing by the Union with all he possessed. His ability and influence made him a leader in organizing and sustaining the Wisconsin troops. This was a field large enough for his organizing mind, and one, too, where the exigencies of war demanded the best energy and greatest activity. As president of the "war committee," he was one of its most energetic members, and did much to raise money and sustain the army. As a member of the sanitary committee it would be impossible to overestimate the value of his services in going to the battle-field and caring for the sick and wounded soldiers of Wisconsin, and in procuring an exchange of prisoners. In recognition of his great services to Wisconsin soldiers, Mr. Brodhead was made a companion of the Loyal Legion, an honor conferred on but three other men by the Wisconsin Commandery. For public spirit and unselfish devotion to his own city, Mr. Brodhead's record will ever be a source of pride to his friends.

In 1871, under an act of the legislature, Mr. Brodhead was appointed one of three special

water commissioners for Milwaukee, and it is said that he is probably entitled to more credit than any other man for the successful construction of the Milwaukee waterworks, one of the best and most economically constructed water supply systems in the United States. Unlike most men he devoted his time zealously and faithfully to the enterprise without compensation. As the city increased in population and the sewerage began to pollute the Milwaukee river, the question of how to abate the nuisance became a grave one. In 1887 some of the citizens induced the legislature to pass an act authorizing a survey to be made for constructing intercepting sewers; the act specified that the money to be raised should only be spent for such a system.

Mr. Brodhead maintained that the work, as contemplated by the framers of the law, would cost the city from three million to six million dollars, beside the damages involved in its construction, and that a flushing tunnel could be built which would bring water from the lake to the river at a cost insignificant in comparison with that of the system proposed. The idea of having a flushing tunnel in Milwaukee was entirely original with him. There was a great deal of hostility to his plan, the most eminent civil engineers in the city thinking that when carried out they would not accomplish what he expected from them. In spite, however, of this opposition, he succeeded by the co-operation of a few of the city officials who agreed with him, and by his indomitable energy, in having the flushing tunnel constructed. But in order to get the necessary money a good deal of fine engineering had to be done, as there was no particular amount available for this work. The result fully justified the sanguine expectations of Mr. Brodhead, as the tunnel was one of the greatest successes of its kind that the city ever had, and she is under great obligations to him for his persistence in accomplishing the work.

Mr. Brodhead was fond of field sports, particularly quail and duck shooting and deer hunting; he was also an ardent admirer of fast horses and took great pleasure in driving. He was a forcible speaker and spirited writer. Like all positive and aggressive men, Mr. Brodhead often conflicted with the ideas of other men, but as he generally succeeded people became satisfied that he was

usually right. Though firm, aggressive and self-reliant, he was never arrogant. He hated meanness and corruption with all the intensity of his nature. It was his aim to be just to all men, to encourage and support all laudable efforts for the accomplishment of good, to help the needy and

distressed, and to make the lives of all brighter and better. As a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, he was active, influential and generous.

In the autumn of 1836 Mr. Brodhead married a daughter of Nathaniel Fletcher, of Newburyport; she died childless in 1889.

HENRY C. PAYNE,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

AMONG the galaxy of distinguished men who have been foremost in promoting the welfare of Milwaukee, and aided the material prosperity of the entire State of Wisconsin, Mr. Payne occupies a most honorable position.

Launching his life-boat at the age of sixteen years, without money, but with courage and brains to direct it, he has successfully weathered life's storms till now, in the very prime of life, he is safe within the harbor of legitimate endeavor and honorable success.

Mr. Payne was born in Ashfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, November 23, 1843, the son of Orrin P. and Eliza A. (Ames) Payne, both of whom were lineal descendants of the Puritans who disembarked from the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock.

The Rev. Mr. Ames, a Christian minister, and the ancestor of our subject, was one of the early settlers who were driven to the shores of the New World, owing to the religious agitation of those early days.

The early boyhood of Mr. Payne was passed in his native village, where he enjoyed the blessings of a Christian home and the meager advantages afforded at a country school. Displaying marked aptness for study he was sent to the Shelburne Falls Academy where he was graduated at the age of sixteen. Immediately thereafter he entered business at Northampton, Massachusetts. At the opening of the civil war, young Payne became imbued with the patriotism of the hour, and enlisted in Company H, of the Tenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, but owing to his youth was not permitted to muster in. Hearing glowing accounts of the wonderful possibilities for young men in the west, Mr. Payne turned his steps towards the setting sun, and arrived in Milwaukee

in October, 1863, with fifty dollars in his pocket. He was clerk in a dry goods house four years. During that time he became president of the Young Men's Library Association, which included among its members the most promising and talented young men of the city, and became one of the most powerful social and intellectual organizations in the state. As president of this association Mr. Payne first appeared prominently before the people; here he found scope for his natural talents and laid the foundation for his present high position. Having acquired many valuable literary works, and a large collection of modern publications, etc., this (the Young Men's Library Association desiring to afford the greatest possible good to the community at large) was turned into the Milwaukee Public Library, and formed the nucleus of this excellent institution.

During the Grant and Greeley campaign of 1872 Mr. Payne was leader in the organization of the Young Men's Republican Club, which later, became the Republican Central Committee of Milwaukee county, which has been the official party organization to the present day. Mr. Payne occupied the positions of president and secretary at different times during the existence of these clubs, till he was chosen chairman of the State Republican Central Committee. The marked ability and splendid judgment shown by Mr. Payne in all his political deliberations soon placed him among the most skillful Republican advisers of the country, who held the greatest good of the entire party above all personal desires and ambition.

In 1876 Mr. Payne was appointed postmaster of Milwaukee by President Grant, and reappointed by Presidents Arthur and Hayes. During the ten years which Mr. Payne served as postmaster the conduct of his office was most satisfactory, and



Very truly
H. C. Payne

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the citizens of all political creeds acknowledged the efficiency and progressive spirit of the federal service under his administration, and it is a fact that Mr. Payne left the office with less money to his credit than when he entered upon his duties.

Mr. Payne was elected a delegate at large to the National Convention in 1888, and in 1892 headed the Wisconsin delegation to the Minneapolis Convention which nominated President Harrison; also elected a member of the National Republican Committee for the State of Wisconsin, and a member of the National Republican Executive Committee, which consisted of seven members. It is a recognized fact that Mr. Payne was as effective a worker in behalf of the nomination of Mr. Garfield as he was instrumental in the nomination of Mr. Harrison, and as such received grateful acknowledgment. As a member of the Republican National Executive Committee, and in view of the great confidence reposed in him, Mr. Payne was delegated to go into the new States of Montana, Washington and the Dakotas to protect the further interests of his party. The contest in Montana was especially warm, but after devoting two months of tireless labor among the new states Mr. Payne returned with eight Republican senators and received the unqualified thanks of the Republican party for his splendid victory.

As a speaker Mr. Payne is forcible, earnest and with a perfect command of language, readily secures the attention of his auditors. His great knowledge of the important questions of the day, combined with his high mental attainments, make him a valuable factor in any campaign.

Mr. Payne has been president of the Wisconsin

Telephone Company since he left the postoffice in 1885, and is a director in the First National Bank, and president of the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad Company. He was vice-president of the Milwaukee and Cream City Street Railroad Company and directed the sale of this road to the Villard syndicate. Mr. Payne is vice-president of the Consolidated Street Railroad and Electric Illuminating Company of Milwaukee, and the only resident stockholder.

Mr. Payne was one of the founders of the town of Tomahawk, Wisconsin, which, in three years, has grown from a wilderness into a city of seven thousand inhabitants. He is also a trustee and director of the towns of Minocqua and Babcock, both flourishing young towns in the timber-belt of Wisconsin. He is also a director in the Tomahawk Land and Boom Company, which built the Tomahawk Dam, costing two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and opened up this wonderful lumber country.

Mr. Payne was married on October 15, 1867, to Miss Lydia W. Van Dyke, an accomplished lady of New York, whose parents belonged to the illustrious colonists from Holland bearing that distinguished name.

The extensive business interests which frequently call Mr. Payne to all the large cities of the country mark him a well-known figure in all the important commercial centers in the east and his prominence in the National Republican Executive Committee obtains for him a cordial welcome at the National Capitol.

Mr. Payne is a gentleman of most engaging manners and genial disposition, whose great popularity is fully deserved.

JAMES GREELEY FLANDERS,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

JAMES GREELEY FLANDERS was born at New London, New Hampshire, December 13, 1844. His father was Walter Powers Flanders, and his mother before her marriage was Susan Everett Greeley. While he was yet a child Mr. Flanders' parents removed from New London to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he attended the public schools until his fifteenth year. He then

pursued a preparatory course at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, after which he entered Yale College, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1867. Two years later he was graduated from Columbia College Law School of New York, and in the same year (1869) began the practice of law at Milwaukee, and has continued it uninterruptedly ever since. He

has been successively a member of the firms of Davis & Flanders, Flanders & Bottum and Winkler, Flanders, Smith, Bottum & Vilas. This last-named firm was formed after the appointment of Mr. Jenkins as United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, in 1888, by the consolidation of the firms formerly known as Jenkins, Winkler & Smith and Flanders & Bottum.

Since his admission to the bar in 1869, Mr. Flanders has devoted himself exclusively to the general practice of his profession, and has never

held but one political office. He was elected as a Democrat in 1876 to the general assembly of Wisconsin from the First Assembly District of Milwaukee, and was a member of the judiciary committee of the assembly during the session of 1877. He was also a member of the Board of Education of Milwaukee for the years 1875-77, representing the First Ward.

Mr. Flanders has been universally successful, and is an honored and conservative member of his profession and the community in which he lives.

EDWARD SANDERSON,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

EDWARD SANDERSON was of Irish extraction and was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, March 21, 1829. After obtaining an academic education he turned his face westward and settled in Ohio. Thence he removed to Madison, Wisconsin, in 1847 and some months later he settled in Milwaukee, whither he went to engage in the milling business with his brother, William, who had purchased the mill then recently erected by Cicero Comstock. At that time Mr. Sanderson had but a few hundred dollars in money, but a large capital in energy and business sagacity, and all the qualities that make a man useful and successful. The mill of the Sanderson Brothers was rightly named "Phoenix," although it did not rise from ashes like the fabled bird, it did rise from nearly nothing to assume vast proportions, keeping pace with the progress of the times. A large milling business involves large operations in grain, and when the Board of Trade was formed in Milwaukee Mr. Sanderson was one of its charter members, and was perhaps the largest and most successful operator on the Board for many years. He was also director in the Commercial Bank of Milwaukee, and was interested in other enterprises. Associated with himself in the milling business, were his brother-in-law, the Hon. I. W. Van Schaick, his nephew, William Sanderson, and his son, Harry B. Sanderson.

As a business man Mr. Sanderson had but few equals; his keen discernment, his sound reason and his self-confidence made him an aggressive

operator, and caused him to venture where others trembled, while his cautiousness and quick intuitive perception kept him aloof from disastrous investments, where others saw no danger. He was not only a man of executive ability, but also a financier, and though he accumulated a fortune, had he loved money and made the accumulation of wealth his main object in life, he might have become one of the richest men of his time.

As a citizen he was justly the pride of his city and state. Public-spirited, liberal and magnetic, a public enterprise needed but the support of Mr. Sanderson to assure its success. Anything that would benefit the needy or the public appealed to his generosity, and received both financial and moral support.

Though not a soldier, Mr. Sanderson's patriotism and his earnest support of all efforts to suppress the rebellion, and his great sympathy for the soldier, caused the Loyal Legion to confer on him one of three honorary memberships granted by the Commandery of Wisconsin.

In politics Mr. Sanderson "was the power behind the throne," in Wisconsin. Upon the formation of the Republican party he identified himself with it and became one of its strongest supporters. Desiring no office for himself, he was free to give his genius full scope, untrammelled by hope or fear. If he had the traits of a successful business man, he had the elements of a statesman and politician in a still higher degree, for he was a born leader. He was bold, fearless and discreet. His knowledge of men was wonderful, and he



Edward Sanderson

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knew so well how to handle them that his influence permeated national politics and largely controlled the party in his own state. He had a mind to map out the right course, energy to pursue it actively, money and liberality to support him, and a most extraordinary power of winning others to his support. Mr. Sanderson could doubtless have had the highest office within the gift of the people of his state, and his continued refusal to accept any political office makes his modest, unselfish character stand out the more prominently. He was several times a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and was instrumental in nominating both Mr. Hayes and Mr. Garfield. In the politics of his own state, it is stated on good authority, that Mr. Sanderson was a potent factor, if not the cause, of electing his friends to the United States Senate, and that several congressmen secured their seats by his efforts. As an organizer of the Young Men's

Republican Club, in 1872, he, with the efforts of a few others lived to see the city of Milwaukee transformed from a Democratic to a Republican city. His personal character will long be remembered, as his social qualities, genial nature, combining with good humor, made him a general favorite and warmly attached him to his friends. No man can leave a better monument than to be held in grateful remembrance by the many whom he has helped, and Mr. Sanderson helped more business men than any man in Milwaukee, and gave freely, both of money and sympathy. Want or distress always touched his sympathy and his purse. He was a man of great force of character, whole-souled, and one of nature's true noblemen.

He married, in 1856, Elizabeth Byron, a lady of high attainments, who, with their son and three daughters, survives. Mr. Sanderson died on May 20, 1889.

HAROLD GREEN UNDERWOOD,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

HAROLD GREEN UNDERWOOD is descended from one of the first English settlers of America, viz., John Underwood, son of Aquilla Underwood, of Herefordshire, England, whose wife was a lineal descendant of John Rogers, the Smithfield martyr.

Our subject's father, John De Loss Underwood, was a lawyer of ability, and his uncle, J. C. Underwood, was a judge of the United States District Court in Virginia. On his mother's side, his ancestors are no less prominent, for she was the daughter of Rev. Beriah Green, of Whitesboro, New York, a distinguished clergyman, who was president of the Oneida Institute and the first president of the American Anti-slavery Society. Harold was born August 1, 1852, at Litchfield, Herkimer county, New York, and received an academic education at Utica, and later pursued a more extended course in the classics at Whitesboro, New York, under the instruction of his grandfather. With this thorough preparation for his course of professional studies he entered Columbian University, at Washington, District of Columbia, being the president of his class in the

law school, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1875.

Mr. Underwood began his business career with the New England Life Insurance Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, and was for some six years assistant actuary of that company; but he was dissatisfied with the monotonous routine of mathematical calculations and decided that a literary and legal mind should seek more congenial employment. He accordingly resigned his position and accepted an appointment as examiner of patents in the United States Patent Office at Washington, District of Columbia. With an aptitude for mechanics, and a clear legal mind and a student by nature, Mr. Underwood devoted all his energies to mastering the law of patents, and became one of the most proficient and valuable men in the department. After spending nine years in the patent office and acquiring a thorough knowledge of all the details of patents, and the laws as applied to them, Mr. Underwood, in the spring of 1881, resigned his position and moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

He at once established himself in the practice

of his specialty, and has built up a patent law practice both extensive and lucrative, and enjoys the reputation of being an unquestioned authority in his line. His eminent success is the more praiseworthy from the fact that it is entirely the result of his own hard work.

At the International Patent Congress held in Paris in 1878, Mr. Underwood was the delegate from the United States Patent Office—a high honor for one so young.

He is not only a successful lawyer, and the leading patent solicitor of his city, but also a high-minded gentleman of excellent virtues and scholarly attainments. He is a man of good address, genial and easily approached.

Mr. Underwood has indulged his literary tastes in the production of numerous poems, stories and reviews for the leading magazines. Journalism has always had for him attractions, second only to those of his own profession, and he has been editorially connected with the leading papers of Boston, Washington and Milwaukee, and corre-

spondent for New York and Boston papers. He was dramatic and musical editor for the *Evening Wisconsin* and *Yenowing's News* for eight years. He is refined in his tastes, and is greatly susceptible to the charms of music and of the drama.

Both as a speaker and writer Mr. Underwood is described as witty, concise, brilliant and argumentative. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and in secret orders is one of the most popular men in Milwaukee.

He became a Free Mason in 1873, a Knight Templar in 1875 and has been a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason since 1887. In 1886 he joined the Elks, and the Mystic Shrine in 1887. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and is not a stranger to good and generous deeds.

He married, in 1883, Miss Marie L. Scott, of Mendota, Illinois, who is known to be a lady of attainments. Their home is brightened by one son and one daughter.

ADOLPH MEINECKE,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MR. MEINECKE is the son of Dr. Ferdinand Meinecke, and was born August 16, 1830, in Burhave, a small country town on the borders of the German Sea, in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. He enjoyed all the educational advantages afforded in his native place, and received private instruction from his learned father up to the time he was thirteen years of age, when he was sent to the high school in Oldenburg, where he took thorough courses in the higher studies. He then attended commercial college in Osnabruck. Being now equipped with a good education he, in the spring of 1848, when France and Germany were engaged in a revolutionary war, took passage on board the ship "Belinda" for New York, where he landed, June 10, of that year.

His limited means were soon gone, but he was fortunate in shortly securing a situation with Mr. Edward Hen, a German importer, at No. 28 Liberty street, New York, with whom he remained seven years, occupying a position of considerable trust.

In 1855 Mr. Meinecke settled in Milwaukee, and that year established his present business in the line of toys and fancy goods, which has grown from year to year until it has attained gigantic proportions. In 1864, when importation was nearly excluded by the high gold premium, he established a factory in Milwaukee for the manufacture of baskets, toys, children's carriages, etc. The demand for its product requiring extensive premises, he built the large factory on the corner of Mason and Front streets, which from time to time has been extended until it now covers the whole block from Mason street to Oneida street.

The toy business is now superintended by Adolph Meinecke, Jr., and Carl Penshorn. His eldest son, Ferdinand, has charge of the factory, which employs about two hundred and fifty hands the year around.

In 1876 Governor Taylor appointed Mr. Meinecke one of the commissioners from Wisconsin to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.



Adolph Meinecke
Milwaukee,

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He has been one of the trustees of the Public Museum ever since its establishment, and the work he has done for the institution, and the liberal donations he has made to it, have won for him the highest esteem of the public.

Mr. Meinecke is director of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company, and also one of the founders and directors of the Milwaukee Industrial Association.

He has contributed many literary articles to *Frank Leslie's Illustrated News* (German edition),

and to the German newspapers, both here and in Germany.

In 1856 his parents came from Germany and made Milwaukee their home.

Mr. Meinecke married, February 25, 1854, Mary Louise, the daughter of George Krafft, Esq., of Heilbronn. They have two sons, Ferdinand and Adolph, both married.

Mr. and Mrs. Meinecke enjoy the pleasures of grand-parentship of eight healthy young Americans.

WILLIAM E. SMITH,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WILLIAM E. SMITH is of Scotch descent. His father, Alexander Smith, was a man of education and culture, and was manager of a large landed estate in Scotland until 1835, when he immigrated to the United States. William E. was then eleven years old; he was born June 18, 1824. At the age of ten he won a prize for proficiency in classics at the schools of Edinburgh, Scotland. The first winter in America was spent in New York, and in the spring following the family moved to Oakland county, Michigan, and began the struggle of making a home on a quarter-section of new land. Living in a log cabin and clearing land did not break the fiber of even one of so fine a nature, but his courage met hardships bravely and surmounted all difficulties. Improving all his opportunities by attending school and reading all the books he could get, the young farmer developed intellectual as well as physical vigor.

In 1841 he began as a clerk in a small store, where he remained about five years. Here his industry, painstaking care and kindness made him a valuable assistant, and though he received but a small salary, his frugal habits enabled him to save a large portion of it and materially assist his father, which he did most cheerfully.

In 1846 he was offered and accepted a position in a New York dry-goods house, where by his diligence he attracted the attention of a large jobbing house, and procured for himself an important position. In this position his integrity and business ability received substantial recogni-

tion by an offer of a partnership with a son of his employer in the town of Fox Lake, Wisconsin, whither he went in 1849.

Mr. Smith's power of impressing people is illustrated in the fact that almost before he became a citizen of Wisconsin he was elected to the legislature, and during the session of 1851 was one of the most practical and influential members of the assembly. Declining a renomination he devoted his attention to business with diligence till 1858, when he was elected state senator, an office to which he was re-elected in 1862. As a member of the senate his constant effort was to benefit the people, and he championed the cause of education, and was chairman of the educational committee. In 1865 he was elected state treasurer, and was re-elected in 1867. Returning to Fox Lake at the end of his term he was again elected to the general assembly in 1870, and was chosen speaker of the house.

In 1872 Mr. Smith removed to Milwaukee to engage in the wholesale grocery business with Messrs. J. A. Roundy and Sidney Hauxhurst, and continued as head of the firm until elected governor in 1877, to which office he was re-elected in 1879. As the chief executive of the state it has been said of him: "That he was practical, faithful and safe." Applying strict business principles to his duties, everything was kept in order, nothing neglected. All persons were treated with consideration and courtesy, and the rights of all respected. He was truly the governor of the people, and reflected honor on them as well as on

himself. After the expiration of his second term as governor he formed a partnership with his son, Ira B. Smith, and H. M. Mendel, under the firm name of Smith, Mendel and Company. Besides the offices mentioned Mr. Smith has held many other positions of public trust. For fifteen years he was regent of the state normal schools, and four years a director of the state's prison. For twenty-six years he was a trustee of Milwaukee Female College and for many years trustee of Milwaukee College, Wayland University and the University of Chicago. He was for many years a trustee and a member of the executive committee of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company. His life was controlled by well established principles, and no matter in what position of public trust or private interest, Mr. Smith was always the same courteous, thorough-going, conscientious business man. His capabilities had a wide range and were of the highest order. As a business man he was uniformly successful. He made friends, established confidence and conducted his business with a profit sufficient to make constant accumulations to his fortune. As a legislator he was quick and ready in debate, clear in perception and sound in understanding. As treasurer of the state, his accurate business methods and integrity made him a model official.

As governor, his good sense, large experience, his tact and goodness, combined with firmness, made him one of the safest and best of governors. As a statesman, time has proven his right to the title. In early life Mr. Smith was an ardent Whig, and upon the formation of the Republican party, he identified himself with it and remained an influential member until his death, which occurred February 13, 1883. As a citizen, he was public-spirited, always willing to do his share in promoting the welfare of the community in which he lived. He acted from honest convictions as to what was right, and always treated his opponents with considerate fairness. With all his ability, his intellect was not cultivated at the expense of the better qualities attributed to the head, for he was truly a whole-souled man, warm, genial, generous in sympathy, and above all, sincere. He was earnest in doing good. Espousing religion at an early day, he was an active and devoted member of the Baptist Church all his life, and took a prominent part in all the efforts of the church to evangelize the world.

He married in 1849 Miss Mary Booth, daughter of a prominent Baptist clergyman residing in Michigan. Mrs. Smith proved herself worthy of her worthy husband, and their united lives were most happy.

JUDSON A. ROUNDY,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

JUDSON A. ROUNDY was born in Bluehill, Maine, on the 17th of March, 1818, and, as he naively remarked, his birthday (being St. Patrick's also) is celebrated in all parts of the world. His parents were John and Mary Roundy, both natives of Massachusetts, his father tracing his ancestry back to the Huguenots in the sixteenth century. He was a minister of the Baptist Church and preached for over fifty years in the State of Maine. J. A. Roundy is the youngest of a family of eleven children, and was educated in the common schools and academy at Charleston, Maine. His early home training was well calculated to develop the highest and best expressions of a most honorable career.

When eighteen years of age he left home and

began his business career at Bangor, Maine, as clerk in a jewelry store. Later he was employed as clerk in the Franklin House, a temperance hostelry of much note in those days. Here he met a gentleman who induced him to go to Harmony, Maine, and assist in closing out a lumber and general store business. After investigating the business prospects at Harmony, Mr. Roundy and his new friend decided to continue the business, and, forming a partnership, they began to develop and extend their interests. The new firm prospered; they commenced the manufacture of lumber at Bangor, on the Penobscot, and Kendall Mills, on the Kennebeck River, enjoying a most creditable success, until the occurrence of the French revolution in 1848, when Louis



Yours truly
J. A. Roundy -

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Phillippe abdicated. Commercial relations abroad became paralyzed, and large contracts were nullified, causing serious hardships and forcing many American merchants to the wall. This crisis seriously embarrassed Mr. Roundy, who realized about one thousand dollars out of the wreck, and with this amount went to Shelbyville, Illinois, in 1851. Here he joined his brother-in-law, Joshua L. Dexter, in a general store business, which, on the death of Mr. Dexter a year later, he conducted alone. The business grew rapidly and two years later, two clerks, Charles D. Lufkin and Dudley C. Smith (now Colonel Smith, of Normal, Illinois), jointly purchased a half interest in the store. This firm continued for five years, when new associations were formed, Mr. Roundy retaining his interest in real estate until 1877, although he came to Milwaukee in 1867.

Milwaukee was then a small but thriving city, and furnished abundant opportunities for men of wise and conservative financial abilities. His health had suffered in Illinois, and he hoped to find a beneficial change in Milwaukee. He invested in real estate, buying and selling for himself, and platted two subdivisions which bear his name, and are now in the populous portion of the city. His residence on Marshall street was one of the most sightly and modern of Milwaukee's beautiful homes.

In January, 1872, Mr. Roundy laid the foundation of his present large and successful grocery business. In this business he was associated with William E. Smith, who later became governor of the state, and Sidney Hauxhurst, under the firm name of Smith, Roundy and Co. With a determination to conform to all the highest principles of business integrity, this firm began its commercial history in the northwest, and desiring a safe, conservative business, they rapidly acquired a volume of trade that was both sound and extensive. In 1876 William E. Smith was elected governor of the state, and having but little time to devote to the firm's business, Mr. Roundy invited William S. Peckham, of New York, and Charles J. Dexter, of Shelbyville, Illinois, to join the firm (having purchased Governor Smith's interest), and the firm then became Roundy, Peckham and Co., under which name it enjoys its present commercial prosperity. The success attending this firm must be ascribed to those

principles of fair dealing and honest consideration which energy and pluck made the corner-stone of their earliest business life. With the business formerly established in Milwaukee, Mr. Roundy gradually withdrew his active management and supervision, although his credit and capital remained with the business. He was thus enabled to devote his time to travel and the improvement of his health. As a tourist he has visited much of the civilized world, and having both leisure and means his visits afforded him opportunities of study and observation seldom enjoyed by business men. In 1873 Governor Washburne appointed him commissioner for Wisconsin to the Vienna Exposition; although unsolicited, the distinguished compliment enabled Mr. Roundy to enjoy special favors. He has traveled extensively on this continent in Alaska and Mexico, spending the past two winters in California. In 1885 his last trip to Europe lasted nearly three and one-half years, during which time he visited Egypt for the second time, and was prevented by quarantine regulations from visiting Greece, where plague rumors were rife at that time.

Mr. Roundy was one of the founders and the first treasurer of the Milwaukee Exposition Building Association, and went through the streets soliciting subscriptions for that worthy institution, resigning his position at the time of his foreign trip. He is a stockholder in that institution, the Milwaukee Cement Company, the Wisconsin Telephone Company, the Pfister Hotel, and the Fuller and Warren Stove Works, all home enterprises.

As a citizen, Mr. Roundy has been an earnest worker in all movements tending towards the material welfare and prosperity of Milwaukee. His encouragement to public enterprises has been of that substantial character that means financial endorsement, not pleasant words. His extended travels and observations have made him a valuable adviser in all matters tending to the development and progress of the city.

In politics he is a staunch Republican, believing firmly in the great issues of his party, but has never aspired to public office. In person Mr. Roundy is a gentleman of most agreeable presence; highly cultured, affable, and with a kindness of manner that is far too rare in these days of busy prominence. Possessed of an unlimited fund of incident and travel, he is a most enter-

taining talker, and with years of honor and well earned respect, his success in life has been the work of his own hands.

Mr. Roundy was married to Miss Mary A. Dexter, of Maine, a lady of refinement and culture, who has been the companion of her devoted husband during all his travels. They are members of the Baptist Church, in which Mrs. Roundy is actively interested in church work. She is also connected with the Home for the

Friendless, the Martha Mitchell Kindergarten, and the Industrial School, to all of which she gives liberally of her time and means.

In this short sketch we cannot hope to chronicle the full measure of testimony to the honorable career of this gentleman, and beg to add the words spoken by one of Milwaukee's most honored citizens regarding our subject: "He is truly a good man; devoted to the city, and enjoying the respect and confidence of all people."

HON. PETER J. SOMERS,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE subject of this brief and necessarily imperfect sketch admirably illustrates in his person the opportunities for success which this country affords to all those who have the aptitude to take advantage of them, and who, at the same time, possess that degree of ability, character and integrity, without which success is not success, but failure.

Mr. Somers was born in Menomonee, in the county of Waukesha, in the State of Wisconsin, on the 12th day of April, 1850. His parents were both natives of Ireland, and emigrated to this country in the year 1837; and after remaining for a brief period in the State of New York, they came to the State of Wisconsin, where they afterwards continued to reside.

Mr. Somers' earlier days were spent with his parents on the farm. And this was no doubt fortunate for him, since it enabled him in part to acquire that strength of body and of mind which have been so much service to him. His birth, although perhaps, on the whole, humble, was nevertheless highly respectable. His parents were singularly fortunate, in that they were richly and naturally invested with those elements of high character and goodness of heart, for the absence of which no amount of mere wealth can adequately compensate. Along with a moderate amount of the wealth of this world, they left their children that which is infinitely better and nobler, the heritage of a good name, and bequeathed, as it were, to them those qualities of moral rectitude, stability of purpose and of character, for which in life they were distinguished. Besides

the subject of this sketch, the surviving members of the Somers family consist of Michael and James, both of whom are farmers; of John J., who is engaged in the real-estate business; and Thomas F., a lawyer. It is needless to say, that these gentlemen are eminently respectable, and are admirably successful in their respective avocations. The member of the family with whom, however, we are now concerned, received what may be termed an excellent common education; and in addition to this, he attended for some considerable period the Normal School at Whitewater, Wisconsin, and subsequently an academy at Waukesha in the same state. If not a scholar in the scholastic sense, he certainly is a scholar in the practical and essential sense, that is to say, intellectually well equipped for his time and country.

In the year 1872 he commenced the study of law in the office of the late Chief Justice Ryan, in the city of Milwaukee. Mr. Ryan was intellectually one of the most extraordinary men that ever lived; if not a great genius, he came within a hair's breadth of being a great genius. It is true he did not possess the creative power of genius; but he possessed in an enormous degree, that intuitive, almost miraculous power of absorption and assimilation, which is always inseparable from true genius. He was so imbued with the sense of integrity, and idealistic in his nature, that with him wrong was an impossibility. The advantages which Mr. Somers derived from his association, as a student, can not be estimated, even by Mr. Somers himself.



Yours truly
Peter J. Somner

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Upon his admission to the bar, Mr. Somers entered into the active practice of his profession in the city of Milwaukee in which city he still resides, and in which he will, no doubt, continue to reside the balance of his life. His success in his profession was so marked, that in the year 1882 he was elected city attorney of the city of Milwaukee, which position he held for the period of two years. At the end of this period, in addition to his profession, he became actively engaged in real-estate matters, from both of which he has realized a handsome fortune.

Mr. Somers, politically, has always been a Democrat, and in the spring of 1890 he was elected alderman to represent his ward in the common council by a majority of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and this, too, in a ward which was then, and for years prior thereto had been, Republican in politics. Such popularity is not the result of accident, or of fortuitous circumstance. It can only rest on merit of such a varied character, and of such substantial stability, as to pass unquestioned and unquestionable. It is true, merit does not always succeed, but if universally known, recognized, and acknowledged, it will, because it must, succeed. Upon his advent into the council, Mr. Somers was unanimously elected president of the council. This was the highest gift at the disposal of the council, and in view of the fact that Mr. Somers had never been a member of this body before, the honor conferred upon him is almost without precedent or example in matters of municipal distinction, either in Milwaukee or elsewhere. Thus the elected of and by the people, so to speak, consummated, in so far as they could, what the people themselves originated. In the fall of 1890 Mr. Somers was strongly urged to become a candidate for Congress. Had he complied with the wishes of his friends he would have been a formidable competitor as against any man. On reflection, however, he determined not to be a candidate for Congress, and yet notwithstanding his avowed, emphatic and repeated declarations in this respect, he received thirty-four votes as a candidate for Congress in the democratic convention. In the fall of the year last mentioned the Hon. George W. Peck, then mayor of Milwaukee, was elected Governor of the State of Wisconsin. This left a vacancy in the office of mayor of Mil-

waukee. Mr. Somers soon afterwards received the unanimous nomination of his party for this position, and on the 2d day of December, 1890, he was elected mayor of Milwaukee by a majority of six thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, the largest majority ever given for the election of any mayor in the city of Milwaukee. The position he still holds, and of course will continue to hold until the expiration of his term of office, which will be the third Tuesday of April, 1892. His action as mayor thus far indicates that he is well qualified for the position, and that he is destined to make one of the best mayors Milwaukee ever had. He is perfectly honest, fearless and impartial in the discharge of his official duties, to which he brings ability and experience, both natural and acquired, of a very high order. Of late years Mr. Somers' outside business has interfered in a great measure with the practice of his profession. Had he confined himself to his profession exclusively, that he would have obtained high eminence at the bar will not be questioned by those who know him intelligently; he possesses peculiar fitness for excellence at the bar. A man of robust, vigorous constitution, of attractive manners and splendid physique; with an aptitude almost unique for making and retaining friends, he has an intellect essentially forensic in its character; apt, quick and discriminating, his judgment is sound, practical and substantial; he has, moreover, the intuitive faculty of discerning the thoughts of men, and of instinctively grasping the reasons and motives by which they are swayed and actuated; and in addition to all these, he has a frankness which is almost persuasiveness itself, together with powers of speech, which, if elaborately cultivated, would secure for him a place within the domain of oratory. He has three elements of character which stand conspicuous, which are easily discerned, and to which his success in a great measure is to be ascribed—we allude to good sense, modesty and integrity. Indeed, modesty is essentially characteristic of the man. Neither the accumulation of wealth, however vast, nor the acquisition of office, however distinguished, will ever turn his head. It would be well indeed if there were more like him in this respect. Under the circumstances it was, perhaps, natural that Somers should strive rather for the accumulation of wealth than for the high-

est distinction at the bar. It is to be feared that distinction at the bar in this generation, without money, is not distinction, but the reverse.

In religion the subject of this sketch is a Roman Catholic. He is, indeed, a faithful and devoted adherent of his church.

Although a native of this country, to whose interests of course he is ardently devoted, he is the son of Irish parentage. Like most of his race he cherishes a very kindly feeling for the land in which his parents were born. Any movement reasonably well calculated to enhance the condition of the Irish people has always found in him, and will always continue to find in him, an ardent and enthusiastic supporter.

In 1873 Mr. Somers was married to Miss Catherine F. Murphy, who was born and reared in Milwaukee. It is said that the most important step in a man's life is the matrimonial one. Mr. Somers, in the selection of a companion, has been extremely fortunate. It would be difficult to find a woman anywhere superior to Mrs. Somers in those qualities of intellect and heart which render superiority attractive and commendable. If Mrs. Somers be at all deficient in any of the better elements of her sex, her most intimate friends are unable to discern them. It is, however, in her moral make-up, in her love of home, of her husband, of her children, and of all good deeds, that she appears at her best. In days of severe adversity (if such

days ever come to the Somers family) she will prove a companion upon whom her husband may implicitly rely for assistance, hope and consolation. Her modesty is even superior to that of her husband. The large and perhaps somewhat unexpected acquisition of wealth by her husband has in no wise dazzled her. She is to-day the same quiet, domestic, modest and unobtrusive woman that she always was. Though kindly disposed toward all she is so modest and unostentatious by nature that she shuns rather than seeks society. It is unnecessary to add that she is a woman of a strongly religious turn of mind, and like her husband a practical Catholic. To the Somers family have been born five children; three boys and two girls, who bid fair to reflect no discredit on their parents, and this means that they will be useful and valuable members of any community. Mr. Somers is still in the prime of life; his constitution vigorous; habits excellent; faculties likely to continue unimpaired for many years to come; popular and appreciated in the city in which he lives; happy in his marriage, home and children; blessed with an abundance of this world's goods; the future for him would certainly seem to be propitious, but no more propitious than he is entitled to, because of his merits as a man; a scholar, a citizen and a gentleman. Since the above was written Mr. Somers has been triumphantly re-elected mayor of the Cream City.

THOMAS L. KELLY,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THOMAS LETT KELLY was born on his father's farm near the village of Farmersville, Ontario, Canada, on June 3, 1833. He attended school and helped on the farm until he was seventeen years old, when he entered a country store as clerk, performing all the duties belonging to that position, being salesman, book-keeper, and general manager; and, his employer being postmaster, he also acted as his assistant.

In 1855 he secured a position in a leading dry-goods house in Columbia, South Carolina, where he soon became chief clerk and was to have been admitted as a partner on January 1, 1861. But

the head of the house dying before that date it devolved upon Mr. Kelly to close the business of the firm. Having by this time an extended acquaintance in Columbia and throughout the whole State of South Carolina, and having a large trade which he could control, Mr. Kelly had made all arrangements necessary to continue the business in company with a young friend then residing in New York; but the war coming on immediately their plans were not carried out. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Kelly, realizing that the war might continue for a long time and result, as it did, disastrously for the South, bought in company with



J. L. Kelly

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others, a schooner and loaded her with cotton. With this cargo he ran the blockade in Charleston harbor in April, 1862, reaching Nassau, New Providence, safely, where the cargo and vessel were disposed of. Arriving at New York in May, 1862, he took a position temporarily in a New York wholesale house. In January, 1863, he formed a connection with one of the principal retail dry-goods houses of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, whither he went soon afterward with his bride, whom he married on February 3, 1863, and whose maiden name was Etta M. Hickok, of Brooklyn, New York.

He continued with this firm until January, 1871, when he associated himself with a partner, and under the firm name of T. L. Kelly and Company, opened the first dry-goods store established on Wisconsin street, which has since become the principal retail street of Milwaukee. His business has prospered from the start and now (1892) is one of the largest in that city, employing more than one hundred persons. Since May, 1890, when his partner died, Mr. Kelly has conducted the business in his own name.

Besides managing his extensive business Mr. Kelly is a director of the Milwaukee Industrial Exposition Association, having served continuously in that capacity since 1885, and contributed very materially to its success. It enjoys the distinction of being one of the few paying expositions in the United States.

In January, 1889, Mr. Kelly was elected president of the Milwaukee Advancement Association and it was largely due to his energy, tact and good judgment, that this association grew so rapidly into one of the foremost organizations of Milwaukee. Through it alone the city's industries and manufactories have been increased by several million dollars, and as a result of its activity many new establishments are annually induced to locate in Milwaukee. At the expiration of his term of office as president, Mr. Kelly was unanimously re-elected, and at the close of his second term of one year was strongly urged to accept a third term, but, owing to the demands of his steadily increasing dry-goods business, he declined. In speaking of Mr. Kelly the *Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin* of February 9, 1889, said: "The Milwaukee Advancement Association made a ten strike in the selection of T. L. Kelly for its

president. Mr. Kelly is one of the most enterprising and stirring of the merchants of this city. There has been no greater success in the history of business men of the northwest than has been his for the last ten years."

Says the *Chicago Times* of July 21, 1889: "The people of the city of Milwaukee made a wise selection when they elected the well-known merchant, T. L. Kelly, president of the association for the advancement of Milwaukee. He has proved his ability by his energetic management of his own establishment, the best patronized dry-goods, millinery and general merchandise store in the State of Wisconsin. From an insignificant beginning, this house has reached large proportions and every hour of the day it is thronged with happy visitors."

In commenting upon Mr. Kelly's re-election to the presidency of the Advancement Association, the *Evening Wisconsin* says editorially: "Mr. Kelly has brought to the administration of the association's affairs the same intelligence, enterprise and enthusiasm which have made him one of the city's most successful merchants. When the business of the association has demanded time and attention he has never hesitated to make any personal sacrifice necessary to give them. Under his direction the Advancement Association has been sleeplessly alert in the city's interests. His re-election, therefore, is not only a compliment to a faithful and public-spirited officer, but it is a guarantee that the work of the Milwaukee Advancement Association will be continued to be carried on with a spirit and energy that cannot fail to command important results."

Upon Mr. Kelly's retiring from the presidency of the association the *Evening Wisconsin* of January 15, 1891, said editorially: "T. L. Kelly, the retiring president, deserves the thanks of every loyal citizen of Milwaukee. He has been sleepless in the performance of his duty, and has freely given his valuable time to the cause of advancing the interests of the city. He has repeatedly put aside his private business for the purpose of giving the necessary attention to matters of importance to the people of Milwaukee, and it is largely due to his untiring efforts and sacrificing devotion to the city that the Advancement Association has been able to accomplish

the encouraging results which have marked its labors. Mr. Kelly simply steps back of the new president and manager, because the growth of his business has made it impossible for him to longer give the Advancement Association the time necessary to an energetic administration of its affairs; he does not relinquish his interest either in the association or the city. The last fact will reassure those who have learned to pin their faith on Mr. Kelly's energetic loyalty to Milwaukee."

Mr. Kelly was also an active member of the National Council of the Grand Army Reunion and Encampment held at Milwaukee in 1889, and he was also one of the very first in that city

to advocate holding the World's Fair and Columbian Exposition at Chicago, prompted by loyalty to a sister city and foreseeing the beneficent effect such close proximity would have on Milwaukee's interests.

Mr. Kelly's family comprises his wife and two sons. The elder son, Frederick W., is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and of Columbia College, New York city; he also attended the law department of Columbia College, and later was graduated from the law department of his *alma mater*. He is now practicing law in Milwaukee. The younger son, George White, now fourteen years old, is yet in school.

SOLON MARKS, M.D.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SOLON MARKS was born in Stockbridge, Vermont, on July 14, 1827. He attended the district and private schools of his native town till his sixteen year, and then entered the Royalton Academy and completed his classical studies. He removed to Wisconsin in 1848, and graduated from the Rush Medical College of Chicago in 1853. After practicing a short time in Jefferson, Wisconsin, he, in 1856, removed to Stevens Point, where he built up a good practice and took high rank as a physician. Soon after the opening of the civil war, September 27, 1861, Dr. Marks was commissioned surgeon of the Tenth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, which left the state in November, 1861. After serving one month as surgeon, he was detailed as brigade surgeon upon the staff of General Sill, where he remained until the capture of Huntsville, Alabama, April 11, 1862. He was then placed in charge of the military hospitals at that point, and remaining till about the time that General Buell's army commenced falling back towards the Ohio River. He was then ordered into the field, and on the 8th of October, 1862, was assigned to duty as medical director of General Rousseau's division, which position he retained until the organization of the Army of the Cumberland. He was then appointed surgeon-in-chief of the first division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, with which command he remained until the expiration of his term of

service. Being with the army during nearly every engagement, Dr. Marks had a wide range of experience and surgical practice, and laid the foundation for his subsequent high position among the leading surgeons of the west. In all his army service his conduct was that of a Christian gentleman and patriot. His kindness and sympathy toward the suffering were marked characteristics, and the dying moments of many a sick and wounded soldier were gladdened by his cheering words. At the close of the war he settled in Milwaukee, and entered upon that career in which he has become distinguished among the foremost surgeons of the west. The following case illustrates his thoroughness and skill: An old soldier, who had been wounded in battle, had been examined by the surgeon of his division, who stated that he had been hit on the breast-bone by a spent ball. Time did not heal the wound, and the United States examining surgeons at Washington confirmed the report of the field surgeon, and thought it would soon get well. Six years later the soldier came to Dr. Marks, who, after a careful examination of great length, discovered a leaden bullet under the breast-bone and close to the heart. This was removed, and the patient rapidly recovered.

In Milwaukee his progress was marked and rapid, and forced him to take a much-needed rest in 1873. He went abroad for rest and relaxation,

and improved his opportunities for study and research in the celebrated hospitals of European countries. Returning to Milwaukee much improved in health, he resumed his practice, which has been eminently successful. His life has been faithfully devoted to his profession, and all hours and days have been alike to him in his generous sympathy towards suffering humanity. Prominent in all the state and local medical organizations, Dr. Marks has kept in touch with the more advanced progress of surgery. He has little time to pursue original literary work, but has written largely on the modern subjects of surgery. Essentially a practitioner in the broadest sense, his position in the community is that of a great conservator of the public health, the trusted advisor of the family, and the ever generous helper of the poor.

He is a member of the American Medical Association, also of the American Surgical Association. He is president of the State Board of Health, president of the Pension Board of Med-

ical Examiners, a member, and was president of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, a member of the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Art and Letters, surgeon-in-chief of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad system, surgeon of the Wisconsin Central and of the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad Companies. He has been surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital since 1864.

As an uncompromising Republican, he is thoroughly in sympathy with it on the great issues of the day.

In 1867 Dr. Marks married Miss Theodora Smith, a niece of General Franklin Smith, of Waterville, Maine. They have no children, but have brought up two nephews; one is a lawyer practicing in Colorado, and the other is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. Dr. Marks is not a member of any religious denomination, but is a generous giver to the church. His Christianity is of that liberal type, founded upon humanity and charity towards all.

T. L. BAKER,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE biography of him whose name appears at the beginning of this sketch, illustrates the possibilities that are open in this country to earnest, persevering young men, who have the courage of their convictions, and are determined to be the architects of their own fortunes. And when judged by what he has done, as well as by what he is, he is worthy a place among our representative and successful men. He is a son of William F. and Elizabeth (Sperry) Baker, and was born in New York city on June 6, 1824. His parents were both descendants of the early settlers of Manhattan Island. His mother was a member of an old Knickerbocker family, prominent in the early history of Manhattan. Her father's farm was located in what is now the very heart of New York city, the site of the Astor Library now occupying a portion of the original homestead. After his death this tract of land, which is now worth more than ten million dollars, was sold for twenty thousand dollars. The old homestead was the scene of many interesting

events, and many of the most eminent characters of the old colonial and early republican days graced its portals.

The subject of this sketch, after receiving his education in his native city, obtained employment in the wholesale dry-goods house of Messrs. Brown & Dimock. There he soon mastered the rudiments of the business, and gained the confidence of his employers. In 1846 he removed to Milwaukee, and entered into the wholesale and retail dry-goods business, associated with Mr. Henry P. Peck, under the firm name of Peck & Baker. This business was successful, and the trade of the new firm amounted to the enormous sum, for that time, of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. About five years later, Mr. Baker sold his interest in the business to his partner, who shortly afterward died. At the request of Mr. Peck's widow, Mr. Baker consented to act as administrator of her deceased husband's estate, on condition that all of the creditors would sign his bond. He personally inter-

viewed the eastern creditors, and an idea of the esteem in which he was held by the leading merchants of the country can be gathered by the fact that all of the creditors gladly acquiesced. The creditors were paid in full, and Mr. Baker had the satisfaction of turning over to the widow about fifty thousand dollars after settling the estate. Soon after the organization of the State Bank of Wisconsin, Mr. Baker was invited by its officers to enter the bank as teller. He made his influence felt in the management of this institution from the start, and shortly afterward became a director and cashier. For nearly a third of a century he has been identified with this institution, and for over thirty years he has molded its policy as cashier. The State Bank of Wisconsin was organized in 1853, and in 1865 was reorganized under the national banking law as the Milwaukee National Bank of Wisconsin. In 1885, at its expiration, the charter was extended. At the present time (June, 1892,) the capital stock is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; surplus,

two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; undivided profits, one hundred and ten thousand dollars. Its deposits amount to two million one hundred thousand dollars, while its loans and discounts aggregate nearly two million dollars. Under Mr. Baker's careful and able management the bank passed safely through the financial crisis of 1857, the exigencies and uncertainties incident to the civil war, and the financial revolution of 1873, and is to-day one of the strongest, safest and most flourishing banks in the west. For more than twenty years he has been manager of the Milwaukee clearing-house, and has never been asked to give a bond.

Mr. Baker is a great lover of music, and as president of the Milwaukee Musical Society, he did much to entertain and educate the music-loving citizens of the Cream City.

In all his varied relations, Mr. Baker has maintained an unsullied reputation, and he is esteemed by all who know him for his genial, manly qualities and upright, honorable life.

GUIDO PFISTER,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

IN the death of Guido Pfister, Milwaukee lost one of her most enterprising business men. He was a native of Hechingen, Hohenzollern, Germany, and was born September 18, 1818. He settled in Milwaukee in 1847, and established what afterwards became the Pfister and Vogel Leather Company, a brief account of which follows hereinafter. Aside from this business Mr. Pfister was largely interested in many other successful enterprises. He was a prime mover in the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad Company, and one of the founders of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, and at the time of his decease was a director in both of those institutions, and also of the Northwestern National Insurance Company, and the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company, and a trustee of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company. He was a man of strict integrity and noted for his charitable deeds, and was especially interested in worthy young men, many of whom owe their start in life to his encouragement and generosity. He was, withal,

modest and retiring in manner and disposition, and unostentatious in everything. He died on February 27, 1889, leaving to his widow and daughter and son, besides an ample fortune, the heritage of an honored name.

The firm of Guido Pfister and Company, composed of the subject of this sketch, Mr. Frederick Vogel and Mr. J. F. Schoellkopf, the last named a resident of Buffalo, New York, was established in 1847. Mr. Schoellkopf withdrew in 1852, and the other partners continued the business, with the firm name unchanged, until 1872, when it was incorporated under the name of the Pfister and Vogel Leather Company. From a comparatively small beginning, the business has steadily increased from year to year under the careful management of its enterprising and energetic proprietors, until, at the present time (1892) it comprises four of the largest and best equipped tanneries in the entire west. Their Menomonee tannery, located at the First avenue viaduct, where their main offices are, covers three and one-



Guido Pintz

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half acres; their Canal tannery, at the foot of Sherman street, occupies two acres; the Bay View tannery, on Vogel's Island, covers ten acres, and their Sheep Skin tannery, also on Vogel's Island, covers two and one-half acres. The several plants occupy two five-story buildings, two four-story buildings, four three-story buildings, three two-story buildings, and eighteen one-story structures. They are all equipped with the most improved machinery and appliances, and they give employment to seven hundred and fifty men.

The products of the company comprise a full line of leather; especially oil grain, boot grain, and other boot and shoe leathers, calf and kip skin, horse hide, dongolas, kid, and harness and skirting leather. This company is one of the largest in its line in the United States, and, besides a trade extending all over this country, ex-

ports large quantities of leather to England, Switzerland, Germany and other European countries. The company has a capital of four hundred thousand dollars, with a surplus of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Since the death of Mr. Pfister, the affairs of the company have been ably conducted by Messrs. Frederick Vogel, president, Gottlieb Bossert, vice-president, Charles F. Pfister, son of the former president of the company, treasurer, August H. Vogel, secretary, and Frederick Vogel, Jr., general manager, all of whom are well known in business and social circles.

The Pfister and Vogel Leather Company is a monument of business enterprise, and its remarkable success reflects the highest credit upon the men who founded it, and whose sturdy genius has fostered and developed it.

WILLIAM MACKIE, M.D.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DR. WILLIAM MACKIE is a worthy representative of Milwaukee's younger class of medical practitioners. He was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, June 29, 1855. His parents were among the old and highly respected residents of that shire. His earlier schooling was obtained in the parish schools of his native village, and in the grammar school of Keith. When fifteen years of age he entered the University of Aberdeen, and after successfully completing a course of studies he was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts in 1875. He then entered the medical department of this university and pursued a thorough and practical course in all the branches of medicine and surgery. Having completed his medical course, at the expiration of four years he passed a searching examination, and was awarded the affiliated degrees of M. B. C. M. In conformity with the requirements of this university, which is famous for its high standard, Dr. Mackie was obliged to complete a supplemental course of eighteen months' practical work in one of the British hospitals before his title to the university degrees became absolute. He was immediately appointed house surgeon of the Stockport Infirmary at Manchester, England, where he made an excellent

record and received his final degree of M.D. in 1881.

In the spring of 1881 Dr. Mackie settled in Milwaukee, and became assistant to that celebrated surgeon, Dr. N. Senn, at the Milwaukee Hospital, where, as well as in private practice, he has enjoyed opportunities seldom accorded so young a man. For years an enthusiastic assistant to such a preceptor, we cannot marvel at the position which Dr. Mackie has earned for himself. In his professional duties Dr. Mackie displays all that thoroughness of detail which was so marked a feature in his medical training, and his fine mental abilities enable him to exercise rare good judgment, which is the most potent remedy in medical and surgical therapeutics.

Dr. Mackie was appointed surgeon of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company in 1883; has been assistant surgeon of the Milwaukee Hospital since 1884; was surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital till precluded for want of time; is consulting surgeon on the County Hospital Staff; was president of the Brainard Medical Society in 1889; vice-president of the State Medical Society in 1889; is a member of the British Medical Association, and the American

Medical Association, and a member of the Milwaukee Club. Since the retirement of Dr. Senn from Milwaukee, Dr. Mackie has been appointed on the staff of the Milwaukee County Insane Asylum, and has succeeded to the position held by Dr. Senn as surgeon-in-chief to the Milwaukee Hospital. As assistant to Dr. Senn, whose original and valuable contributions have received the un-

qualified praise of the entire surgical world, Dr. Mackie has had but little time for original compilations outside of his associated labors of surgical investigation, and the demands of a large private practice.

Dr. Mackie married Miss Bella Mitchell, an accomplished lady, a niece of the late Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee. They have one child.

HON. EMIL WALLBER,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

EMIL WALLBER was born in Berlin, Prussia, on April 1, 1841, to Julius and Henrietta (Krohn) Wallber, both of whom had lived at Berlin all their lives prior to their immigration to the United States in 1850. In accordance with the custom of that country, where successive generations succeed to position and influence in social and state affairs, the Wallber family held a high place among that class whose co-operation was needful to the government, and to whom was allowed the rights of primogeniture quite as much as though sanctioned by law. Our subject's ancestors were cultivated and refined people, whose prestige has been maintained from time immemorial, and whose traits and characteristics have been preserved in large measure.

Julius Wallber and his wife brought their family to this country in order to secure to them the advantages of a free government. Upon their arrival they settled in New York city, where their two oldest sons attended the public schools. During the last years of his residence there, Emil attended the free academy and there had awakened noble ambitions and high aspirations, and received a most thorough mental training. He had early in life determined to enter the legal profession, and this desire was increased and intensified with the development of his mental powers.

In 1855 he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he has since made his home. The change was a most happy and fortunate one. He soon afterward began the study of law under the guidance of Messrs. Winfield Smith and Edward Salomon, both lawyers of high standing. They recognized in their pupil a young man of more than ordinary abilities, who, with his noble am-

bitions, strict integrity and willingness to pay the cost of success, was sure to rise to eminence, and they did everything they could to help him.

In the fall of 1861 Mr. Salomon was elected lieutenant governor of Wisconsin, and when he afterward succeeded Governor Harvey as chief executive of that state, Mr. Wallber was called to act as his chief clerk during his official term at Madison.

In 1864 Mr. Wallber passed an examination in open court and was admitted to practice in both the state and federal courts, and during the same year was appointed assistant attorney general of Wisconsin. At the end of two years' faithful service he returned to Milwaukee and established himself in his profession, and soon gained a reputation as an able and trustworthy lawyer. In 1873 he was elected city attorney of Milwaukee, and re-elected successively until he declined further nomination in 1878. During the next ten years he served as court commissioner.

In 1880 he was strongly urged to become city attorney, but firmly declined. He was elected mayor of Milwaukee in April, 1884, and re-elected in April, 1886. Three years later he was elected judge of the Municipal Court of the city and county of Milwaukee and took his seat in January, 1890. Aside from the offices named Judge Wallber has been honored with many positions of trust and confidence, and has uniformly discharged their duties creditably to himself and satisfactorily to his constituents. From 1870 to 1873 he served as school commissioner from the sixth ward, and during 1871-72 was president of the school board. In 1872 he represented the Sixth District in the General Assembly and served on im-



Emil Wallber

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portant committees. He served as regent of the Wisconsin State Normal Schools from 1883 to 1889, when he resigned to take charge of his judicial office.

Judge Wallber is prominently identified with the "Turnverein Milwaukee," and for many years filled the presidency and other official positions of the state organization of Wisconsin. He is a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 30, F. and A.

M.; the American Legion of Honor; the Order of Hermann's Sons; the Milwaukee Musical Society; the Deutsche Gesellschaft, and was largely instrumental in organizing the "Kindergarten Verein der Nordwest Seite." Socially, Judge Wallber has always maintained a high position and is greatly esteemed for his genial, social qualities, his dignified, manly bearing, and his splendid abilities.

JOHN THORSEN,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE subject of this sketch is a Norseman by birth, and a worthy representative of his sturdy race. Naturally loving the sea, he has sailed over the waters of two continents, and gained wide experience concerning the vital resources of the world. Coming to our shore a poor boy, his career has been one of honorable success. He was born at Stavenger, Norway, March 20, 1820, and attended the schools of his native village till fourteen years of age. Leaving school he became cabin boy on the brig Euegheden, bound from Bergen to Venice. He sailed from Venice to Cette, France, and thence, with a cargo of wine, to Antwerp. Thence he made a trip in a Holland galleot to Rega, Russia, with a cargo of hemp seed, and then returned to Antwerp, where he obtained a position on the American ship Plateau, bound for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., where he arrived in 1838. At Philadelphia he began business as a ship chandler, and remained there four and a half years, till the old longing for ocean breezes tempted him to ship as gunner on board the U. S. revenue cutter Nautilus, Captain Walton Greene commanding. Assigned to the Florida coast station, this cutter cruised along the coast between Mobile, Alabama, and St. Augustine, Florida, for two years, and then proceeded up the Mississippi river to the Beaver Canal, thence up the Ohio to Cleveland and Buffalo, where Mr. Thorsen embarked on the Constitution, and arrived in Chicago in the fall of 1843.

During these voyages Mr. Thorsen carefully saved his small earnings, and in the spring of 1844 went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and on a

limited scale engaged in his former business as a ship chandler. During the year 1838 he made his most exciting voyage to Calcutta from Philadelphia, on the merchantman George Washington; thence, with a full cargo of India goods, bound for Philadelphia, his ship sprung a leak when two weeks out from Calcutta and in the Bay of Bengal. Leaving port apparently sound, a big seam opened up the ship's bottom and threatened to sink her. All hands were put to the pumps, and for ninety days pumped two feet of water per hour out of her hold. Officers and crew took regular turns at the pumps, and by courage and determination kept the cargo safe, and the ship afloat and under headway. No ship had ever kept above the water for this length of time with such a rent in her bottom, but the crew and officers, exhausted and incapable of further effort, put in at St. Thomas, of the West India Islands, where the ship was keel-hauled and repaired. While at St. Thomas Mr. Thorsen suffered with a broken leg, received while fixing the rigging, but continued with his ship to Philadelphia, where the crew was presented with one hundred dollars each by the owners of the vessel for their remarkable work in saving vessel and cargo at the risk of their lives. This was his last trip, and closed his seafaring career.

He remained in the ship chandler business at Milwaukee till 1868. His partner in business was Mr. G. D. Morris, and they built up a thriving trade, which, on the death of Mr. Morris, was conducted under Mr. Thorsen's sole management. During early days Mr. Thorsen was called upon to adjust much of the admiralty business of this

port, a fact which speaks volumes touching the great confidence reposed in his honor and integrity. In 1868, in partnership with Chas. Paggeot, a Canadian, he began the manufacture of lumber in Manistee, Michigan, and laid the foundations of his present extensive business. From a small log mill the business steadily grew under Mr. Thorsen's careful management into an establishment producing fifteen million feet of lumber annually. He has since engaged in the manufacturing of salt. Both of these concerns are operated under the name of the Stronach Lumber and Salt Company, of which Mr. Thorsen is president.

Mr. Thorsen's early settlement in Wisconsin makes him familiar with the territorial history of the Northwest, and as a friend and neighbor of many of the pioneers he recalls most of the stirring events of those days, and was no small factor in the territorial fights of 1848. He is a member of the Milwaukee Club and also a member of the Masonic Order. In politics he has never had personal ambition, but has been an earnest supporter of the Republican party on national issues.

He married, in Milwaukee, in 1850, Miss Sarah Kildahl, a native of Christiansend, Norway, a refined and estimable lady, whose father was a noted architect and public-spirited citizen of Christiansend, and who was chosen to deliver the address of welcome on behalf his native city to the King of Sweden, when that esteemed ruler visited Norway. They have two sons and three daughters. One son, William R., is secretary and treasurer of the Stronach Lumber and Salt Company, at Manistee, Michigan, and the other, G. K., is with the Cream City Furniture Company, of Milwaukee. One daughter is the wife of Mr. John Johnston, of the Wisconsin Marine Bank; one the wife of Mr. A. D. Seaman, president of the Cream City Furniture Company, of Milwaukee, and the other daughter married Mr. J. W. Beswick Purchas, of England, who, with his wife, is now residing in Rio Janeiro.

In religious faith Mr. Thorsen is liberal. Domestic in his tastes and simple in his habits, he finds in his pleasant home his highest enjoyment and that solace that comes from a consciousness of public confidence and esteem.

EDWARD P. ALLIS,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

EDWARD P. ALLIS was born in Cazenovia, New York, May 12, 1824, and died in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, April 1, 1889. He was a graduate of Union College, Schenectady, New York, and originally intended to make the law his profession, but in 1845, at the time of his graduation, his attention was directed to the wonderful resources of the northwest, that was just becoming known in the east. In 1846, therefore, Mr. Allis removed from New York State to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and having decided to devote himself to mercantile pursuits instead of the law, he formed a partnership with Mr. William Allen, and conducted a leather store at what is now No. 344 East Water street, under the firm name of Allis & Allen, until 1854. Mr. Allis was ambitious to enlarge their business, and from selling leather his enterprise led to its manufacture, and a large tannery was accordingly built at Two Rivers, Wisconsin. The business not being entirely

to his tastes, Mr. Allis sold his interest in 1854, and engaged in the real estate and brokerage business with John P. McGregor. In 1860, with Mr. C. D. Nash and Mr. McGregor, Mr. Allis purchased the Reliance Iron Works. A few months afterward he bought his partners' interests and became sole owner, and assumed the personal supervision, which he continued as far as possible until his decease. The Reliance Iron Works, when purchased by Mr. Allis, was merely a small jobbing shop, where machinery was repaired and special work made to order. The country was new, and there was no trade established for any regular line of machinery. The annual business amounted to only thirty-one thousand dollars. Within four years after Mr. Allis had assumed control, the business increased to an annual output of over one hundred thousand dollars. As Mr. Allis was not a mechanic, nor even an engineer, his work and achievements in managing



Edw. P. Ellis

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such a business seem the more remarkable. As the country developed and the Reliance Works grew, the business of manufacturing, as well as repairing machinery, was undertaken, the first large contract being for the equipment of a large grain elevator in Milwaukee, and from that time the growth of the business has been constant and at times wonderful. Ever on the alert for opportunities to extend his business, Mr. Allis often anticipated what there would be a demand for, and what improvements in machinery would succeed and be adopted by the public. In flour-mill machinery the Reliance Works began by making an occasional set of millstones. To this Mr. Allis added mill furnishings and an overshot water-wheel, and thus increased the business until several hundred millstones were annually made, and having secured the agency of the Leffel Water Wheel, his large sales greatly assisted in building up that business. After the successful introduction of the improved water wheel, Mr. Allis sought improvements in the grinding process, and sent an expert to Europe in 1877 to study European methods, which resulted in the building of the roller mills now in general use. Having perfected his machines, he built, in the winter of 1877, the first all-roller flour mill in America. This was a small experimental mill, built for Mr. C. C. Washburn, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and was so successful that it was immediately followed by the introduction of the roller system in all the mills of Minneapolis and the other large milling centers of the country. This system revolutionized the milling industry, and the Reliance Works being the first in the field, an enormous amount of business poured in, and they have continued in the lead in this line of trade until their mill machinery is known all over the country, and is now used in the largest mills of America and many foreign countries. The special feature of the Reliance Works at present (1892) is the manufacture of power plants. Securing the services of Mr. Edwin Reynolds as superintendent in 1877, the Reliance Works has become the leading establishment for the manufacture of large engines for all purposes, including triple expansion pumping engine for water-works, which they were the first to introduce. The Reliance Works was also among the first to manufacture the band saw, and now does a large business in saw-mill machin-

ery, and is among the leading manufacturers of the heavier classes of mining machinery. Beginning with a small repair shop, Mr. Allis devoted his life to building up one of the largest machine manufacturing establishments on the continent. To be the creator of a business so extensive and varied in its details, and so changeable because of continual improvements, required ability of the highest order, coupled with tireless energy and ceaseless effort. Overcoming all obstacles, the Reliance Works has, step by step, advanced from a business of a few thousand dollars a year to one of millions. Beginning with a few hands, the force is now some two thousand, and though Mr. Allis has passed away, his work still lives. He was a public-spirited man, and was actively identified with the Association for the Advancement of Milwaukee; he was a fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and was much interested in its affairs.

In politics Mr. Allis was a Republican until the year 1877, when he became an ardent advocate of the principles of the Greenback party, and was by that party nominated for Governor of Wisconsin. Throwing his energy and strong personality into the canvass, he received a large vote and became a power in state politics.

Though keen in intellect and superb in executive ability, the humane side of his character is still more deserving of admiration and praise. There is perhaps no manufacturing establishment in the country that has had less trouble with its employes than the Reliance Works. While strikes, lockouts and contentions have existed elsewhere, this establishment has gone on day and night, year after year, for a quarter of a century, in full accord and harmony with its hundreds of laborers and mechanics. It was the policy of Mr. Allis at times to take work with little or no profit rather than lay off his help, and his kind, considerate treatment won the regard of every reasonable man in his service. He encouraged his men to save their earnings, and to improve their condition in every way possible, and years ago inaugurated the Allis Mutual Aid Society for the benefit of any who should be sick, hurt or incapacitated, he giving an amount equal to the total amount given by the men.

Mr. Allis was a man of broad culture, fine sensibilities and artistic tastes, qualities that would

have given him high standing in any profession or business. He was a symmetrical man, closely approaching the ideal. Modest, unassuming, retiring, he was intimate with but few, cordial to all, and warm and sympathetic to friends and those in distress. His charity was always of a practical character, and unostentatiously bestowed. As an employer his example is worthy of emulation, for it would do more to settle the problem of capital and labor than organizations or statutes.

He was a Unitarian in his religious belief, and a member of the First Unitarian Church of Milwaukee, and his eulogy was best expressed by a friend in these words: "Modest, yet bold, ten-

der, yet strong, mild, yet firm, unusually successful, in still greater measure useful, he was above all men I know beloved by the people. The world is better for his having lived."

Mr. Allis married, in 1848, Margaret M. Watson, of Geneva, New York, who, with a family of eight boys and three girls, survives him.

Since the death of Mr. Allis, which occurred April 1, 1889, the business has been incorporated and managed by his sons, William W. and Charles Allis, and Edwin Reynolds, all of whom were actively associated with him for many years, and whose aim is to continue and perpetuate his work, so that it shall remain a worthy monument to his memory and sturdy genius.

THOMAS H. BROWN,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THOMAS HOYT BROWN was born in Milwaukee, April 3, 1839, the son of Samuel and Clarissa Brown. Samuel Brown visited Milwaukee for the first time in 1834, and in the spring of the following year became a permanent resident of that place. Milwaukee was then an Indian trading post, and the mother of the subject of this sketch was the first Anglo-American woman to make her home within the present limits of the Cream City. Thomas H. received his education in the public schools, in the Milwaukee University (located where Engine House No. 1 now stands), and at Beloit College. During the winter of 1858, he taught school (at Wauwatosa), and some of his then scholars have since become prominent citizens, filling important public positions. The friendships formed that winter between teacher and pupils have proved pleasant, lasting and mutually helpful. Mr. Brown's collegiate course ended with his sophomore year on account of his father's financial embarrassment, caused by mortgaging his property to aid in providing means for the construction of railroads, which were to improve and build up Milwaukee. The son, seeing his father much depressed, with true filial affection, decided, entirely of his own accord, that his college career should end, and that he would forthwith earn his own living, and be no longer a burden to his parent.

He accordingly obtained employment in an attorney's office, devoting all his spare time to the study of the law. Mr. Brown was not destined, however, to become a lawyer, for he quit Blackstone during the excitement of 1861, and went to the Pennsylvania oil regions, where he spent five years. Returning to his native city, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in 1871 associated himself with Messrs. J. P. and Julius Wechselberg in the manufacture of carriages, under the firm name of Wechselberg, Brown & Company; and to-day the establishment of Thomas H. Brown Company is recognized as the principal carriage factory of Milwaukee.

Mr. Brown served as alderman of the Fourth Ward of his city from 1877 to 1880, he being president of the Common Council during the last year of his term. The prominence which he attained in this service resulted, in 1880, in his nomination for mayor on the Republican ticket. He was elected by the largest majority ever given in what was then considered a Democratic town. In this capacity he served for two years, and, in 1888, he was again elected mayor on a fusion ticket, once more occupying that important office two years. Although identified with the Republican party, Mr. Brown is not a politician in the usual acceptation of that word. His official course was not influenced by party



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considerations. The greatest good to the city at large was what he aimed at. Self-reliant, his course of action was usually determined upon without consulting anybody, not because he disliked advising with others, but simply for the reason that he was naturally reticent and, politically speaking, impolitic. And thus it happened that some of his most important official acts surprised his political friends, and he in turn was equally astonished to discover that, on account of these very acts, his political friends had deserted

him. He never faltered, however. Sincere and honest and fearless in his purposes, he had an abiding faith that the future would vindicate his course. And it has vindicated it. For it is now universally conceded that the city of Milwaukee has not in its history had a cleaner administration than when Mr. Brown was its chief executive.

By his wife, Alice Louise (whose parents were Marshall P. and Fanny J. Davis, of Vermont), Mr. Brown has two daughters, Fanny Davis and Edith Thompson.

DR. JOHN S. BACHELOR,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DR. BACHELOR was born in Milwaukee in 1861. His father, Dr. N. Bachelor, was well known in Milwaukee as one of the most prominent dentists of the city twenty-five years since. Inheriting his father's enthusiasm and predilection for the profession, Dr. Bachelor has acquired such additional knowledge in his chosen field of usefulness as is afforded by a preceptorship of the highest order and foremost college training. He commenced the study of dentistry

with Dr. Arthur Holbrook in 1885, subsequently entered the American College of Dental Surgery, from which institution he graduated, being valedictorian of his class. Returning to Milwaukee, he entered into partnership with his former preceptor, forming the firm of Holbrook and Bachelor. Both gentlemen are devoted to their profession, and hold the highest rank among their professional brethren throughout the northwest.

CHARLES T. BRADLEY,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHARLES TRURWORTH BRADLEY, son of Enoch and Abigail (Hildreth) Bradley, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, January 5, 1818. He is of English ancestry. He obtained his education at Phillips (Exeter) Academy in New Hampshire, from which he was graduated in 1836. Upon leaving school he became an employé of the firm of Bradley & Hersey, of which his elder brother was senior partner, at a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per year and his board. Messrs. Bradley & Hersey manufactured boots and shoes, and also conducted a general store. Although but eighteen years of age at the time, our subject displayed such business abilities that he was given entire charge of the store, his brother and Mr. Hersey attending to the manufacturing department. Two years

later he became an employé of the firm of Hersey & Whittier in the leather business, and while with them made the acquaintance of Mr. Spofford, of Spofford, Tileston & Co., of New York. Mr. Spofford was attracted by the business-like demeanor of the young man, and urged him to go to New York in the employ of his firm, which he did in March, 1839. He was engaged as salesman, but upon being examined, his knowledge of boots and shoes was discovered to be short of what was required, and he was told to assist the porter and work his way up. He was energetic and proved an apt pupil, and from the first he merited and received the confidence of his employers. On October 11, 1839, seven months after he had started at the bottom to work his way to the top, he was entrusted with a cargo of

boots and shoes to be taken to New Orleans, and there disposed of in his own name.

At that time there were neither railroads nor telegraph lines, and his employers, like all New York houses, received payment from their customers of the South in certificates of country banks, which were at a heavy discount in New York; but at par in New Orleans. The firm sent all of this class of commercial paper to Mr. Bradley, and with the proceeds he purchased New York exchange, thus making a handsome profit for his employers. Their confidence in him was perhaps best shown by the fact that he frequently had one hundred thousand dollars of the firm's money in his possession, for which they had no security but his honor. Mr. Bradley returned to New York in 1840, and soon afterward was appointed manager of the business, which was at that time the largest of its kind in the United States, amounting to four hundred thousand dollars per annum.

Owing to impaired health on account of close application, Mr. Bradley decided to remove to the west. He associated himself with Mr. William H. Metcalf, also connected with the firm of Spofford, Tileston & Co. Before going to New England to purchase their stock of goods, Mr. Bradley, after stating to Mr. Tileston that all their capital was deposited with his firm, requested him to give him a letter of credit to the manufacturers, so that they might purchase their goods without carrying the cash with them. Mr. Tileston furnished the letter, recommending credit to nearly ten times as much as the capital possessed by the new firm.

In February, 1843, Mr. Metcalf arrived in Milwaukee, and that month the firm of Bradley & Metcalf began business. In May of the same year Mr. Bradley left New York for his future home, spending some eight days in the journey. He proceeded from New York to Buffalo by rail over the first roads which had just been completed. The maximum speed over these roads was ten miles an hour, five different railway corporations, each operating their portions, and necessitating five changes to different cars. From Buffalo to Milwaukee the trip was made by boat. At that time Milwaukee was one of the largest cities of the west, being about equal in proportion to Chicago. East Water street, from Wisconsin south for a few blocks,

contained a row of one and two-story frame buildings, with wooden awnings over the sidewalk. Here, in a store sixteen by forty feet, the new firm began operations, and laid the foundation for the immense business now conducted by them.

In the spring of 1844 they moved a few doors south, and in 1850 the destruction of their store by fire compelled them to move again. In 1851 fire again visited their warehouse, and they purchased the original site which, with adjacent ground, has been improved by a handsome and substantial five-story brick structure. Later they purchased the adjoining building, and added another story, making one of the largest boot and shoe factories in the west. They began to manufacture boots and shoes in 1845, and are entitled to the credit of being the pioneer manufacturers in that line in the west.

Another noteworthy fact regarding this partnership is that it is the oldest in existence in the United States, and the business is the oldest conducted continuously under one name.

Their first year's sales amounted to twenty-nine thousand dollars, and their business has increased so that their sales have amounted to one and a half million dollars per annum. The business employs some five hundred persons, and extends over Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Nevada, New Mexico, Indian Territory and, in fact, over the entire northwest, west and southwest. Mr. Bradley has not confined his attention to the boot and shoe business. He has been president of the Milwaukee National Bank for about twenty years, and the success of this institution is but another tribute to his sterling business qualities. He has frequently been called upon to occupy positions of trust, and several large estates have been satisfactorily settled by him. For many years he has been one of the three commissioners composing the Commission of Public Debt. His public spiritedness has shown itself in many ways. The beautiful statue of Solomon Juneau was donated to the city by Mr. Bradley and his partner. This imposing work of art overlooks the waters of Lake Michigan from the heights of Juneau Park.

In the quiet of pastoral pursuits, Mr. Bradley finds relaxation and enjoyment. He owns a farm

of six hundred acres near Milwaukee. There he raises highly bred trotting horses and Jersey cattle. He also raises vast quantities of hops, and in 1891 his farm produced about fifty per cent. of the hop crop of Wisconsin.

Politically Mr. Bradley is a staunch Republican.

On August 7, 1888, he married Miss Braun. He is domestic in his habits and tastes, and in the home circle finds his highest enjoyment.

In appearance he does not appear more than sixty years of age, and his kindly, generous hearted, whole-souled manner of conversation en-

dears him to all with whom he becomes associated.

Such is the biography of one of Milwaukee's successful men who, through his own unaided efforts, has risen to his present commanding position. During his residence in Milwaukee of half a century, he has occupied the highest positions of trust in the community without the least word of reproach against his name. His record places him on history's pages as one of the most illustrious prototypes of the self-made man, while in the hearts of those who know him best, he is esteemed "one of nature's noblemen."

MARCUS COHEN,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

IT is the privilege of every American citizen to rise to a position of influence and power, and he who does this is by common consent a leader. This sketch is intended briefly to outline the life and character of Mr. Marcus Cohen, a man whose demonstrated abilities, sterling integrity and benevolence, accords to him the right to be named a leader.

He was a native of Germany, and was born in March, 1835, and there received a good common school education. His father was a merchant, and early instilled the principles of merchandising into the minds of his boys. The fatherland had been crowded for centuries, and the future presented few bright prospects for a young merchant. Young Cohen was ambitious, and, although he regretted to leave his native land, he said good-bye to home and friends in the spring of 1855, and with his possessions sailed for New York.

The West seemed to him to offer greater opportunity than New York, so he went thence to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and soon afterwards settled at Wautoma, Wisconsin, where he formed a partnership and began general merchandising under the firm-name of Cohen & Markwell. The business was conducted successfully for seven years, when the firm sold out, and removed to Milwaukee, and entered into the boot and shoe business, that offering a broader field for their capital and industry. The new venture, while notably successful, was not satisfactory to Mr. Cohen, and

he sold his interest at the end of two years, and removed to Berlin, Wisconsin, and again entered into general merchandising, this time on his own account. He built up a flourishing business, and after three years sold out at a handsome profit, and returned to Milwaukee and engaged in the tobacco trade. While being profitable, this business was not of a nature to satisfy his ambition, and accordingly, in 1870, he made a change, becoming a member of the firm of Strass, Cohen and Company, wholesale furnishers. Mr. Strass retired two years later, and the business was continued under the firm-name of Cohen Brothers and Company, the brother being Mr. Jonas Cohen who is now (1892) the head of the firm, the business now being located at Nos. 338-340 Broadway, Milwaukee. In twenty-one years the firm established themselves, through fair and liberal dealing, as one of the leading houses in the northwest. To the business of buying and selling, they added that of manufacturing upon a large scale, and now make nearly all of the goods which they handle so extensively.

In 1871 Mr. Cohen married Miss Gertrude Walter, of Baltimore, Maryland. Mrs. Cohen is a lady of rare abilities and attainments, and while she holds a high social position, presides with dignity and grace over the affairs of her home.

In the month of November, 1890, Mr. Marcus Cohen was taken ill with a severe cold, which soon developed into pneumonia, and after a short ill-

ness he died, leaving two bright boys and a charming daughter, to share, with their widowed mother, an ample fortune, together with the heritage of a revered and honored name.

Mr. Cohen was a man of marked individuality. He was quick to see an opportunity, and had the courage and tact to use it. His nature was jovial and his sympathies always went out to those in trouble and distress. He contributed liberally to all public charities and enterprises, regardless of religious or political preference. In business he was aggressive. He was an active and enthusiastic Free Mason. The great secret of his power and

success was his ability to discern and rightly interpret the signs of the times.

Courteous and affable and kind, he won his way to the hearts of all with whom he had business or social relations. In appearance he was of medium height, well built and active. He had a well-moulded face with clean-cut features, a kindly eye and a pleasing expression. He was a man who would at once attract attention by his evident kindness of heart. A man who, though dead, still lives in the hearts of all who knew the power of his helpful and beneficent influence. The world is better and brighter because he lived.

HON. FRANK L. GILSON,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FRANK L. GILSON, a native of Geauga county, Ohio, was born at Middlefield on October 22, 1846. He spent his early life in his native state, and was educated at Hiram and Oberlin colleges. He removed to Wisconsin about 1870, and became a law student and clerk in the office of Messrs. Frisby & Weil at West Bend, Judge Frisby of that firm being his uncle. He was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin in 1872, and removing to Ellsworth, in Pierce county, opened an office and began the practice of his profession. He was successful from the first, and soon controlled a good clientage, and became a man of influence in his community. In recognition of his abilities he was elected district attorney for Pierce county in 1874, and filled that office by re-elections until 1880. He took an active part in political campaigns, and excelled as a campaign speaker; he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1880. He was chosen as a representative to the General Assembly of Wisconsin in 1881, and was elected speaker of the house. The position was one for which his superior attainments eminently fitted him, and so popular was he with all parties that at the close of the session, the members of the assembly presented him with an elegant gold watch as a testimonial of their high regard. In 1882 he removed to Milwaukee and associated himself with his uncle, the late Judge Frisby, under the firm name of Frisby & Gilson, in the

practice of law. In 1887 the firm name was changed to Frisby, Gilson & Elliott, by the admission into the business of Mr. Eugene S. Elliott, and so continued about three years. In accordance with a plan recommended by the citizens of Milwaukee county in 1887, to eliminate party politics from their judiciary, Mr. Gilson was, upon the resignation of Judge George H. Noyes in 1880, appointed his successor to the circuit bench by Governor Hoard. He was, with the exception of Judge Fish of Racine, the youngest judge on the Wisconsin bench. Upon assuming his judicial duties, his active participation in politics ceased, and he devoted himself zealously to the work of his high office, bringing to his work all the powers of his clear, vigorous and judicial mind. One of Milwaukee's most honored attorneys says of him: "As a judge Mr. Gilson even surprised those who were his closest friends. He proved a much better judge than they had anticipated. Prior to his appointment to the bench he had given his attention considerably to politics and to social life, in both of which he was popular and rapidly acquiring prominence. But upon accepting the appointment of judge, he turned his entire attention to that work, dropped all politics, so far as taking any active part in the work was concerned, and quickly dropped into one of the most painstaking, thoughtful, studious and able judges of the state. He was cautious, absolutely impartial, frank in his manner, courted reasoning



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and light upon all important questions of law, and was really a model judge. His rulings were always well founded, and his decisions rarely reversed."

Aside from his legal attainments, Judge Gilson was a man of rich scholarship. He was a great reader of the best authors, and had a knowledge of English literature surpassed by few. He was particularly fond of poetry, and his mind was richly stored with the choicest selections, which, at the slightest suggestion, were at his command for the illustration of a thought or the entertainment of his friends. He had a genial, social nature, and was strongly attached to his friends, among whom he was a leading spirit. His was an intense nature.

He never married; it was said he had loved and lost. His ideal was a high one, and his idol reached his ideal, and having once taken possession of his heart and mind, he was incapable of changing it. These matters, however, were sacred to him; he seldom spoke of them.

Judge Gilson's death, which occurred on the morning of June 14, 1892, was sudden and unexpected. He had risen somewhat earlier than usual and entered the library of the home where he was living, and soon afterwards was discovered sitting in his chair—dead. The summons had come without warning. He died of neuralgia of the heart. The announcement of the sad event created a profound sensation among his friends, who, but a few hours before, had seen him apparently well. The various courts of Milwaukee adjourned, and meetings of the common council,

the Milwaukee Bar Association and other local organizations were called to honor his memory. The county board passed the following resolutions of respect:

The Honorable Franklin L. Gibson, late judge of the superior court of this county, died suddenly, in the prime of life, at 7:30 o'clock this morning. The death of an upright judge is always a grave public loss. Judge Gilson, although he had been upon the bench but a few years, had already earned and acquired a most enviable reputation as a judge. Upright and fearless beyond possibility of a doubt or a question, fair-minded and impartial, gifted with strong judicial instinct, and deeply imbued with the broad spirit of equity, he demonstrated by his brief judicial career his eminent fitness for the high and responsible position to which he had been appointed, and in which, had he lived, it would undoubtedly have been the pleasure of the people to have retained him. He died at the early age of forty-six, with his judicial harness upon him, and in his death Milwaukee county and the state at large suffer a serious loss, a loss which this board deems it its duty to take official notice; therefore be it

Resolved, That the county board of supervisors of Milwaukee has heard with profound sorrow of the sudden death on this day of the Honorable Franklin L. Gilson, late judge of the superior court of this county.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that the death of Judge Gilson is a serious loss to this county, and to the State of Wisconsin, throughout the length and breadth of which he was known and admired as a just and able judge.

Resolved, That in his death we deplore the loss of a faithful servant of the county and state, an upright and fearless judge, a loyal, public-spirited citizen and a true-hearted, noble man.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in full upon the records of this board, and that an engrossed copy of them be forwarded by the clerk to the relatives of the lamented dead.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of our departed judge and friend, this board do now adjourn.

SAMUEL MARSHALL,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

IN writing the biographical history of this country, a bright page must be accorded those citizens who have been most prominently identified with the various departments of commerce and finance, and whose labors and exertions, united to their ability and enterprise, and the sagacious use of their capital, have so largely contributed to foster the wonderful prosperity and progress of the city of Milwaukee; and who have been so prominently engaged in the various movements

which have built it up to its present vigorous and successful condition. The power of commercial genius and industry must be recognized in history, since they are the cause of the greatest achievements of commerce and finance. The keen sagacity, the ready judgment, the active memory and more than all, the prompt and bold decision needed in great commercial or financial enterprises and combinations, are some of the most powerful attributes

of the human mind. The career of the subject of this sketch forms a happy illustration of the foregoing observations. Born and reared in a sterile age, when every man was forced to "earn his bread by the sweat of his brow," he early learned the lesson of self-dependence; by conscientious work and energetic action, combined with a sterling integrity of character, he has climbed to a position in the front rank of the representative business men of the Northwest. Samuel Marshall is a native of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and was born at Concordville in the year 1820; his father, also Samuel Marshall, a well known and highly respected farmer, was born in the same town in 1789, and died in 1832.

The family is one of the oldest in Pennsylvania; the paternal ancestor, Thomas Marshall, settling at Concordville about the year 1683, when Philadelphia was laid out by William Penn.

In the year 1726 Thomas Marshall erected a brick house at Concordville, which is still in the possession of the family, and in which were born all the paternal ancestors of Samuel Marshall.

The educational advantages of Mr. Marshall were necessarily limited, as at that time public schools were unknown—the only avenue offered the ambitious student being the private schools, and even in these the facilities were very inadequate. Mr. Marshall, during the winter of 1833 and 1834, attended a boarding-school at Westtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and during the winter of 1835 and 1836, attended Belmont Academy, near Philadelphia, in which year he was apprenticed to a hardware merchant, at Wilmington, Delaware, for five years, at a salary of forty-five dollars per year and board. When his term of apprenticeship was ended he found employment in a hardware store at Philadelphia and here he remained until the fall of 1846.

Seeing but little prospect of future greatness for an ambitious youth in his native place, but the great west, then practically undeveloped, held out alluring promises of wealth and fame to all who would come to her. Possessed of that courage and confidence so necessary in combating the hardships and privations incident to life in a new country, he accordingly turned his face westward, and late in the spring of 1847 reached Milwaukee. Renting one-half of a store, the balance of which was occupied by a shoemaker, Mr.

Marshall, with a few thousand dollars left him by his father and grandfather, immediately began the banking business, and from the outset his efforts were attended by success. It was a slender beginning, and one that was not very promising, but industry, perseverance and a determination that stops at no obstacle, carried him safely over many a seeming insurmountable barrier and crowned his efforts with complete success. In 1849 Mr. Marshall took into partnership with him Mr. Charles F. Ilsley, and the business was continued under the firm-name of Marshall and Ilsley. On the 1st of January, 1853, the firm organized the State Bank at Madison (the first State Bank in Wisconsin organized under the general banking law), and still continued their banking business in Milwaukee. For over forty-four years Mr. Marshall remained at the head of this extensive business, and by his strict integrity and uniform methods of honorable dealing, he has won the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. In 1890 Mr. Marshall resigned the presidency of the State Bank of Madison, feeling a desire to retire somewhat from active business life, and enjoy the rest he so well deserves, but still continues the president of the bank of Marshall and Ilsley. His nephew, L. S. Hanks, is now president of the State Bank of Madison; another nephew, J. Howard Palmer, is vice-president, and his son, Samuel H. Marshall, cashier. Mr. Ilsley, who is vice-president of the Marshall and Ilsley bank, of Milwaukee, has been the active manager of the business since 1866.

In politics Mr. Marshall is a Republican; he has never aspired to any public office, however, his numerous business interests allowing him no time to devote to politics. Mr. Marshall was the first treasurer of the Milwaukee Library, afterward merged into the Public Library. Samuel Marshall's ancestors for several generations were members of the religious Society of Friends, of which society he is still a member.

In 1850 Mr. Marshall was married to Elizabeth Grubb, of Wilmington, a sister of his former employer. Mrs. Marshall died in 1851, leaving one child, who died 1854. In 1857 Mr. Marshall was united in marriage to Emma Hager, of Middleburg, Vermont. In 1872 Mrs. Marshall died, leaving four children.

Such is the biography of one of the citizens of

Milwaukee, who for nearly half a century has been prominent as one of its most prominent financiers. Throughout this length of time he has so demeaned himself and conducted the affairs left in his care, whether of private interest or public trust, in such a manner as to merit the approval not only of interested parties but the public as well. His name will go down in history as one of the pioneers of Milwaukee that aided most

materially in the development of that city and the State of Wisconsin. With a record of nearly fifty years as a leading financier of the west, together with a name unsullied and a reputation without a blot, and having reached the high position he now occupies entirely through his own exertions, there is no subject more worthy a position of prominence in this World's Fair Souvenir than is Samuel Marshall.

CHARLES F. ILSLEY,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHARLES F. ILSLEY was born in the State of Maine, and came to Milwaukee in February, 1847, and entered the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, where he remained nearly three years. In 1849 he became associated with Samuel Marshall in the banking business, under the firm-name of Marshall and Ilsley. This institution made a most worthy record, and was the oldest private banking house in the state up to the time of incorporation under state laws in 1888, with Mr. Ilsley as vice-president. For a period of more than forty years this bank has enjoyed the fullest confidence of the public, and expanding with the city, has attained a most honorable and esteemed position among the banking houses of the west. In 1853, the first state bank in Wisconsin was organized at Madison by Marshall and Ilsley. The success attending the banking career of the Marshall and Ilsley Bank of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is freely accorded by Mr.

Marshall, to the wise council, excellent judgment and able management of Mr. Ilsley, who has been the acting head of this bank for more than thirty years. Enjoying the unlimited confidence of the depositors this bank has grown steadily, and now holds nearly three million of dollars in trust for its depositors, and has a surplus of one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Ilsley was a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Association for ten years, and a director of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad. During the war of 1862, Marshall and Ilsley were financial agents of the state for the distribution of extra pay voted to the soldiers, and, with the late Alexander Mitchell, negotiated the first state loan in 1853.

Mr. Ilsley is a gentleman of most pleasant address and kindly manner, whose integrity and honor have brought him the highest respect and regard of his fellow-men.

HENRY L. PALMER,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

HENRY L. PALMER was born at Mount Pleasant, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1819. He received a common school education, studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1836, at the age of seventeen, he went to West Troy, New York, to reside, and from thence came to Wisconsin in 1849, where he has made his home since that time. He entered upon the practice of the law, which he continued with

eminent success until he became president of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company. Previous to that time Mr. Palmer took an active part in politics, was the acknowledged head of the Democratic party in this state, and its candidate for governor at the election of 1863. He was a member of the assembly in 1853, 1860, 1862 and 1873; of the senate in 1867 and 1868; was speaker of the assembly in 1853 and at the extra

session in 1862. While a member of these bodies he was foremost in the duties of legislation.

In 1873 he was elected county judge, and resigned early in February, 1874, to accept the office of president of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. Relinquishing his very extensive law practice and eschewing active participation in party politics, he has devo-

ted his attention wholly to the interests of the mammoth corporation that he has been pre-eminently instrumental in building up to the position of one of the first, as it is one of the soundest, in this or any other country. Of a manner the most quiet and retiring, there is in the subject of our sketch a power back of it that is comprehensive, clean-cut and vigorous.

JOSEPH V. QUARLES,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

JOSEPH V. QUARLES was born in the village of Southport, now Kenosha, Wisconsin, December 16, 1843. His father, Joseph V., was born in New Hampshire, and his mother, Caroline B., was a native of New York. They were among the early settlers of Wisconsin, and were married at Southport. Their ancestors were prominent during the Revolutionary War. Our subject attended the schools of his native town, and was graduated from the high school of Kenosha at the age of seventeen. His father was the founder of the Bain Wagon Manufactory of Kenosha, which enjoyed a very high reputation throughout the west, but during the financial panic of 1857 this establishment was forced to the wall, and the father was left without means to assist his son in his college aspirations. Young Joseph displayed that unfaltering courage and determination, which has been so great a factor in his remarkable career. Teaching school in Kenosha, doing odd literary work, and finally borrowing money from well-to-do relatives, he entered the University of Michigan in 1862. His record at college reveals the same earnestness of purpose and unusual mental abilities, which gave so much promise during his boyhood. He was elected president of the Freshman Class, and delivered the oration on class day.

The war breaking out at this time, he left college and enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed first lieutenant of Company C. Mustered out at the expiration of his term of enlistment, he returned to college and was graduated B.A., and was chosen to deliver one of the graduating exercises, which was equivalent to the valedictory.

Having but little funds left from the original capital, he attended the law department of Michigan University for one year, and returning to his home entered the law office of Mr. O. S. Head, one of the oldest practitioners of the state. Mr. Quarles was admitted to the bar in April, 1868, before Judge William P. Lyon of the Circuit Court of Kenosha, and at once formed a partnership with his distinguished preceptor, under the firm name of Head & Quarles.

Mr. Head, advanced in years and possessed of a fortune, declined the more active duties of the firm, and Mr. Quarles was called into the higher courts, and had to oppose the older and leading attorneys of the state. During his association with Mr. Head, which lasted till that gentleman's decease in 1875, Mr. Quarles was district attorney of Kenosha county for six years. As a young man he enjoyed the fullest respect and confidence of the people, and was elected mayor of his city in 1876, and declined a renomination. He was president of the Board of Education in 1877 and 1878, member of the Assembly in 1879, and represented Kenosha and Walworth counties in the state senate in 1880 and 1881. While a member of the senate he rose to a position of distinction and influence in that body, and served on the judiciary and other important committees.

In the senatorial contest of 1881, the excitement attending the election of a successor to Angus Cameron in the United States Senate ran high, and without solicitation, the friends of Mr. Quarles tendered him a complimentary vote, which assumed such proportions that it was with much effort that he prevented what would have been a most material compliment. Hard work



Yours Truly
J. W. Zuccharles

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and unceasing devotion to his profession compelled Mr. Quarles to retire from active public life, and his physician enjoined rest and a change of scene.

Leaving Kenosha he went to Racine, Wisconsin, and formed a partnership with Mr. John B. Winslow, the firm being dissolved on the elevation of Mr. Winslow to the bench of the First Judicial Circuit. One year later T. W. Spence, of Fond du Lac, removed to Racine and became a member of the firm of Quarles & Spence, which, on the admission of a son of Judge Dyer, was changed to Quarles, Spence & Dyer. In 1888 the firm removed to Milwaukee and began its very remarkable career under the name of Quarles, Spence & Quarles, having admitted a younger and able brother of Mr. Quarles. As an advocate Mr. Quarles is especially prominent, having been connected with some of the most noted cases in Wisconsin. In the memorable "Charley Ford horse case," with Senator Doolittle and other eminent lawyers opposing him, he obtained judgment for his client amounting to several thousand dollars, which was afterwards affirmed by the supreme court. Retained by the state to assist in the prosecution of the famous Hurley Bank robbery case, which attracted such wide-spread attention, owing to the large amount of money involved, and the great complexity of the attending circumstances, Mr. Quarles established his reputation as a forensic lawyer of much ability, and convicted Leonard Perrin of receiving the stolen money from his adopted son and a confederate. This conviction created unusual comment, owing to the prominence of Banker Perrin, the purely circumstantial character of the evidence and the intimidating methods of the defendants' attorneys, who had been invincible in

their stronghold. The Horan poisoning case, furnished another testimony to his legal acumen, and with the evidence and community very strong against her, he cleared this young woman of a most serious charge.

Mr. Quarles possesses to an eminent degree all those qualities which command an audience, enlist a court and move a jury. His presentation of a case shows careful and original research, and bears the impress of a logical and well-trained mind. As a direct and cross-examiner he displays wonderful adroitness, and quick to detect the weak spots in contrary evidence, he marks out a plan of attack which seldom fails to afford him a decided advantage in the preliminary skirmish. As an orator of unusual ability and education, his address to the jury and court is eloquent, earnest, forcible, and from his great resources he draws at will, using his gifts with rare skill.

Courteous and considerate to all, his language and manners have the stamp of the true gentleman, and obtain for him the respect and friendship of all classes. Mr. Quarles has little time to devote to politics, but as a Republican has made campaign speeches in behalf of the party for the last twenty years. He is a director of the Union National Bank of Racine, a member of the G. A. R., and Loyal Legion.

He married Miss Carrie A. Saunders, an accomplished and refined lady of Chicago, in 1868, and has three promising boys. Essentially literary in habits, Mr. Quarles still pursues his readings and studies as a source of recreation, and is often called upon to deliver addresses.

Still in the prime of life, and in the light of a past, worthy and honorable career, we may predict possibilities in the life of this esteemed citizen that will be limited only by his own ambitions.

JOHN L. HATHAWAY,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

AMONG the places of great interest in Wisconsin is the Northwestern Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, situated about three miles west of Milwaukee. The grounds contain 440 acres, a large portion of which is nicely shaded with native forest trees.

It is indeed a charming spot, with beautiful drives, gentle undulating hills, covered with nature's most beautiful green sward. There are several large buildings for the various needs of such an institution, where at the present time about twenty-six hundred (which number increases

yearly) disabled veterans of the Union army, and of the Mexican war are well-fed, clothed and nursed at the expense of the government. The institution was well officered, the late governor was Colonel John L. Hathaway, a brief sketch of whose life and record we here give.

Colonel Hathaway was born in Orange county, New York, in April, 1830. When six or seven years old he removed to Buffalo, New York, and entered school. In 1843 he came to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and was appointed cadet at West Point in 1848, from which he resigned in 1850, receiving full diploma for two years' course. After leaving West Point, Colonel Hathaway engaged in business in Milwaukee, and was elected secretary and treasurer of the Milwaukee and Watertown and Watertown and Madison railroads (now a part of the St. Paul system). In 1852 he was admitted to the bar of circuit court, and in 1857 to the United

States court and the supreme court of the state. The next year, 1858, he was elected comptroller of the city of Milwaukee, engaged in banking, and was made major-general of the First Division of Wisconsin State Militia.

In May, 1861, he entered the army on the staff of General Rufus King, with a state commission rank of major. In September, 1861, he was commissioned captain and served through the war, breveted major and lieutenant-colonel, mustered out in October, 1865, after which he returned to Milwaukee and engaged in the insurance business. In 1873 he was commissioned colonel of the First Regiment Wisconsin State Militia. In April, 1891, he was appointed governor of the Northwestern Branch National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, near Milwaukee. Colonel Hathaway was a member of the M. O. L. L. W. S.

ALBERT B. GEILFUSS,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MR. ALBERT B. GEILFUSS, the subject of this sketch, was born in Saxony, on March 1, 1847. In 1851, his father, who was a school teacher, brought his family to this country, settling in New York. Two years later they removed to Milwaukee. Albert B. was educated in the German and English Academy of this city, from which he graduated with high honor in 1862. After being a short time in the mercantile business, he entered the banking office of Price Brothers and Company, and later became connected with the Merchants' National Bank as teller and general assistant. In 1870 he became cashier of the Bank of Commerce.

In the spring of 1880 Mr. Geilfuss was elected city treasurer, was re-elected in 1882, and, had he again consented to be a candidate, he might still be holding that office. After retiring from the city treasurership, he was appointed by the court Receiver for the Manufacturers' Bank of Milwaukee, the affairs of which institution he settled up in a manner highly satisfactory to all interested.

In 1885, when the Commercial Bank was established, Mr. Geilfuss was chosen cashier and still holds that important position. For four years he

has been a member of the Milwaukee School Board; was the treasurer of the Grand Army National Encampment, and a member of its executive council and finance committee; was president of the Milwaukee Musical Society three terms; has often held the position of president of the Germania Literary Society, and is its president now; is an honorary member of the Association of German Teachers of the Milwaukee Public Schools, and of the Milwaukee Musical Society, and holds positions of honor and trust in various other organizations. From his entrance into business life as a bank clerk, Mr. Geilfuss has held, to a remarkable degree, the confidence and esteem of those with whom he was associated, and of the general public. This is due to his thoroughly trained business abilities and his strict integrity. In a marked degree Mr. Geilfuss combines the qualities of the honorable public man with those of the energetic man of business. In every public position he has filled, he has pleased the best elements in both parties.

Mr. Geilfuss is a man of culture and refinement, and in his private life is one the most genial and entertaining of men. There is that about him



W. H. Guynes

which suggests at once both the thorough-going, aggressive man of affairs, and the courteous, cultured gentleman. In 1890 Mr. Geilfuss was nominated, after one of the hottest battles, by the Republican State convention for the office of

state treasurer, but was defeated at the polls with the balance of the ticket.

Taken all in all, Albert B. Geilfuss is a specimen of the Wisconsin German-American that both Germans and Americans may justly feel proud of.

OSCAR WILHELM CARLSON, M.D.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THERE is nothing in personal history of more interest than the struggle from poverty to wealth, from obscurity to fame. Especially is this true, if that history be the story of a stranger in a strange land. Oscar Wilhelm Carlson is such a man with such a history.

Mr. Carlson was born in Stockholm, Sweden, August 1, 1843, of ancestors who played an important part in the military history of their native land. His father, Charles J. Carlson, although now eighty-four years of age, is still connected with the Swedish army, being possessed of energy far beyond his years. His mother, Caroline Sophia (Leuthstrom) Carlson, was a member of a distinguished Swedish family, which was descended from the French, who came to Sweden with Bernadotte, afterwards king. Dr. Carlson has two brothers and two sisters. His sisters and brother Carl reside in Sweden, his brother Frank lives in America. Two brothers of Dr. Carlson's mother came to America in the 40's, and are today prosperous and respected business men. William Leuthstrom is connected with the post-office department in Cincinnati, being also superintendent of one of the largest charitable institutions of that city. Charles Leuthstrom is a retired physician at Pine Lake, Wisconsin.

At the early age of ten years, Dr. Carlson left Sweden upon a sailing vessel bound for America. Upon the third day out from Gutenberg the vessel encountered a terrible storm, which left her to the mercy of the waves, a manageless hulk, without masts, sails or rudder. In her dismantled condition, guided by the hand of Providence, the vessel drifted about the ocean for three months, those on board not knowing whither they were being carried. Finally they were sighted off the coast of Ireland and taken into Londonderry, from which place Dr. Carlson sailed for New

York, arriving January 13, 1854. Immediately upon his arrival he went to Columbus, Ohio, where his uncle resided. In the following year he moved to Waukesha, where he attended the public schools until 1858, when he went north to St. Croix county, Wisconsin, to work in a lumber camp. Upon the outbreak of the war he returned to Waukesha, and on August 9, 1862, enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry. His military record is one of which any man might feel justly proud. He served until September 22, 1865, without having been given a furlough. During this time he was detailed by Gen. Fred. Steele as mail agent on the route between Little Rock, Arkansas, and Memphis, a position of trust and honor, as many important dispatches were intrusted to him. Dr. Carlson took an active part in the battle of Helena and in the siege of Mobile. After leaving the army he came to Milwaukee to study medicine in the office of his uncle, who had a very extensive practice in that city. After studying seven years in Milwaukee he went to Chicago, and graduated from Hahnemann Medical College in 1872, afterward returning to Milwaukee to enter into a partnership with his uncle, which lasted until 1879, when both sold out to Dr. Danforth, of Chicago. Dr. Leuthstrom then removing to Pine Lake, Wisconsin, seeking rest and quiet upon his farm near that place. Dr. Carlson's health failing, he, in partnership with Dr. Leuthstrom, purchased a ranch on Bluff Creek, Clark county, Kansas, and engaged in the cattle business. His health being much improved by two years of out-of-door life, he sold his interest in the ranch, in 1881, to his partner, and made a trip to Sweden to visit his family whom he had not seen for twenty-nine years. While abroad he visited and carefully examined the largest hospitals, both in England

and on the continent. Upon his return to this country in the fall of 1881, he entered into partnership with Professor Danforth, remaining in business with him until August 1, 1884, when he opened an office at 425 Milwaukee street.

During his active and busy life he has been closely connected with many organizations to which it is an honor to belong, and has ably filled many positions of trust and distinction. Dr. Carlson is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; is a member and has been president of the Wisconsin State Homœopathic Medical Society; has been president of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine. He has been grand regent of the Royal Arcanum for the State of Wisconsin; supreme medical director for the United States of Royal Adelpia; a member of the National Union; active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and commander of the E. B. Wolcott Post, No. 1, of this state. He was a member of the National Council of Administration under General Veasy; was on the staff of General Fairchild, when he was commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; also on the staff of General Warner, when he was commander-in-chief. Dr. Carlson

values highly a ring which was presented to him by the officers of the Grand Army of the Republic as a token of their esteem. He was appointed by Governor Rusk, the surgeon of the Fourth Battalion National Guards of Wisconsin. He is also a member of the Auxiliary Board of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Dr. Carlson was married February 8, 1871, to Bertha L. Strong, daughter of Robert H. Strong, one of the pioneers of Milwaukee, who was a brother of Rear Admiral Strong, of the United States Navy. They have one daughter, Miss Edith, who is highly accomplished, having an especial fondness for music and French. She has the reputation in Milwaukee of being a particularly bright and interesting young lady. Dr. Carlson is unusually fond of his home and family, also taking a deep interest in two of his nephews who are studying under his tutelage. He is a man who seems peculiarly fitted for the profession which he has followed. He is skillful, cautious and deliberate, tender and sympathetic, yet possessed of great nerve and force of will. Essentially a man of the people, his genial ways, his sincerity and benevolence have won for him hosts of friends in every walk of life.

BENJAMIN M. WEIL,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BENJAMIN M. WEIL was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 4th day of May, 1850. Though still a young man he enjoys distinction among Milwaukee's foremost and most useful citizens, and also that of the oldest real-estate man in continuous business in the city.

Mr. Weil's parents were of German ancestry, having settled in this country when they were in their youth. His father was a surgeon in the Mexican war, and was promoted a short time before that close of that war, through the influence of Gen. Winfield Scott, to the position of Surgeon General of the United States Army. Subsequently General Weil held various positions of honor and trust in the city of Baltimore, with marked distinction to himself and family.

At the age of thirteen, with only an ordinary common-school education, Benjamin M. Weil left

his native city, and for a time made a study of the art of photography. He found this line of work, however, not congenial to his tastes, and accordingly abandoned it. Shortly thereafter he was offered a desirable position by a prominent manufacturer of toilet articles, who took a deep interest in the young man's welfare, and encouraged him by promotions from one position to another, as a reward for honest and faithful service. At the early age of sixteen, Mr. Weil was given by this firm the important position of traveling salesman, which he filled with satisfaction to his employers, greatly extending their business in the principal cities of this country. Shortly after this he received such flattering offers from a Milwaukee firm in the same line of business that he accepted, and traveled for them until the year 1874, when he began, on his



*Yours truly,
Benj. M. Heil.*

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own account, a real-estate and investment brokerage business in this city, which he has prosecuted from that day to this with great energy and remarkable success.

Mr. Weil has always shown a commendable public spirit, and has been foremost in every movement to promote the city and develop its various industries and lines of business. The securing of stock for the Milwaukee Exposition was successfully conducted by him; he was active and influential in organizing the straw-hat works, which now give employment to five hundred people; rendered valuable assistance in getting the Moore Foundry Works started, which now give employment to fully two hundred men; largely through his efforts were the immense Fuller-Warren Stove Works established here, which now give employment to nearly one thousand men. Mr. Weil has also rendered valuable aid in starting other enterprises, which have been of great benefit to Milwaukee. He was one of the founders, and is at present president of the Phoenix Club, whose splendid club-house is one of the most nearly perfect buildings, from an architectural standpoint, in the city. He was the first gentleman to sign for the organization of the Knights of Honor in this state, and instituted the first seven lodges in this locality. He also has represented his congregation at different conventions, and is now its vice-president. He has been secretary and director of the Relief Society of this city. He is a director of the Milwaukee Gas Company, and a stockholder and director in several other of Milwaukee's best known financial and business institutions.

As a real-estate and financial broker, Mr. Weil is thoroughly representative, carrying on, as he does, every branch of the business. Among his clients are numbered many of the wealthiest and best known men of Milwaukee and investors of eastern cities. Those who have had business relations with Mr. Weil speak in the highest praise of his careful and conscientious management in all matters intrusted to his care. He takes great pride in making the assertion that not one of his numerous clients has ever lost anything through any investments made or recommended by him. Mr. Weil in his manners is courteous and generous, and by his admirable qualities of mind and heart leaves upon all he meets the impress of his earnestness, sincerity and nobility of character. During the last year he has had in charge, for the Northern Pacific-Wisconsin Central System, the important work of purchasing for them the right of way into this city. He also handles the real-estate business in Milwaukee of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Last year Mr. Weil represented Milwaukee at the opening of the Auditorium in Chicago, being the only non-resident invited by the Chicago Real Estate Board to respond to a toast on that occasion. His speech was very cordially received at the banquet, and was regarded as one of the features of the evening.

Since the above was written Mr. Weil has been elected president of the National Real Estate Congress of America, being the first president of that organization having more than two thousand representative members from all parts of this continent.

JONATHAN L. BURNHAM,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

JONATHAN L. BURNHAM is a self-made man, who has contributed much toward the development of the great northwest. He was born at Plattsburg, Clinton county, New York, March 13, 1818. His father, Andrus Burnham, was a brickmaker, at Buffalo, New York, but desiring to improve his condition, removed to Wisconsin in 1843, and settled on a farm near Waupun. Phoebe Burnham, the mother, who is

now (1892) ninety-five years of age, is living with her son. Jonathan's school privileges were limited; he attended the district school during the winter months until he was fourteen years old. In 1843, at the age of twenty-five, he arrived in Milwaukee, with a capital of about four hundred dollars, which he had saved, with which he purchased a team of horses. In the following spring he formed a partnership with his brother, George,

and leased a yard from Mr. James Rogers, and began the manufacture of the world-renowned Milwaukee brick. In 1848 Mr. Burnham purchased the site of his present yard.

Steam power was then but little used by brick-makers, and in most brick yards the clay was tempered by oxen or horses turning a large wheel in a circular pit, and the brick were moulded by hand; but the Burnham Brothers, more ingenious and enterprising, invented, with the assistance of a workman named Martin, a machine for grinding and tempering the clay, and moulding the brick at the same time. This machine was patented by Martin and Burnham, and was the first successful machine made in this country for moulding brick. This was a very fortunate thing for the Burnham Brothers, for it not only enabled them to make brick cheaper than by hand, but was a source of revenue from the machines sold, which brought them one thousand dollars each, and netted them a large profit.

Mr. Burnham dissolved partnership with his brother in 1856. The brick business is now (1892) conducted by his sons, under the name of J. L. Burnham and Sons, on or near the same site where Mr. Burnham and his brother began nearly fifty years ago. Mr. Burnham has been remarkably successful from the first, and is one of Mil-

waukee's largest real-estate owners. Beginning at Eighth avenue, his land extends westward to Seventeenth avenue, and altogether his holdings aggregate about one hundred acres within the city limits, and are of great value. Besides these acres, Mr. Burnham has a large amount of improved property, which yields an annual income of several thousand dollars. He also owns a large tract of hardwood timber land at Glen Arbor, Michigan, and a splendid farm of three hundred acres at Waupun.

While Mr. Burnham has been one of the most successful business men and accumulated a great fortune, it was not from economy and stinted living, for whatever his heart desired that he had. He is and always has been an admirer of fine horses. His chief amusement in summer was in attending the races, and he made the rounds of the eastern circuit for many seasons, and became quite a noted turfman. His judgment of what a horse could do is rarely equaled. Personally Mr. Burnham is large-hearted, always ready to do a favor and help the deserving needy. In politics he has always been a Republican, and though not a politician, he has at times taken great interest in elections. In 1855 Mr. Burnham married Miss Lovisa McCarty, and has two sons and one daughter.

HON. VON COTZHAUSEN,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE subject of this sketch, Ewald Alfred Arthur Frederick William von Cotzhausen, is a native of Rhine-Prussia, born on July 21, 1838, at "Cambach," an ancient castle near Aix-La-Chapelle. In the Gotha Genealogical Calendar he is stated to be the youngest son of Heinrich Wilhelm Ludwig, Freiherr von Cotzhausen-Wedau, who under the regime of Napoleon I acted as President du Collège Électoral, and was created a Baron de l'Empire by imperial decree of 1811. His father died while "Fritz" (as he was called after his godfather, the Crown Prince of Prussia) was quite young, and his education devolved upon his mother, *née* von Broich, a highly cultured lady of amiable, but firm character. As the feudal estate descended to the oldest son, the

boy became early impressed with the necessity of relying on his own exertions, if ambitious of future position. Opportunity for the best of schooling was, however, not wanting. From 1847 to 1853 we find him at the Gustavus Adolphus College in Moers, and from 1853 to 1856 at the Gewerbe Schule in Cologne. At a public anniversary in 1852 he was presented to the king and given an opportunity to enter the navy, which was then in process of formation, but defective eyesight and a strong desire to embrace "the free air of the far west," prompted him to pursue his collegiate and scientific studies, until he came to Milwaukee in 1856.

Admitted to the bar in 1859, he soon ranked among its leading members. High-minded, of



Yours truly
A. B. Hansen

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quick, but noble impulses, logical and forcible in argument, he secured a large and lucrative practice. As early as 1870 he acted as general counsel for the Lake Shore road, and it was largely due to his exertions that Milwaukee secured this important northern railway connection. His name is identified with a large number of important cases. His patent practice made him a familiar figure in the courts of other states. Fully thirty years he thus continuously spent at the bar. Constituted as he was, he did not lack opportunities for political preferment, but held office but once. In 1873-74 he represented Mil-

waukee in the State Senate. When, upon his return, tendered a flattering call to Congress, which was then equivalent to an election, we find him declining the honor with the remark: "I have never learned to make a public position subserve private ends. I cannot afford to remain in politics."

In organizing, especially when agitating public interests, he had but few equals. Of late he has retired from general practice, and acts as counsel merely in special matters entrusted to his care, spending a great portion of his time in literary pursuits and quiet retirement at his beautiful farm in Greenfield.

JOHN SEARS FARRINGTON,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

TO the thoughtful observer there is a valuable lesson to be gleaned from the life histories of self-made men. When we consider that barely five out of every hundred men attain to moderate success, we are forced to acknowledge the merits which have led those five to honorable distinction. The opportunities of the west have developed a galaxy of successful business men that challenges admiration. One of this class is John S. Farrington. He was born September 16, 1825, near Syracuse, New York. At the age of seventeen he began life for himself. Three years later he turned his steps westward, and reached Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the twentieth anniversary of his birth, a stranger in a strange city, and with but a few dollars in his pocket.

Early in 1847 war was declared with Mexico, and, quick to answer his country's call, young Farrington hurried to Chicago and there assisted in raising a volunteer company. Marching immediately to Alton, Illinois, this company was quickly mustered into the United States army, in the division commanded by General Zachary Taylor, and at once ordered to the front.

Mr. Farrington served his country faithfully until the latter part of 1847, when, resigning his commission as second lieutenant, he returned to Milwaukee and engaged in the furniture manufacturing business on lower Broadway. He had less than five hundred dollars with which to begin

business, but being a man of good executive ability and possessing great business tact and shrewdness, he prospered and his business steadily increased in volume from year to year. As a result of his thrift and careful management his business has grown until now (1892) it is ranked as one of the largest and strongest furniture manufactories in Milwaukee.

For more than ten years he was engaged in the manufacture of the celebrated Farrington piano, and at the first state agricultural fair, held at Milwaukee in 1859, this piano was easily awarded the first premium over a large number of foreign competitors.

On the 26th of February, 1889, the business was incorporated under the name of the Farrington Parlor Furniture Company, Mr. Farrington becoming president and his eldest son, George H. Farrington, being elected secretary and treasurer. The company has a paid-up capital of seventy-five thousand dollars, and gives constant employment to a force of from seventy-five to one hundred men and does an annual business of more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Farrington comes of an old and honored family; his grandfather, Robert Farrington, served with distinction through the war of the revolution, and, at its close, received his country's honorable discharge. His father, Jacob Farrington, a native of New Hampshire, early removed to New York, and while not a wealthy man, his

many sterling qualities soon earned for him the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

In politics Mr. Farrington is a staunch Republican; in religion, he is liberal, and while not devoted to any distinct creed, he cheerfully con-

tributes to all, and gives freely to every worthy charitable and benevolent object.

On July 4, 1847, Mr. Farrington married Mary Jane Griffith, of Milwaukee. Of six children born to them, five are now living.

HON. JOHN BLACK,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

JOHN BLACK was born in France, and came to this country with his parents, three brothers and one sister in 1844. Soon after arriving his father settled on a farm near Lockport, New York, and there John passed his boyhood. He had acquired a good education in his native country, but entered the district school to master the English language, but soon discovered that his own education was far superior to that of his teacher. He therefore left school and turned his attention to other matters. Tying a couple of shirts in a handkerchief, and taking a little money and his good mother's blessing, he set out for Lockport, New York.

While seeking employment there he chanced to meet two of his countrymen, who were engaged in the wholesale grocery, wine and liquor business, and from them he obtained employment for a term of three years, at a salary of thirty dollars for the first, fifty for the second, and eighty for the third year, with board and washing. After completing his term of service he became a dry-goods clerk at ten dollars per month, with board, which was soon doubled owing to his command of foreign languages.

About this time ex-Governor Washington Hunt was a resident of Lockport, and owned a large tract of land near that city, known as the Tonawanda swamp. German emigrants were rapidly settling in Niagara county, and Mr. Hunt agreed to give Mr. Black all that he obtained above a certain price for selling these lands. The enterprise was profitable and yielded him a considerable sum, although he could devote to it only the hours after his full day's labor. The firm by whom he had first been employed, knowing of his success, invited him to become a partner in their business, which he did. He soon found that the greater portion of the firm's labor fell to his lot

and he requested his partners to buy or sell. They purchased his interest, and he, with his wife, set out for the west and arrived in Milwaukee in the year 1857, and immediately engaged in the wholesale wine and liquor business. But this was a disastrous year for business, owing to the financial panic, and men throughout the country and many of Mr. Black's customers failed in business. But he kept bravely at work, making the best of what he had, working day and night, and paid every debt he owed. From that time success has attended his efforts and placed him among the wealthy citizens of Milwaukee. From the first he was actuated by a determination to conduct his affairs in an honorable way, and how well he has succeeded is best attested by the universal confidence and esteem in which he is held.

Although not a politician, Mr. Black was elected to many offices of honor and trust. While a member of the common council he devoted all his efforts to the establishment of a system of water works that would afford the best possible accommodations for all time. It was no easy task in those early days of public improvement, but by dint of persevering energy his efforts were successful and the present system of water works was established and is now recognized as one of the best systems in the country. He was opposed by many of the citizens in all his labors, but now these same citizens acknowledge the wisdom of his plans and the great benefits derived therefrom.

He represented his district in both branches of the state legislature, and was the author of several important bills. He was elected mayor of Milwaukee at a time when the city was strongly Republican. In the early part of his administration he was called away from the city to attend the obsequies of a relative, and during



John T. Hack

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his absence the Republican members of the common council attempted a bold and dishonorable scheme to obtain possession of the municipal government. Their plans were all carefully and secretly perfected, and a special meeting of the council was called to be held on Thursday at two o'clock in the afternoon, although the usual meetings were held on Mondays. They intended to revoke the appointments of the absent mayor and elect partisan friends to the offices. Mr. Black was notified by telegraph of the plot and arrived in Milwaukee one hour before the time appointed for the meeting, thus defeating the schemers and resuming his seat at the head of the municipal government. His entire administration was fearless, judicious and highly satisfactory, but he declined a renomination.

In 1886 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, but was not elected. In 1884 and 1888 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which nominated Grover Cleveland. He has always been a staunch, conscientious Democrat, espousing warmly the best principles of true democracy, but in late years he has withdrawn entirely from active participation in political affairs, preferring the peaceful enjoyment of his home and friends to political honors. He is a stockholder in the Merchant's Exchange Bank, in the Northwestern Mutual Life Association and a member of the executive committee of the Northwestern Fire Insurance Company of Milwaukee.

Mr. Black is a gentleman of fine personal attainments, large of stature, symmetrically formed, and with a kindly face and manner that bespeak his generous heartedness and unfaltering integrity. His humanity has been of that best type, which abounds in deeds rather than words.

He married Elizabeth M. Schoeffel, a daughter of Bernhard Schoeffel, an attorney of Rochester, New York. Mrs. Black was a lady of refinement, and a loving and devoted wife and mother. It was a sore affliction to this happy family when she was called away. Mrs. Black died in January, 1891, sincerely mourned by a wide circle of friends, who will ever remember her with affection.

To the Cathedral of St. John in Milwaukee Mr. Black has recently donated ten thousand dollars for the building of a handsome spire, as a memorial to his beloved wife. Mr. Black's home has been blessed with two daughters; one is the wife of C. F. Clarke, son of the late J. V. Clarke, of the Hibernian Bank of Chicago, and the other, Elizabeth M., who presides over her father's beautiful home with all the solicitude and care of a devoted daughter.

Mr. Black's career has been characterized by persevering industry, strict integrity, a high sense of honor, and a conscientious regard for the rights of his fellow-men, and in it one may find much that is worthy of emulation.

FRANCIS HINTON,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE life-history of him whose name heads this biography illustrates most forcibly that neither wealth nor the assistance of influential friends at the start is essential to true success and eminent usefulness. It proves that if a young man be possessed of a bright and active mind, and endowed with ambition, perseverance, steadfastness of purpose and integrity, he can, without the assistance of outside influences, reach an eminent position in the community and be able to exert a wide influence.

Francis Hinton, son of John W. and Helen M. Hinton, *née* Knowles, was born in Milwaukee,

July 4, 1853. His parents were both natives of England. He obtained his education in the Milwaukee Academy, from which he was graduated in June, 1870. Shortly thereafter he became an employé of the firm of Messrs. Pierce and Whaling, of Milwaukee, dealers in iron and steel. He commenced as office boy, but even in this humble capacity he made himself valuable, and he was advanced to various positions, and when he resigned in July, 1875, he had charge of the city sales department. He then became associated with the Milwaukee Iron Company, of Bayview, Milwaukee, as traveling salesman, and remained

with the company until September, 1876, at which time the company failed. Mr. Hinton then represented a number of eastern iron and steel manufacturers, as agent, until March, 1878, when the plant of the Milwaukee Iron Company was purchased by the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, and Mr. Hinton was immediately tendered a position with the new company, which he accepted. He at once identified himself with the business, and in 1884 he was appointed manager of the Milwaukee works. In 1889 the Milwaukee plant was purchased by the Illinois Steel Company, and since then Mr. Hinton has continued as manager of the entire plant. The Milwaukee works of the Illinois Steel Company employ about two thousand men. The plant consists of two blast furnaces and eight trains of rolls; sixty acres of ground are covered by it, and its annual output aggregates about seven million dollars.

Mr. Hinton is interested in other large enterprises, being at present a large owner of profitable mines in the Lake Superior district. He is a large stockholder in the Metropolitan Iron and

Land Company, which owns the great "Norrie" mine. This mine is located in the Gogebic range, in Northern Wisconsin, and is the greatest of all the great iron producers of that section, and is the largest producer of iron in the world. He is also largely interested in other mining, manufacturing and transportation enterprises.

Politically, Mr. Hinton has always been affiliated with the Republican party. He has never sought political preference, but he is a staunch advocate of the doctrines of his party. He is a trustee of the First Baptist Church of Milwaukee, although not a member.

Mr. Hinton has traveled quite extensively throughout this country and Europe, and by mingling with the people of the world he has stored his mind with much useful knowledge, and is cosmopolitan in his character. He is in the prime of vigorous manhood, and has reached a position in the community that very few men of his age attain. He is public spirited, and his individual force of character makes his influence felt in many directions.

JAMES H. THOMPSON, M.D.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE honored career of Dr. J. H. Thompson, one of the ablest medical officers of the volunteer army during the civil war, is best emphasized by official testimony to his valuable services. His life, devoted to duty and the public good, has called forth expressions of appreciation from all the departments in which he served.

James H. Thompson was born on the 4th of September, 1835, at Foxcroft, Maine, and received his early education at the academy of his native town.

For a time he taught school, and then entered Bowdoin College, and was graduated from the medical department of that institution in 1859. He began the practice of his profession at Orono, Maine, in copartnership with Dr. W. H. Allen, one of the leading physicians of Penobscot county. In 1860 he went to New York city, and pursued his studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, giving much attention to hospital clinics. Returning to his native town in 1861, he was married

to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Hon. John G. Mayo, of Dover, Maine.

In October of the same year he was examined by the medical examining board of the United States army, and so satisfactory was his examination that Dr. John Bradbury, one of the examiners, gave him the following letter:

To COLONEL GEO. F. SHIPLEY, Portland, Maine:

Dr. James H. Thompson, of Orono, has just passed a most satisfactory examination before the examining board. I have known him for many years as student and practitioner. He has always had an unblemished moral reputation, and we have met with no man more eminently qualified for a medical officer of your regiment than he.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. BRADBURY,
Member of Examining Board.

In November, 1861, Dr. Thompson was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment of Maine Volunteers, and full surgeon on the 5th of the following December.

He served with his regiment, and in the hos-

pitals at New Orleans, Baton Rouge, the first Red River expedition of General Banks, and at Port Hudson with marked distinction, until August, 1863, when his health failed, and he was compelled to go north on a furlough, after having voluntarily given up a furlough previously granted, in order to participate in the siege or capitulation of Port Hudson.

Dr. Thompson was on the steamer at New Orleans, en route for home on sick leave, when the news of the repulse of the Union forces at Port Huron reached him. He immediately changed his destination to the front, instead of home.

On reaching Baton Rouge he found that all the wounded had been brought there; the hospital accommodations were very limited, and it required marked ability to establish proper hospital facilities for the care of the sick and wounded.

Although his own health was sadly shattered, and demanded the care he was bravely bestowing upon others, Dr. Thompson organized the Church Hospital, the patients of which gave expressions of their deep appreciation of his skill and devotion, and regretted the necessity of his departure. Dr. Reed, medical director of the right wing, United States forces, referring in a letter to Dr. Thompson's services, says: "Whether in charge of his regiment on the field, or in charge of the general hospital, he has thoroughly performed his work. Entirely capable and reliable, cool, prudent and highly energetic, I regard Dr. Thompson as one of the ablest men it has been my fortune to meet." In a letter of Dr. John H. Runcle, medical director, referring to Dr. Thompson, he says: "After the attack on Port Hudson, on the 27th of May, he rendered valuable service in hospital at Baton Rouge, although at the time he had a leave of absence, displaying great devotion and much self-sacrifice, and greatly aggravating the disease he was suffering from." Brigadier General Shipley, military governor of Louisiana, speaking of Dr. Thompson's services, says: "I cannot speak too highly of his judgment and skill in his profession, and his constant and unremitting devotion to every duty. It is not too much to say, that he always had the best regimental hospital to be found in the command to which his regiment was attached."

In November, 1863, Dr. Thompson's health, still not permitting him to return to the south to

his regiment, and being desirous of remaining in the army during the war, on the invitation of the surgeon general, he appeared before the medical examining board at Washington, and passed a very rigid examination of six days' duration, with distinguishing honors, and received on the 10th day of November, 1863, his appointment as assistant surgeon of the United States volunteers, and was appointed full surgeon of volunteers on the 5th of December, 1863.

His appointment was confirmed by the United States Senate, and he was duly commissioned by President Lincoln. Dr. Thompson reported immediately to Point Lookout, Maryland, and was placed as medical officer in charge of prisoners of war in camp and hospital.

In 1864 he was made surgeon-in-chief of District St. Mary's, on the staff of General James Barnes, and served at Point Lookout during the remainder of the war.

At the close of the war Dr. Thompson received many flattering testimonials of his services from heads of departments which he had served, but want of space forbids more than a few extracts from them. General Barnes, in a letter to Dr. Thompson, says: "As the advent of peace leads to the breaking up of all the military associations of this command, it gives me a great deal of gratification to be able to say to you in parting, that your kind, careful, and soldier-like treatment of the prisoners of war, who have been here in such large numbers, has ever met my approbation, and is highly honorable to your character as a man, while your skillful management of the sick in your charge, and the low average of mortality, as shown by the official records, bear an equally honorable testimony to your professional ability and skill."

General Hoffman pays him a high compliment as follows: "At the time you were assigned to duty at the depot, the sanitary condition of the camp and hospital was very unfavorable, but your energy and good judgment, governed by proper humane feelings, soon inaugurated measures which brought about most commendable reforms, and while the camp and hospital were placed in a perfect state of police protection, and the sick were supplied with everything necessary to their comfort and speedy recovery, the hospital fund was so judiciously managed as to leave a surplus

of over twenty-five thousand dollars to be returned to the subsistence department."

In August, 1865, Dr. Thompson was breveted lieutenant colonel, United States Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, by President Johnson, and was mustered out at his own request, on the 15th of September, 1865.

In 1867, Dr. Thompson was appointed surgeon to the National Soldiers' Home, near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1870. On his leaving, E. B. Wolcott, resident manager of

the Soldiers' Home, closes a very complimentary letter in these words: "I, therefore, having a full appreciation of his services to this institution, deeply regret his separation from it. I trust, nevertheless, our loss may be his gain, and of this I feel assured, knowing his business capacity to be first rate and his integrity beyond question."

Upon taking up his residence in Milwaukee in 1870, Dr. Thompson entered at once into a large and lucrative practice, which continued until his decease, which occurred on June 21, 1891.

HENRY M. MENDEL,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

HENRY M. MENDEL was born in the city of Breslau, Province of Silesia, Germany, on October 15, 1839; received his early education in a private school, and entered the gymnasium, or high school, at the age of thirteen. In 1854 he immigrated to the United States, arriving at Milwaukee on the 24th day of August—the day on which the city was visited by its most destructive conflagration. He obtained a situation immediately as clerk, at a salary of ten dollars per month and board. He could not acquire the English language in the position obtained, and accepted one as copying clerk in the office of the Register of Deeds of Milwaukee county, and after two years' service became deputy register. He next began book-keeping in a manufacturing business, and remained there until the fall of 1865. In that year he engaged in business for himself, and remained in the firm established until 1871, when he changed to go with a large manufacturing establishment. Seven years later he engaged in another business venture with good success, and in 1879 bought an interest in a new manufactory. In 1882 he formed a partnership with William E. Smith, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, and established a wholesale grocery and importing house. After Mr. Smith's death, in February, 1883, the business was continued by Mr. Mendel, and under the name of Mendel, Smith and Company has become one of the largest in its line in Milwaukee. It is a notable fact that the four different branches of business in which Mr. Mendel has engaged during the

twenty-five years past, were so firmly established under his management that they are all still in existence under different firm names, and for each one of them he had buildings erected which are still among the best business structures in the city; the building which is at present (1892) occupied by his firm being one of the largest, strongest and best planned business houses in Milwaukee.

Mr. Mendel was married in 1869, and his family consists of his wife, Isabella, and two sons, Edward M. and Alfred M., and one daughter, Elsie P. Mendel. The oldest son, now twenty-two years old, being a senior at Harvard College. While the standing of Mr. Mendel as a business man is commanding and respected, not less so is his social position. He has occupied many positions of trust and honor, and is known for his indomitable energy in all his undertakings. Over thirty years ago he was the chief mover in building the first large hall, now known as the Academy of Music. For two years he was conspicuously engaged in arousing an interest for an exposition building, and he succeeded in raising a large sum for this purpose. He was for many years director of the Exposition Association, member of the building and finance committee, and also one of the vice-presidents; he has been for many years a director in the Board of Merchants' Association, and for the last five years represented the same body as its delegate at the National Board of Trade meetings. He is much devoted to art, and especially music; is one of



Henry M. Meudel.

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the oldest living members of the Milwaukee Musical Society, whose president he has been for many years, and is now an honorary member of this society; and he is also the only honorary member of the Arion Club of Milwaukee, one of the leading musical organizations of the city. In 1883 he was elected president of the North American Sængerbund, a national organization having over one hundred thousand members. The "bund" had its national festival at Milwaukee, in 1886, and Mr. Mendel was chosen president of the festival, which, under his leadership and administration prepared and arranged by his plans and carried out under his management, was probably the grandest musical affair ever attempted in this country; successful in every detail, bringing a hundred thousand people to Milwaukee, and carrying its fair name to all quarters of the civilized globe. As a culmination of his efforts in the promotion of music and to make it a possible factor in education, he was instrumental in organizing the Milwaukee Conservatory of

Music, whose president he has been since its incorporation, and they have erected a handsome building in the best residence part of the city, and the institution is favorably known far beyond the limits of the state. Mr. Mendel is also vice-president of the Milwaukee Art Association. He has been the promoter of everything which might have tended to advance the prosperity of his city, and he must be regarded as one of the pioneers among its citizens, and one of the few who has given more than his share of time and money to make Milwaukee what it is to-day. Mr. Mendel has many scholarly attainments, and is often a contributor to newspapers and periodicals on questions of practical work and on art matters. He is a fine conversationalist and an expert performer on the violin. He is a type, as a German-American, of the class which has shared in the development of this country, and at the same time served humanity by continued efforts to elevate it by spreading love and admiration for the arts.

HON. JAMES G. JENKINS,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

JAMES G. JENKINS, Milwaukee, is a native of New York State, having been born at Saratoga Springs, July 18, 1834. His father was Edgar Jenkins, a business man of New York city, and a cousin of General Worth, of Mexican war fame. His mother was the eldest child of Reuben H. Walworth, of New York, the last chancellor of that state. Being "so fathered and so mothered," the career of the son has been alike eminent. Mr. Jenkins was educated in his native state, subsequently studied his profession in the city of New York, was admitted to the supreme court of the state, and to the United States court for the southern district of New York in 1855. In 1857 he came to Wisconsin, settled in Milwaukee, and has lived in that city since that time. He was admitted to the United States court the same year, to the supreme court of the state in July, 1859, and to the supreme court of the United States in March, 1879. He has been attorney for the city of Milwaukee four terms, serving from 1863 to 1867. At the state election of

1879 Mr. Jenkins was, against his inclinations, the candidate of the Democratic party for governor. He entered personally into the contest, as in duty bound, and made a vigorous and able canvass, notwithstanding there was no reasonable expectation of overcoming the large Republican majority in the state; standing in the breach, as it were, in deference to the wishes of the great party he represented as its standard bearer in the campaign. Mr. Jenkins married the only daughter of the late eminent Judge A. G. Miller, of Milwaukee.

On the death of Chief Justice Ryan in November, 1880, the important question arose, especially with the legal fraternity, as to who should succeed him on the supreme bench. In this connection a petition was circulated among the lawyers in Milwaukee, and largely signed by members of the bar, without distinction of political parties, asking the governor to promote Judge Cole, the associate justice longest in the office, and appoint Mr. Jenkins to fill his place, for

the special reason that it would be eminently proper and equitable to place a Democrat on the bench to supply the political vacancy created by the death of Judge Ryan, who was a Democrat. But having advanced Judge Cole to the chief justiceship, Governor Smith came to the conclusion to appoint a Republican to succeed him as associate justice, thus settling the matter for the present. That Mr. Jenkins would have honored the supreme bench no one who knows him would doubt. His legal acquirements, intellectual ability, impartial turn of mind and purity and dignity of character, eminently fitted him for the responsible and elevated position. On the election of United States senator to succeed Angus Cameron at the session of the legislature

of 1881, Mr. Jenkins was the candidate voted for by the Democratic members, who were in the minority. The law class of the state university graduating in June, 1881, invited Mr. Jenkins to deliver before them the annual address, and he accepted the invitation with a fine production. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1880 and 1884; chairman of the Wisconsin delegation at the former and on the committee upon platform at the latter. In 1887 he was appointed by the governor of the state, one of the trustees of the Milwaukee Hospital for Insane, which office he still holds; he was nominated by President Cleveland United States judge for the eastern district of Wisconsin in July, 1888, and still retains that position.

GEORGE ZIEGLER,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE high road to success lies along the old beaten path of steadfast well-doing; and they who are the most persistent and work in the true spirit will invariably be the most successful. Fortune is often blamed for her blindness; but fortune is not as blind as men are. Those who look into practical life will find that fortune is usually on the side of the industrious, and that success treads on the heels of every right effort.

Among her well-known citizens, of whom Milwaukee is justly proud, George Ziegler stands in the front rank; born in Halsheim, Bavaria, in 1830, of humble parentage, he divided his early days between the district school and his father's farm, and learned at a tender age the lesson of self-dependence.

His father, George Ziegler, was a well-known and highly respected farmer of Halsheim, but finding farming unprofitable, he determined to try his fortune in a new country, and, with his family, he embarked for America, landing on the 28th of August, 1845.

The family settled at Columbus, Wisconsin, on a farm, George finding employment in the general store of Mr. L. Pieron, as clerk. Although not yet fifteen years of age, he was obliged to work early and late, and found but little time for recreation. He remained with this house for

three years, and during that time worked every day, including Sunday. He received twenty-five dollars and his board the first year; thirty-five dollars the second, and forty-five dollars the third year. He gained a clear knowledge of business methods, and acquired those principles of honorable dealing that have led to enduring success. In 1848, by reason of impaired health, caused by hard work and close confinement, Mr. Ziegler was obliged to give up his position and follow some less arduous calling. He accordingly went to work in a shoe shop as an apprentice, and after thoroughly mastering the business he found regular employment, and for several years earned a livelihood at this trade.

In 1851 Mr. Ziegler married Miss Barbara Boll, of Milwaukee, a native of Bavaria. After his marriage, he went into the confectionery business in a small way, on Third street, and was very successful. The firm of Boll Brothers and Company, at that time operating a confectionery factory, were in danger of becoming financially involved, and Mr. Ziegler was asked to become a member of the firm, and after giving the matter careful consideration he consented, and invested in it all the money he had, some twelve hundred dollars, the result of years of economy. The firm name became Boll and Ziegler. It required



*Very truly yours
George Ziegler*

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industry and perseverance to succeed in those days, but being a man of exceptional ability and possessed of unusual business tact and shrewdness, Mr. Ziegler soon placed the business on a sound basis, and advancing step by step, with the development of the country, it rapidly attained to a leading position among the foremost houses of the west.

The remarkable growth and volume of business demanded greater facilities, and in 1867 the firm removed to the Plankinton building, near the river, and there remained until June 30, 1882, when a disastrous fire completely destroyed the factory, involving the firm in a loss of twenty thousand dollars. Undaunted by this calamity, they immediately resumed business on East Water street, the present location of the firm, the salvage from the fire enabling them to start anew.

Since that time Mr. Ziegler's efforts have been attended with great success; the volume of business has grown from thirty thousand dollars per year to upwards of half a million, and in 1887, the business was incorporated with a paid-up capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Ziegler is the head of the company, and with him, in various positions of trust and responsibility,

are his sons, Charles I., Frank P., Theodore H., and Andrew I.

As his sons reached the proper age, Mr. Ziegler placed them in the factory, where they acquired a thorough knowledge of the business, thus preparing them to assume charge of its affairs. The general management of the business is still in his own hands; the financial management is under the direction of Charles I. Ziegler; Frank P. Ziegler is superintendent of the factory, and Theo. H. and Andrew I. are his assistants.

In politics Mr. Ziegler is a Democrat, and while he has but little time to devote to public affairs, he always exercises his prerogative for the good of his party. He represented his ward in the board of aldermen for two years, and was also a school commissioner for the same length of time.

Mr. Ziegler is a gentleman of engaging presence, dignified and courteous in manner, and displaying that consideration for others which marks the true gentleman.

Mr. Ziegler and his family are members of the Catholic church, giving liberally of their time and means to this, and to every worthy charitable and benevolent object.

FERDINAND A. W. KIECKHEFER,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FERDINAND A. W. KIECKHEFER is one of Milwaukee's prosperous manufacturers. He was born in Milwaukee, February 10, 1852. His father, Charles Kieckhefer, was a contractor for a number of years and later engaged in merchandising. Ferdinand was educated at the Lutheran parochial schools of Milwaukee, and then pursued a course of study in a commercial college; after that he took a position as assistant book-keeper and cashier with Mr. John Pritzlaff, a wholesale hardware dealer, with whom he remained six years. In 1872 Mr. Kieckhefer began for himself by opening a hardware store on Grand avenue, and in 1878 his brother became associated with him as a partner. They conducted a successful business till 1880, and then sold their store and turned their attention to the manufacture of tinware.

From making pieced tinware the business grew rapidly, and it became necessary to add stamping presses. Every improvement increased the trade, which, in turn, so increased the demand for additional stamping presses, more machinery and more room until their factory became one of the best equipped and largest single stamping plants in the United States. They now manufacture a full line of kitchen utensils, and a large portion of the machinery used in their factory. To establish a business in ten years in the manufacture of tinware large enough to employ five hundred hands is most remarkable. Notwithstanding great competition, their business increases each year, and at the present time (1892) amounts to more than a million dollars annually. They have a branch house in Chicago, from which they distribute large quantities of their goods.

Besides being engaged in the manufacture of kitchen ware, Mr. Kieckhefer is president of Kieckhefer Elevator Manufacturing Company, which was organized in 1884, with Ferdinand Kieckhefer, president. This company manufactures passenger and freight elevators, and does a business amounting to a quarter of a million dollars each year. Mr. Kieckhefer has associated with him his brother, who has been an invaluable assistant in their great enterprises.

In politics Mr. Kieckhefer is a Republican,

though not actively identified with the party. He is a member of the Advancement Association of Milwaukee, and the Lutheran church has in him one of its strongest and best supporters. Personally Mr. Kieckhefer is a gentleman of admirable qualities, and, though unostentatious, his social qualities make him a favorite among his acquaintances. He married Miss Minnie Kuete-meyer in 1875, and finds the chiefest delight amid the comforts of his own home with his family.

CHARLES C. ROGERS,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHARLES CASSIUS ROGERS, ninth in the line of direct descent from John Rogers, who perished at the stake at Smithfield, a martyr for his religion, was born at Cambridge, Maine, in 1847. His father, Charles Rogers, married Adaline H. Spear in 1846, and in 1856 removed with his family to Wisconsin, locating in Sheboygan county, where he engaged in mercantile business, which he shortly relinquished for the more congenial duties of a farmer.

Charles Cassius attended the public schools of Sheboygan county, preparing for college under Professor A. W. Whitcom, and in 1866 entered Bisbie's Military College of Poughkeepsie, State of New York, where he graduated in 1869. Was professor of mathematics in Eastman College for two years, a position which he resigned to engage in the real-estate business in Chicago. He returned to Wisconsin in 1873, and in 1876 removed permanently to Milwaukee. In 1881, upon the retirement of Governor W. E. Smith and his son, Ira B. Smith, from the firm of Smith, Johnson and Company, Mr. Rogers and Frank W. Harwood became members of the firm, under the name of Allen Johnson and Company. On the death of Allen Johnson, which occurred in 1883, Harwood and Rogers succeeded to the business and continued it for one year, when Mr. Harwood removed from the city, and since that time, under the firm name of C. C. Rogers and Company, Mr. Rogers has continued the business as a grain commission merchant in the city of Milwaukee. In 1890 he was elected secretary and manager of

the Association for the Advancement of Milwaukee. In this position he demonstrated his executive ability; and the energy he displayed in thoroughly organizing this association for effective work was the chief cause that led to his unanimous election as president the following year, 1891, and in 1892 he was again re-elected without opposition.

Mr. Rogers is still a young man. Though he has accomplished much, much yet remains for him to do before the history of his life shall be written. If he has strength and health it is safe to predict that when that history is written it will be well worth the reading, for it will chronicle the words and deeds of a type of the best American manhood, and to such men the nineteenth century is offering special premiums. Had Mr. Rogers been born a hundred years ago he must necessarily have been a clergyman or a lawyer, for other lines of business would then have been too narrow for mentality such as his; but living in this age, while possessed of those faculties that gives a man the highest rank among the clergy or at the bar, he finds full scope for his ambition in the rapidly extending and widening fields of social and financial enterprise. His promotion to the presidency of the Association for the Advancement of Milwaukee was less a compliment to him than to the sagacity of the members of an organization that is at once the representative of the wealth and of the best brain of this city. In this position he is a leader of the leaders, the chosen mouthpiece of the men who are making Milwau-



C. O. Rogers

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kee great. It follows as a natural sequence that such a man is a radical. The blood that flows in his veins was heated by the fires at Smithfield, and has not cooled, but while intolerant of whatever is wrong, impatient at whatever is foolish, zealous in defending whatever is good and pure and true, his instincts are tempered by a judgment and discretion that is wise beyond his years. To this happy combination of the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re* is largely due his remarkable popularity; a popularity that is evidenced by the fact that though a Republican

in politics, being nominated for the state assembly in a strong Democratic district, he polled the unanimous vote of the town where he resided. Much of this popularity is also due to his oratorical gifts, which are of so high an order that they command the deference and win the admiration of even those who disagree with his opinions; but his strongest claims to the respect of his fellows is an unswerving loyalty to his principles and his friends that gives ample proof of the fact that the fidelity of his race has lost none of its strength in the lapse of two hundred years.

CHARLES WILLIS BROWN,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FORTY years ago, when Wisconsin was but little more than a wilderness and Milwaukee a struggling village, there came thither men from all parts of the country, poor but honest, and with that sturdy independence and determination to succeed that justly entitle them to recognition.

Among those hardy pioneers was Charles Willis Brown, who was born in New York city, on the 17th of December, 1837. At the age of nine years his family removed to Milwaukee, where his education was obtained; he attended the public schools until his sixteenth year, when he found employment in the store of Mr. E. N. Hurd on East Water street. In 1861 Mr. Brown, in company with Mr. A. D. Seaman, under the firm name of A. D. Seaman and Company, began the manufacture of furniture on Huron street. The firm had but a limited capital, but by their close application and tireless energy, the business rapidly increased, and in 1867 they were enabled to open a branch house on Fourth street, in St. Louis, at the same time operating a large factory on Broadway, in Milwaukee. The company at that time employed over two hundred and fifty men and their factory was one of the largest in the northwest. In 1867 Mr. Seaman died, and Mr. Brown, selling his interest in the firm to Mr. Seaman's sons, established himself at No. 379 East Water street, his present location.

The mining developments, both at home and abroad, offered such inducements that Mr. Brown

became extensively interested, and is to-day one of the very large mine owners of the country. He is the principal owner of some extremely valuable gold and silver properties in the State of Zacatecas, Old Mexico, and is president of the Penox Mining and Milling Company at that place. He is also president of the Frankfort Iron Mining Company and of the Ontario Iron Mining Company on the Gogebic Iron Range, in the Michigan peninsula. Mr. Brown has also large interests in the Iron River silver district, on Union Bay, Lake Superior, and is largely interested in a valuable tract of seventeen thousand acres in the well-known Vermillion range.

The American Mower Knife Company was recently incorporated to introduce and sell a patent mower knife, the property of Mr. Brown, which bids fair to take a high rank among the valuable inventions of the nineteenth century. Mr. Brown is treasurer of this company; it is capitalized for eighty thousand dollars, and among those interested in it are some of Milwaukee's most substantial citizens.

Mr. Brown comes of an old and honored family, his ancestors for more than two hundred years residing in Westchester county, New York; they were mostly farmers, and the family has long been known as one of the most prosperous of that state. His father, John Brown, was the senior member of the firm of Brown and Bouton, who were engaged in the wholesale clothing business in New York for many years.

His mother, Emeline, *née* Hatfield, was the daughter of Jonathan Hatfield, who was one of the managers of the Allaire Iron Works of New York, one of the largest concerns of its day. The first steam engine ever used in the island of Cuba, was placed in position and operated by Abraham Hatfield, an uncle of our subject. At that time all the labor incident to the production of sugar in Cuba was performed by hand, and the introduction of steam engines was one of the greatest boons the island ever enjoyed.

In 1867 Mr. Brown married Miss Nellie Smith, daughter of Charles D. Smith. Mr. Smith was formerly a banker in Memphis, and, under President Grant's first administration, was appointed national bank examiner for the district comprising the states of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Mr. Smith's wife was Mary Sturtevant, a direct descendant of the old Knickerbocker Sturtevants. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been born two daughters and one son.

In politics, Mr. Brown is an Independent Re-

publican. Though a member of the Episcopal Church, he is liberal in his tendencies, and gives freely to every worthy charitable and benevolent object. He has never held any public office, his numerous investments and the duties of home leaving him but little time to devote to politics.

Mr. Brown is tall, well formed and decidedly military in his bearing; dignified and courteous in manner, he displays that consideration for others which marks the true gentleman.

The old Milwaukee Light Guard will long be remembered as the most famous western military organization of its day. Among its best men was counted Mr. Brown who, as sergeant, accompanied the guard on its famous excursion through the east in 1859. New York, Boston and every eastern city of prominence was visited, and the trip was one continuous ovation; banquets, balls and receptions were everywhere the order of the day and the company returned home with the highest honors ever accorded a western military organization in the east.

PAUL BECHTNER,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE subject of this sketch may justly be numbered among Milwaukee's successful and public-spirited citizens. He is a man of modest demeanor, unassuming and courteous in manner, and in all his relations carries himself with a manly dignity that inspires confidence and respect.

He was born in Stuttgart, Wuerttemberg, Germany, December 19, 1847, the son of William and Pauline (Gentner) Bechtner, who immigrated to the United States in 1848.

Paul received a thorough common-school and academic education, and upon attaining his majority, in 1868, removed to Wisconsin. About the year 1870 he established himself at Milwaukee in the manufacture of vinegar and compressed yeast, and conducted that line of business with gratifying success until the destruction of his factory by fire in 1890. He is now, and for many years has been, secretary of the National Vinegar-makers' Association. Since 1890 he has been engaged in the publishing business,

and at the present time (1892) he is president of the *Abend-Post* Publishing Company, of Milwaukee, which publishes the *Abend-Post*, the *Nord-westliche Post* and the *Sonntags Journal* of that city.

Mr. Bechtner has always shown a commendable interest in matters relating to the welfare of his city and state, and has been honored with numerous positions of confidence and trust, in all of which he has won universal esteem. He was appointed school commissioner in 1873, and in 1884 was elected president of the school board. In 1885 he was appointed a trustee of the Milwaukee Hospital for Insane, and the following year he was elected president of the board of that institution, and has held that office ever since. He represented the second ward of Milwaukee in the city council in 1886, and in 1889 served in the same capacity from the fifteenth ward, his two terms covering a period of four years. In 1890 he was elected state senator for a term of four years. Two years later he was nominated for the



Paul Richter

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mayoralty of Milwaukee; the election was a hotly contested one, and although Mr. Bechtner was defeated, he succeeded in reducing the Democratic majority of some six thousand to three thousand. He was appointed by Governor Hoard chairman of the legislative committee to examine the state charitable, penal and reformatory institutions.

He also served as a member of the Republican State Central Committee of Milwaukee, and is now vice-president of the Wisconsin League of Republican Clubs.

Mr. Bechtner has been an active and earnest leader in the politics of his city and state, and firmly adheres to the fundamental principles of the Republican party.

He has served as a trustee of the Public Library and the Public Museum of Milwaukee, and all public enterprises, whether of a business or social character, have found in him an ardent friend.

In all his varied relations Mr. Bechtner has been controlled by most honorable motives, and enjoys a well-deserved reputation as an earnest, progressive, high-minded and talented man.

OLIVER PERRY PILLSBURY,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

TWENTY years after the landing of the Mayflower, the ancestors of Oliver Perry Pillsbury began an eventful career in the land of freedom, at Dorchester, Massachusetts. For integrity of character, loyalty to honest convictions, sterling enterprise and comprehensive intellects, it is doubtful if the world has ever seen the equal of the early settlers of New England.

Our subject was born February 2, 1826, at Newport, Maine, and like most men of great achievements, he spent the early years of his life on a farm, and had all the advantages and disadvantages of hard work, cultivating barren rocky hillsides in summer and attending district school in winter. With such limited opportunities young Pillsbury was so diligent and studious that he became unusually proficient in mathematics, and obtained a good knowledge of the classics and general literature. He was ambitious to succeed in life, and greatly desired to take a college course, but not having the means, and not thinking it best to ask or accept help from his father, he reluctantly gave up the idea, and began business at the age of twenty-one as a clerk in a store at Waterville, Maine. This employment was not suited to his tastes, and he quit it to assist in surveying the Maine Central Railroad. Here his proficiency secured him a position with a railroad contractor, and he thus acquainted himself with the details of railroad building. He then formed a partnership with a Mr. Geslin for railroad construction. That line of work becoming active in

the west, his company transferred their operations thither, and after building some road in Ohio, in 1852, removed their headquarters to Louisville, Kentucky, and continued operations in Ohio and Kentucky until the beginning of the war of the rebellion, when railroad building ceased for a time. Thus led to seek other business, Mr. Pillsbury went to Muskegon, Michigan, where he, with others, invested in large tracts of pine lands. Soon afterward, with Daniel W. Bradley and D. M. Benjamin, he organized the firm of O. P. Pillsbury & Company, which soon became one of the largest lumber companies of Michigan, and continued so until Mr. Pillsbury's decease, September 24, 1890. In 1883 Mr. Pillsbury and his associates organized the Land, Log and Lumber Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, of which he was president until 1886. He was also one of the organizers, as well as a large stockholder and director, of the Penobscot Land and Log Company. In 1887 the Wisconsin Planing Mill Company was organized, and Mr. Pillsbury was elected president and director, which office he held until his death.

In politics Mr. Pillsbury was a Democrat, and he was elected mayor of Muskegon in 1876. While mayor, as well as during his eighteen years' residence there, he did much for the city, and especially for the public schools, being for many years one of the leading members of the school board. His general knowledge, good judgment, keen perception, sterling honesty and

personal magnetism made him a man whose opinions carried weight, and who was regarded as authority not only in his own line of business, but also in matters of general interest. His friends recognizing his superior ability and personal following, often tried, but in vain, to get his consent to become a party leader. In the spring of 1882, Mr. Pillsbury moved to Milwaukee. His health had been impaired for many years, and the benefit of the change was only temporary. Acting on the advice of his physician, he went on a European tour in 1886, and was much improved by the trip. His studious nature and fine sensibilities found the keenest delight in all that interests a tourist. Mr. Pillsbury was domestic in his tastes, and loved his home as only such a man could. Unconventional, bright, warm-hearted, cheerful and generous, to know him was to love him

Possessing a retentive memory, and being a constant reader, he accumulated a vast store of knowledge, and was an interesting conversationalist and an invaluable counselor. Mr. Pillsbury had artistic tastes; he was a great lover of flowers and spent much of his leisure time in cultivating them when not studying astronomy or microscopy, which he loved. His philanthropy was open-handed and unostentatious, and his charity the most helpful, for he helped men to help themselves. His kind, social nature made him love his friends, and he greatly enjoyed their society in a quiet way. His diligence, energy and foresight brought him a large fortune, all of which was honestly gained in his business. His life and character is well worthy of emulation, and though he has passed from earth, his work remains a worthy monument to his memory.

EMIL SCHANDEIN,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

EMIL SCHANDEIN, of Milwaukee, was born April 16, 1840, at Obermoschel, Rhenish Palatinæ, in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, the son of Joseph Wilhelm and Louise Schandain. His father was district revenue collector in the royal service.

Emil Schandain's education commenced early in life by attending private and public schools in his native place, afterwards he graduated from the technical and commercial college at Kaiserslautern. He desired to qualify himself as civil engineer, but was prevented by the reaction during the times following the revolution of 1848. After closing his studies he remained in his father's office for some time, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York in 1856. From thence he went to Philadelphia, where he found employment in the store of his uncle, commencing with a salary of five dollars per month. Later on he drifted south, engaging in the tanning business with his brother-in-law, Joseph Schneider, in Alabama. After he had sunk all his savings in the business, and finding no recompensation for his labor and investment, he concluded to return to the north. Left without means he had to work his way on a Mississippi steamboat, and thus

he landed at Belleville, Ill., then inhabited mainly by Germans.

Not wishing to become a burden to old acquaintances from his former home across the sea, and without means of support, he accepted the first opportunity that offered in the way of employment, by becoming a barkeeper at a saloon. As soon as circumstances would permit he changed his vocation and became a traveling agent, in which capacity, after some years, he made his home at Watertown, Wisconsin.

It was there that he first met his wife, Lisette Best, a daughter of one of the founders of the present immense establishment, known then as Best's Empire Brewery, now Pabst Brewing Company. Their marriage in the year 1866 led to his removal to Milwaukee, where he entered the business as partner of his father-in-law, Philip Best, and his brother-in-law, Capt. Frederick Pabst. In the fall of 1866 Mr. Best retired, leaving the business to his two sons-in-law. At the time, what is now the largest brewery in the United States, and the largest-lager beer brewery in the world, was a pretty small concern. The mammoth buildings on Chestnut street, that cover acres of ground, were then but small structures employing a few



Emil Schandee

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men. The annual product was less than 14,000 barrels a year, whereas now it has nearly reached the million mark. When the firm was reorganized in 1873 Emil Schandeln was chosen first vice-president, and he served in that capacity uninterruptedly until the time of his death, which occurred at Bremen, Germany, July 22, 1888.

While very attentive to his business, of which the greater measure of its success has been due to his foresight and progressiveness, in conjunction with the enterprise and close application of his associate and coworker, Capt. Fredrick Pabst, Mr. Schandeln still found time to devote to matters politic as well as charitable.

The welfare of Milwaukee especially found an ardent supporter and promoter, and many of the good results achieved since for the best interests of the city are due to his instigation and untiring efforts. His deeds of charity were done unostentatiously and were only known to him and the recipient. In his religious sentiments he was liberal and free from bigotry.

Politically he was a staunch Democrat, yet liberal and tolerant in his views. Shortly before his death he was elected delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention that nominated Cleveland. Otherwise, however, he resisted all the allurements of office-holding and could not be induced to accept any political position.

Mr. Schandeln was the founder and first president of the Deutsche Gesellschaft, of Milwaukee, an organization that lends a helping hand to German immigrants arriving in Milwaukee without means or situation. He was prominent in Masonic circles and a member of the Knights Templar.

Besides being vice-president of the largest brewery company in the United States, he was also director of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company; for four years stockholder and director of the Second Ward Savings Bank; president of the brewing company, called Milwaukee Brewing Association; president of the Milwaukee Brewers' Association; member of the executive board of the United States Brewers' Association, and was interested or held office in numerous other organizations.

Nature gave him a very perfect physique and a vigorous mind, which he cultivated by study, by reading and by thought. His knowledge on matters far out of the reach of his commercial activity was surprising, there being hardly a subject in literature, art, history or the sciences, with which he was not conversant. The German theater especially had his warm support. Wherever known he commanded the respect and esteem of all with whom business or pleasure brought him in contact and his liberal, genial and generous character and sterling integrity made him hosts of friends at home and abroad.

While seemingly in the best of health, Mr. Schandeln started on a trip to Europe, in order to recuperate from the results of overwork, which his position had imposed upon him, but during the ocean voyage contracted a cold, which developed into pneumonia, and in spite of the most skillful treatment of eminent physicians terminated fatally. He left sorrowing a widow and three children, two daughters and one son, one of his daughters, Mrs. Heyl, preceding him in death a few months previously.

GEN. TIMOTHY C. MOORE,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MENTION is made in a preceding sketch of the Northwest National Soldiers' Home, but no description of that institution would be complete that omitted to mention that brave officer, General Timothy C. Moore. He was born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, July 10, 1824, and was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia. His first experience in business was with a tobacconist in Philadelphia while a young

boy, but he soon went into a drug store where he remained until fourteen years of age. Desiring to learn a trade he engaged with a coppersmith, and worked in various shops for five and a half years, and then took charge of the Reading Railroad's piping shops at Reading, Pennsylvania, and continued as master of that department four years. He next engaged in the plumbing business in Camden, New Jersey,

where he continued until the war of the rebellion opened.

He opened a recruiting office the day he heard of the firing on Fort Sumter. Obtaining permission at eleven o'clock P. M., he recruited three hundred and fifty men, and drilled them in one day and turned them over to officers of Camden Light Artillery, of which he had been a member. He entered as a private Company E, Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers Infantry, was assigned to Runyon's brigade, advanced into Virginia and occupied Arlington Heights, constructed Fort Runyon and met the enemy at Bull Run, and was mustered out at end of his three months' term of enlistment, and re-enlisted as captain of Company K, Sixth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. He was in the siege of Yorktown, the battle of Williamsburgh and Fair Oaks, at which place he was wounded. He was at Oak Grove, or "the Orchards," and the seven days before Richmond, including Savage Station, Glendale and Malvern Hill. No army, perhaps, ever did more hard fighting. Following the seven days before Richmond, came Kettle Run, August 27, 1862; Groveton, August 29; second battle Bull Run, August 30; Chantilly, September 1; Circleville, September 2, and operations on Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and that terrible battle of Fredericksburg, December 13 to 15. Returning

home on leave of absence, upon invasion of Pennsylvania by the army of Virginia, he was made first lieutenant of an independent company, and did service along the Susquehanna river, and after being mustered out was ordered to recruit the Thirty-fourth New Jersey Regiment and went out as its lieutenant colonel, and was afterward breveted colonel and then brigadier general U. S. Volunteers for gallant and meritorious service, and was assigned to provisional brigade, Army of the Cumberland, and was transferred to the Army of Tennessee. He was in engagements at Columbus, Kentucky, April 3, 1864; Hickman, Kentucky, June 10; Clinton, Kentucky, July 10; Mayfield, Kentucky, September 1; Paris Landing, Kentucky, October 31; Winon City, Tennessee, and Nashville, Tennessee, where he was wounded in the side, but went through to the Gulf, and was in the engagements at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley.

General Moore was guard of honor over the remains of Abraham Lincoln at the State House, Philadelphia, April 22, until 4:30 A. M. April 24, 1865. He served as post commander and provost marshal in support of the Freedmen's Bureau of Montgomery, Alabama, and district commander at Talladega and Tuscaloosa, Alabama. He was mustered out of the service June 6, 1866.

FREDERICK PABST,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK PABST, the famous brewer, is an ideal representative of our eminent self-made men, who, by their singular ability and untiring energy, have won positions of honor and distinction among the leading merchants of this country. Frederick Pabst is the son of Gotlieb and Frederica Pabst, and was born in the village of Nickolausrieth, Prussia, on the 28th day of March, 1836. He passed his early boyhood on a farm, enjoying the limited advantages of the common school in his native village. Leaving his home at the age of thirteen years, and with but a vague idea of the New World and its wonderful possibilities, Captain Pabst set out for America. Arriving in New

York with but little money and few friends, he studied book-keeping at a commercial college for a few months, and then came to Milwaukee.

In those days Milwaukee was but a village by the lake, and the great future so soon to dawn upon the west was undiscerned, while the native red man camped upon the plains that now form the site of our beautiful city.

Remaining but a short time in Milwaukee, Captain Pabst went to Chicago, where opportunities seemed more favorable for ambitious and plucky youths. Here he found employment in the National Hotel, receiving his board and lodging as compensation for his services. The following year found him at the Mansion House, where he



Fred Faust.

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received five dollars per month for his services, but ever ambitious and determined to climb fortune's ladder more rapidly, he shipped as cabin boy on the steamboat *Sam. Ward*, plying between the cities on the great lakes.

By that frugality and thrift which characterized his boyhood, Captain Pabst carefully husbanded his small earnings, and soon became part owner and captain of the steamer *Comet*.

Success brings confidence to all men, and Captain Pabst, although a young man, saw greater possibilities opening up before him, and disposing of his entire interests in the *Comet* in the year of 1864, invested all his funds in the Philip Best Brewing Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Four years later he purchased a half interest in this company, and became the president and general manager of an institution that has since become famous throughout the entire civilized world.

It seemed hard to realize that the poor, friendless lad, who came to our shores less than twenty years before, had become one of the foremost business men of the rapidly-developing west.

Under the management of Captain Pabst, the Best Brewing Company, infused with new life and broader business perceptions, began its march of wonderful and uninterrupted progress, invading new territories, keeping apace with the increasing wants of the country, and finally reaching across the ocean to foreign fields of conquest. As a fitting and well-earned testimonial to Captain Pabst, and in honor of the precedence attained over all the lager-beer breweries of the world, the stockholders, in March, 1889, by a unanimous vote, changed the corporate name to the Pabst Brewing Company, and increased the capital stock to four million dollars.

The Pabst Brewing Company, with Captain Pabst at the helm, has year by year strengthened its hold upon the popular favor, and each day stands more firmly upon its pedestal of unapproachable and unequalled success.

All the most modern and scientific mechanical appliances of the day are to be found in this great brewing establishment, and for the first time in the history of our country, we are invited to inspect the successful operation of a subterranean pipe-line system, conveying, under govern-

ment inspection, beer from the brewery to a distant bottling establishment having a capacity of seven hundred and forty-four barrels per day. By this method the beer is bottled without exposure to the air, and promises wonderful results. The bottling department presents a wonderful scene, with its army of busy workers and interesting machinery. Every detail in the perfection of the bottling art is here displayed in its highest improvement, and we must acknowledge that mechanical science is far ahead in the race of modern scientific progress. When we are told that the daily production of this bottling establishment is one hundred and fifty-five thousand bottles per day, we look astonished, but after viewing the process and beholding the triumph of mechanical skill, we feel that there is no limit to the possibilities of this most wonderful department.

One of the most interesting and instructive institutions of Milwaukee is the Pabst Brewery, where thousands of visitors are annually welcomed and kindly escorted through the world-famed institution.

Captain Pabst has always been an earnest worker in any movement tending to the welfare and advancement of Milwaukee, and during the late war devoted his best efforts and much money in the suppression of the rebellion. Captain Pabst is a gentleman of distinguished bearing, affable and kindly in manners, yet displaying in features and expression that self-reliant intelligence that has made his career so great an example and guide to our ambitious young men.

Mr. Pabst was one of the directors of the Brewers' Insurance Company, and is still a stockholder; he is also a director in the Second Ward Savings Bank of Milwaukee.

In politics Captain Pabst seeks only the man best fitted to serve the highest interests of the people, and as a member of the Lutheran Church displays toward all men that liberal charity which is the fundamental principle of true Christianity.

Captain Pabst was married on March 25, 1862, to Miss Maria Best, eldest daughter of Major General Philip Best.

In 1873 Captain Pabst, with his wife, who was ill, traveled extensively throughout continental Europe, and has many souvenirs of his pleasant journeyings.

Captain Pabst is about to build in Milwaukee

one of the most complete and perfectly appointed office buildings to be found in the west, and being an advocate of local improvements, it is safe to predict that from his great wealth and enthusiasm, the new building will be a great acquisition to Milwaukee.

The home-life of Frederick Pabst, surrounded by wealth and position, is described by those who have enjoyed the hospitality of his fireside, as a most charming domestic picture, where a devoted wife and loving children dispel the daily cares of a remarkable business man.

VALENTIN BLATZ,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WHEREVER the product of American breweries is consumed throughout the world, the name of Valentin Blatz is known, and the beverage he manufactures enjoys the reputation of being of the very highest quality.

He was born October 1, 1826, at Miltenberg on the Main, Bavaria, son of Casper and Barbara Blatz. His father was a brewer, operating a small brewery, and occupying a prominent position among the best citizens of Miltenberg. Valentin attended the common schools of his native city until fourteen years of age, when he began his apprenticeship in his father's brewery. After three years' experience there he visited the large breweries of Wurtzburg, Augsburg and Munich, where he spent four years perfecting himself in all the practical knowledge pertaining to brewing. Upon attaining his majority, in obedience to the mandate of the law of his country, requiring every able-bodied young man to serve a certain time in the army, he returned home to report for military duty. His father, however, relieved him from this service by procuring a substitute. Young Blatz being thus at liberty to seek his fortune, bade good-bye to his native land a few months later, and embarking for America landed in New York in August, 1848.

Thence he went to Buffalo, and found employment at his trade, and in the fall of 1848 settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was employed as foreman in several breweries some two years, and in 1851, he having accumulated five hundred dollars, put into operation a long cherished plan of beginning business on his own account. The premises occupied by him at that time covered only one-half of a city lot. Necessarily, everything was conducted on a small scale; his sales at that time were one hundred and fifty barrels

annually, and the storing capacity of his cellar eighty barrels of lager beer. The growing demands for the product of the brewery necessitated increased facilities for production. The erection of a new and greatly enlarged brew-house, together with additional storage cellars and refrigerating machinery, were added. Every improvement which science, ingenuity and a lavish outlay of money could secure, was adopted and applied in their construction, and to-day, the brewery proper, with its connecting buildings, cover four blocks in the very heart of the city. Other improvements are nearing completion, and when finished, the Valentin Blatz brewery will be one of the largest and most perfectly equipped breweries in the world.

The brewery is connected with the bottling house by the pipe line system, built under the street, whereby the beer is conveyed from the large casks directly to the bottling house. By means of this system, the air does not come in contact with the beer, to destroy its fine flavor. But one other brewery in this country has this improved system of bottling.

Using nothing but the very choicest material obtainable, both in this country and abroad, which they have procured regardless of cost, they have been able to manufacture beer which has received the highest recognition wherever introduced. At the Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia, Valentin Blatz was awarded a gold medal—the highest premium—for the excellent quality of his products, which excelled in point of body, flavor and purity. This beer has won an international reputation, and in order to satisfy the demand of the trade, agencies have been established in all the principal cities of the United States.

The business was conducted in name of Valen-



Valentin Platz

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tin Blatz until 1889, when the business was incorporated with a capital of two million dollars, and the name of Val. Blatz Brewing Company was adopted.

The capacity of the brewery at the present time is six hundred thousand barrels. Their standard brands of lager beer are the "Tivoli," "Imperial," "Wiener," "Private Stock" and "Muenchener," which are known and have an enormous sale all over the United States and in foreign points. The annual sales have increased from eight thousand barrels in 1861, to three hundred thousand barrels in 1891.

The officers of the company are, Valentin Blatz, president; Albert C. Blatz, vice-president; John Kremer, secretary, and Valentin Blatz, Jr., superintendent. The value of the plant has been increasing in proportion to the output, and the recent additions make the brewery as modern in design and as perfect in construction as any in the world.

Although Mr. Blatz has been remarkably successful in his business, he has by no means been free from misfortunes.

The many buildings, completed and occupied in 1873, were totally destroyed by fire, leaving only the brewery proper unharmed. The large stock which he had stored in the vault enabled him to continue supplying the trade. He at once cleared away the ruins and began the foundation of a new building. The work was undertaken

with his characteristic energy, and he pushed it so rapidly that it was completed in January, 1874. About that time he suffered another loss in the burning of his malt-house at Kenosha, Wisconsin; and again in April, 1874, he met with another loss, caused by the collapse of the floors of the malt-house, which precipitated sixty thousand bushels of barley in the ruins.

As a citizen, Mr. Blatz is public spirited and generous. He has attained wide popularity, and been called to fill positions of honor and trust. He was elected president of the Second Ward Savings Bank in 1868, and still continues at its head. He was elected alderman of his ward in 1872, and served the city with honor and credit. Mr. Blatz has traveled extensively throughout Europe and this country, and from his observations has acquired a fund of useful knowledge which makes him a most entertaining companion.

On the 14th of December, 1851, he married Louise Braun, a native of Guedingen, Prussia, whose father was mayor of that city. They have four sons and two daughters.

Throughout his entire career, Mr. Blatz has maintained the highest principles of integrity, and is universally known as a man of fair dealings. If to this fact another is added, namely, that he is a practical brewer, and thoroughly understands all of the details of the business, the secret of his business success is discovered.

EUGENE S. ELLIOTT,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

EUGENE S. ELLIOTT springs from no common stock, and possesses no ordinary elements of character. Physical strength and mental vigor were characteristics of his ancestors. Patriotic sentiment and noble ideas were his by birthright. His father, George W. Elliott, was a Presbyterian clergyman; his grandfather, Ezekiel Elliott, a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War.

The lives of these men covered a period in the history of our Republic notable for the development of the sterling qualities of men, and for the inspiration of loyalty and patriotism.

These elements of character, so prominent in

the ancestry, were inherited in full measure by their descendants, and in our subject we find a strong man with keen intellect and logical mind—a ripe scholar and an able lawyer. A man of noble bearing, quiet and unostentatious in manner, and of the strictest integrity. He has sustained in all his private and public relations, a dignity of character in keeping with the substantial worth of the man. While prominent at the bar and in public life, his ripe scholarship has also led him into the domain of literature, and it is in this direction that his mind has had its fullest scope.

He was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, August 13, 1842. He received his preparatory education in the common schools of Milwaukee, and entered Dartmouth College with the class of 1861, but soon after, with seventy-five of his classmates, left that institution to enter the service of his country in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting in company B of the Seventh Squadron of Rhode Island Cavalry. The company acted as the body-guard of Governor William Sprague, while he was stationed at Washington, and after his election to the United States Senate, young Elliott, with his company, was transferred to the command of General Julius White, then stationed in the Shenandoah Valley, under General Pope.

In 1865 he became editor and proprietor of the *Milwaukee Journal of Commerce*, in which capacity he continued until 1871, when he resumed the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, and was elected city attorney in

1886 on the Republican ticket, and re-elected in 1888.

In 1890 he was nominated for the third time, but was beaten on the issue of which his party held the affirmative, viz.: That it was the duty of the state to provide, and the right of every child to demand, such an education in the English language as would qualify every child within the state to adequately discharge the duties of American citizenship. During the first term as city attorney he was elected Grand Master of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons of Wisconsin, and in 1891 he was elected president of the Whist Congress of the United States.

In every walk of life, whether as the humble citizen of the commonwealth, in the forum, on the rostrum, or upon the stump fighting the political battles of his party, or in the field of literature, he has proven himself the peer of the best—one of the noblest of them all.

CHRISTIAN PREUSSER,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

IT is almost impossible to do justice to a life like Mr. Preusser's, or to men who, like him, have encountered and endured the hardships and dangers of the first settlers, and, in so many noble and unpretending ways, were the means of developing a country now great in its resources. Their lives are not of less (and should not be treated as of less) importance than those of the statesman and soldier, for their work will continue increasingly productive of good by the advancement of civilization when nothing remains of other ambitions—not even a name.

Mr. Preusser was born in Idstein, Dukedom of Nassau, Germany, 1826. After graduating in school he learned the trade of a watchmaker and jeweler. He moved to America in July, 1844, and to Milwaukee in October of the same year. He at once became interested in the jewelry business, and opened a store on the site now occupied by the Kirby House. Starting with a small stock and little encouragement, in so poor a community as Milwaukee was then, the growth of the house was at first slow, but under the careful management and firm principles of Mr. Preusser

the business continually increased and prospered. In 1855 he erected the brick building at the corner of East Water and Mason streets, which he now occupies, taking in his brother Gustav as partner. Since that time the growth of the business has been constant and rapid, until to-day the C. Preusser Jewelry Company have the largest wholesale and retail jewelry business in the State of Wisconsin. Their store is complete in all its details, and contains everything that is to be found in any first-class jewelry store in the country. In the early days Mr. Preusser was a member of the Milwaukee volunteer fire department, in company with such men as E. P. Allis, William Allen, General R. King, John Nazro and S.-S. Dagget, who was at that time chief of the department, and the first president of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company. Mr. Preusser was treasurer of the department, which position he retained until a paid fire department was organized, when he was appointed one of the trustees to distribute the funds of the volunteer fire department. He was one of the founders and for over twenty years president of the Natural History Associa-



Yours truly
Ch. Lempfer

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tion of Wisconsin. When its collections were presented to the city of Milwaukee in 1883, he was appointed one of the trustees of the Public Museum, and was most active in procuring the Ward Museum. Mr. Preusser was also treasurer of the German-English Academy from the time of its founding until 1886, and also of the National German-American Teachers' Seminary until 1886, when sickness compelled him to resign these positions.

Mr. Preusser became the president of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company in 1854, which position he has held for the past thirty-eight years. He has had the satisfaction to see it grow under his management from nothing to nearly two million of assets and a cash surplus of over one million.

Mr. Preusser was married in 1851 to Miss Louise Hermann, of Dietz, Dukedom of Nassau, Germany, by whom he has had four children, two of whom are living. His daughter is Mrs. Dr. Schneider, the wife of the far-famed and eminent oculist, of whom Milwaukee is justly proud. His son is in business with him, being treasurer of the C. Preusser Jewelry Company.

Few, if any, of the earlier settlers of Milwau-

kee have met with greater success than Mr. Preusser. From a small beginning, there has been, in his case, steady and uninterrupted progression in all the material interests in which he has engaged. Each year of energetic effort has secured its legitimate reward, and his labors in the acquirement of wealth and prosperity have been uniformly successful. His reputation as a business man is of the highest; his word being as good as gold. He is an industrious, energetic man of powerful will, richly endowed with that mental quality more to be desired than genius—*common-sense*. Attachment and liberality to the cause of education has marked the whole course of his life. He is possessed of fine culture and elegant tastes, which he displays in his home and its surroundings. As an acquaintance, Mr. Preusser is genial and kindly, possessed of a singular grace and modesty of bearing. As a friend, steel is not more true. He has always been active in advancing the best interests of humanity and of the community with whom he cast his lot so long ago. Without the departure from truth it may be said of him, that "the silvery radiance cast athwart his locks by the sunset of life" is not dimmed by a single charge of wrong to his fellow-men.

MICHAEL HILTY,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

IN this enlightened age, when men of energy and industry and merit are rapidly pushing themselves to the front, those men who, by their own unaided efforts, have won favor and fortune, may properly claim recognition. Years ago, when the west was entering upon its era of growth and development, and Milwaukee was struggling for existence, there came thither, from all parts of the country, men poor but honest, and with that sturdy independence and a determination to succeed that justly entitles them to a page in the history of the great west.

Among the names of the honored pioneers is that of Michael Hilty. He was born on May 30, 1846, in the canton of St. Gallen, Switzerland, the son of Paravizin Hilty, an humble farmer. He attended the public schools of his native place until his ninth year, when glowing accounts from

the New World prompted his father to immigrate, and in the fall of 1855 he landed in New York with his family. Going thence to Thiensville, Wisconsin, the elder Mr. Hilty engaged in farming. Michael there attended the public schools until sixteen years of age. Then, having decided to follow a business life, and realizing the necessity for a thorough commercial training, he left school and went to work in a store at Port Washington. In 1866 he removed to Manistee, and for seven years worked as a book-keeper for the firms of Filer and Sons and Louis Sands. During these years, by strict economy and judicious investment of his savings, he accumulated ten thousand dollars, which was at that time considered a fortune.

Fully appreciating the splendid opportunities offered in the lumber trade, Mr. Hilty, in 1874,

formed a partnership with his former employer, Louis Sands, and under the firm name of Sands and Hilty began in the lumber business at Milwaukee. The firm commenced with a capital of thirty thousand dollars, locating their yards on St. Paul avenue, on the site of the company's present extensive plant. It required industry and perseverance to succeed in those days, but by their close application and tireless energy the business rapidly increased. In 1879 Mr. Sands, wishing to devote himself to other investments, withdrew from the firm, Mr. Hilty purchasing his interest, and thereafter conducting the business in his own name. In 1890 he incorporated the business under the name of The M. Hilty Lumber Company, of which he became president and treasurer, with his wife, Clementina Hilty, as vice-president, and his daughter, Clemy L. Hilty, as secretary. The company has a paid-up capital of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and does an annual business of more than five hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Hilty is also president of the Lumbermen's Planing Mill Company, which operates a large planing mill in connection with the lumber business.

In all his varied business relations Mr. Hilty

has maintained a high character for upright and fair dealing, and withal is noted as a man of great tact and shrewdness and unusual executive and financial ability. As a citizen Mr. Hilty has been an earnest worker in all movements tending towards the material welfare and prosperity of Milwaukee. His encouragement of public enterprises has been of a substantial character, that has not ended in words but been backed by financial endorsement. Cautious and affable in manner, with that consideration for others that is essential to the true gentleman, Mr. Hilty has long been regarded a man, to be acquainted with whom, is esteemed an honor.

In politics Mr. Hilty is a staunch Republican, and though he has never aspired to any public office, he has always exercised his prerogative for the good of his party.

In 1869, at Thiensville, Mr. Hilty married Miss Clementina Fleisch, daughter of Phillip Fleisch, a well-to-do cabinet maker of that place. To them have been born four children, all of whom are now living. Mr. Hilty and his family are members of the Congregational Church, giving freely of their time and means to this and every worthy charitable and benevolent object.

WILLIAM E. CRAMER,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WILLIAM EDWARD CRAMER is sprung from one of those families of Frisian descent, which were the earliest white settlers of the greatest commonwealth in the Union. His father was John Cramer, of Waterford, Saratoga county, New York, who was a presidential elector in 1804, casting his vote for Jefferson and Clinton, and who was a representative in Congress from 1833 to 1837.

William E. Cramer was born at Waterford, October 29, 1817. Here he resided until his twenty-sixth year, studying under the noted Professor Tayler Lewis, and graduating from Union College in 1838. He read law, and was admitted to the bar but his tastes led him to prefer journalism as a vocation, and from 1843 to 1846 he was one of the editorial writers of the Albany *Argus*. That journal was then managed by Edwin Cros-

well, and was the chief organ of the Democracy in the state. Among the daily associates of the young journalist were John Van Buren, Silas Wright, John A. Dix, Governor Marcy, Horatio Seymour, Samuel J. Tilden, ex-President Van Buren, and other men who made the Democratic party at that time the exponent of great principles which have become embodied in the fibre of the Republic.

Mr. Cramer came to Milwaukee in May, 1847, at the request of a number of prominent Democrats, who thought their party needed abler journalistic support than it was receiving at that time. In partnership with Joseph Curtis, a Rochester newspaper man, Mr. Cramer purchased for \$2,000 the Milwaukee *Courier*, a weekly, and changing its name to the *Daily Wisconsin*, soon made it one of the leading newspapers of the northwest,



Mr. E. Cramer

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a position which it has now held for forty-five years, during the whole of which time he has been its active head. Very few issues of the paper have gone to press without one or more articles from his pen. No one who reads his graphic description of places, people and things, and who is unacquainted with the author, would suppose that they are the work of one bereft of the senses of sight and hearing; yet from 1860 Mr. Cramer has been nearly blind, and able to hear only with the aid of a speaking-tube. But his intense energy and industry, quick perception, and marvelous powers of memory and judgment, have enabled him to practically overcome his physical disadvantages.

In 1869 he married Miss Harriet L. Barker, and after his marriage made an extensive tour of Europe in company with his wife. They were in Paris during the Franco-German war, and were locked up in the besieged city for several months, until liberated, with other American residents, through the good offices of United States Minister Washburne and Chancellor Bismarck. They were also in Paris during the whole reign of the Commune from March until July, and there witnessed the demolition of the Column Vendome, the burning of the palace of the Tuileries, and the execution of the incendiaries who had fired the public buildings, and who were shot on the barricades which they themselves had erected across the Rue de Rivoli. Mr. Cramer's recollections of these and other events causes him to feel that he witnessed in Paris, in 1871, a re-enactment of the bloody scenes of the first revolution, when Robespierre and Danton wielded the vengeance of the government against the peace and good order of society.

Mr. Cramer has also traveled extensively in the United States and Mexico, usually in company with his wife, who is eyes and ears for him whenever he requires assistance. Partly to her faithful and loving service in this direction, and partly to his marvelous skill in questioning people into whose company he is thrown, is due his reputation of being able to find out more, on short acquaintance, concerning any place, or man, or event, than can be gathered by most people who are in the full possession of all of their senses. In 1884 he revisited Europe in a tour through Ireland, England, Holland, Germany, Denmark,

Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Poland, Austria, Baden and France.

Though in his seventy-fifth year, Mr. Cramer still writes for the paper every day, and his interest and influence extend to every detail of the great journal's management. From the youngest reporter to the managing editor, all the employes feel that their work is the object of his immediate observation, and all have the benefit of his experienced suggestions. His work in his special department is notable for consistence, lucidity, accuracy and force. It has been the main object of his life to build up in Milwaukee a newspaper and a printing office which would reflect credit upon the commonwealth of his adoption. After severe trials and long delays a structure was reared on the corner of Milwaukee and Michigan streets, which has become in all its departments one of the completest and most perfect printing establishments in the land. Having no children, he has a special pride in and love for the work. With the assistance of his two partners, Andrew J. Aikens and John F. Cramer, in that structure has been organized one of the completest of newspaper institutions and of printing departments in the whole country, and it is his ambition and his hope to do his daily work in that office until he is called hence by the summons of the Higher Power, which no man can resist.

In the conduct of his journal Mr. Cramer has been utterly incorruptible; under his direction the *Evening Wisconsin* has not been the organ of any party or man, but has followed the lines he conceived for the best interest of the people among whom he lived. He has not always chosen the winning or popular side, but has fearlessly pursued what he believed to be right. Thus, while his journal has never been an organ, it has been read in more Wisconsin homes than any single publication for the last twenty-five years. It has been his just boast that in the forty-five years of his editorial work not a single line has been paid for in money, or inserted in the hope of pecuniary or other reward.

Mr. Cramer is peculiarly an observer, and, until the failure of his sight, few travelers saw as much both of the useful and artistic works of man. In his personal life his habits are simple. He has always had a kind word and a helping hand for the poor and dependent, but the rich he uni-

formly leaves to take care of themselves. Careful and prudent in small things, when occasions come to meet his approval, he is more than generous, he is prodigal. He is of a religious cast of mind, an unquestioning believer in the evangelical religion of his mother, and a daily reader of the gospels. He never discusses the abstractions of later science. The good old way is good enough for him, but he is tolerant of the opinions of others. His mental characteristics are of a high order. His memory of events is so remarkable, that it is the proverb of his editorial

rooms that no encyclopædias or gazetteers will be needed there while he lives. As a citizen he is unobtrusive, his infirmities of sight and hearing preventing his mingling in public meetings, but his person is known to every citizen of Milwaukee, and loved in thousands of homes.

In the course of his long life the only office he ever held, and which he regarded as an honor, was that in the presidential election of 1872 his name headed the electoral ticket which gave the vote of Wisconsin to General Ulysses S. Grant.

CHRISTIAN S. OTJEN,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MR. OTJEN, reared among humble surroundings, has risen step by step to a most responsible and exacting position. His advancement has been of pure merit; hard, skillful and painstaking work is the secret of his success.

His father, a native of Oldenburg, Germany, settled at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the early forties, but soon after removed to St. Clair county, Michigan, where he became a successful farmer. Here Christian S. Otjen, the fourth of a family of seven children, was born May 24, 1846.

The influences which molded his later life came mostly from others than his parents, for his mother died while he was yet young, and soon after, at the age of ten, he went to live with an uncle, a farmer. His education in some respects fell short of what the public schools now afford, but it was of an exceedingly practical kind. He attended school during the winter months, and later enjoyed a two years' course in a private academy at Marine City, Michigan.

At the age of fourteen, he hired out to Daniel Leach, and a year later, when Mr. Leach entered the Tenth Regiment Michigan Infantry as first lieutenant, he was left to manage the farm of sixty acres. Having promised Mr. Leach to look after the interests of the farm, he arose early every morning, doing all the chores before the hired help began work, and in many other ways showed his faithfulness to his employer. But Mr. Leach having died soon after the battle of Shiloh, young Otjen was released from his trust, and

upon settling up with Mrs. Leach, received four dollars and ninety-six cents. He was obliged to expend this for a pair of boots, and thus found himself square with the world.

It was now a time of trial for him. Penniless and out of employment he knew not whither to turn. Finally learning that Miss Emily Ward, who conducted a private school at Marine City, Michigan, wanted a good, strong boy to do chores and work her garden of five acres, he applied for the place, and showed his persistence by waiting three hours for an interview; but he has never regretted it, for to this day he considers this incident in his life providential, as he found in Miss Ward all that a mother could be to her son. Before being given a trial he was required to promise to remain at home nights and to attend church on Sundays. This promise he faithfully kept during his three years' stay with her, working in the summer and attending the academy in winter.

In 1865, at the age of nineteen, he began work in the Iron Works at Wyandotte, Michigan, established by Miss Ward's brother, Captain E. B. Ward. His first work was shoveling iron ore in the hull a vessel. An experimental Bessemer steel plant had been established and he assisted in making the first good steel manufactured in this country. Three heats a day was considered very good work in those days, and blowing steel was more an experiment than an art.

In 1867 he removed to Milwaukee, where Captain Ward had established another large plant



Yours Truly
C. S. Otjen

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known as the Milwaukee Iron Company's Works. Here Mr. Otjen was given charge of the unloading of all the material received by the company. From this time on his advancement was rapid.

In 1870 he was appointed superintendent of the works, succeeding Mr. Potter, resigned, and held that position until the company failed in 1876, with the exception of two years when Mr. Durfee filled the place. Later when the works were leased by Mr. J. J. Hageman, and others, he managed the mills for them, and finally, when the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company bought the plant, he was appointed superintendent of the rail mill and fish plate mill. He continued in this capacity until 1889, when he was appointed acting superintendent of the entire works, and in the following year became superintendent, which position he now (1892) holds.

An idea of the great responsibility devolving on him may be gained from the fact that the Bay View Rolling Mills is one of the five plants owned by the Illinois Steel Company, whose capital aggregates twenty-five million dollars, and whose annual product at Bay View alone amounts to five million dollars, requiring the work of sixteen hundred men.

His efficient management, and particularly his fairness, are conceded by all, and have gained for him great influence with the mill men.

As a citizen Mr. Otjen has always taken a deep and active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of Bay View. No ten men have done as much for its development as he. He has been and is closely identified with every important public enterprise. In 1883 he formed a real-estate partnership with his brother, Theobald Otjen, and from that and other sources has accumulated considerable wealth, which he expends liberally in developing the city.

He has always voted the Republican ticket, but his business interests have not permitted him to hold office to any extent. He was school clerk of Bay View for eleven years; was town treasurer one year, and school commissioner of the seventeenth ward of Milwaukee for a like period.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been trustee for many years, and has generously contributed to its support. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum. He is generous to a fault; no one ever appeals to him in vain in behalf of a worthy cause.

He is simple in his manners and habits, unostentatious in his social relations, and is very fond of domestic life. April 5, 1870, he married Miss Annie McNickle, who shares with him the comforts and pleasures of their happy home, over which she presides with dignity and grace.

EDWARD BARBER,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

EDWARD BARBER, son of William and Mary (Braddock) Barber, was born in Derbyshire, near Manchester, England, in April, 1827. Both the Barber and Braddock families were residents of that section of England, and for over three hundred years dwelt on and occupied large tracts of land there. They were originally sheep-raisers, but as manufacturing increased, certain members of the family entered into cotton manufacturing. The father of our subject built the first cotton factory in Derbyshire and through his efforts it became a manufacturing village. Mr. Barber has now in his possession a photograph of one of the first houses erected in that village, it being the house in which he was born. After

obtaining his education, he became connected with his father's business.

At the age of twenty-one he determined to visit the United States, without any idea of locating in America. He was accompanied by two of his brothers. Subsequently he had occasion to return to England to settle some business, and on his return to the New World he found some twenty families from his neighborhood on board the steamer, who had heard that he intended embarking, and desired him to conduct them to the "promised land." Arriving at New York he conducted the party to Albany, where he chartered a canal boat and traveled on the Erie Canal to Buffalo. From Buffalo the party proceeded by

lake to Milwaukee. Mr. Barber continued his journey to an English settlement west of Madison where the brothers Barber invested in land. Edward intended to visit New Orleans, but accidentally meeting Mr. John Catlin, the first president of the first railroad in Wisconsin, the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railway, he was induced to enter the employ of that company. His connection with the railroad company is best told by the following communication written by him for a souvenir edition of the *Evening Wisconsin*:

"What a change has forty-three years produced! About that time ago, three brothers landed at Kellogg and Strong's pier, at the foot of Huron street, from the steamer Sultana, the writer being the youngest. Milwaukee then consisted of a number of frame two-story houses, mainly situated in the third ward. Where the substantial twelve-story steel and stone building is now being erected by Captain Pabst. Harrison Ludington had a frame building, and conducted a general merchandise, dry-goods and grocery store. James Ludington was his principal clerk. The streets were nearly impassable. The bridge crossing to Spring street was not the substantial structure which spans the river now, but a wooden affair, opening in the middle. The principal street, Chestnut street, was on the west side, or 'Kilbourn Town,' as it was called. There the Comstocks and Houghtons were the principal business men.

"Transportation in those days was also quite different. The best way to get into the country was to hire a farmer's wagon on his return trip from market. The roads in those days being nearly impassable, it was necessary to carry a fence rail along to pry the wagon out of the holes. And then think of the corduroy roads, made of trunks of small trees, laid cross-wise! If some of the kickers, now riding in our palace cars, had chartered one of those wagons, as we did, they would have been justified in kicking.

"Early in the fifties the question of building a railroad started. In those days there was little money, and subscriptions for stock were paid in produce, and the produce turned over by the railroad company to the contractors, and by them to their men. Deacon Clinton, of Waukesha, and Peter H. Turner, of Palmyra, got most of the stock of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railway Company, subscribed by the farmers. They went

from farm-house to farm-house, and generally staid with the farmer where night found them. The farmer was sure to subscribe, after one of Deacon Clinton's prayers. Farm mortgage bonds were first inaugurated by Joseph Goodrich, of Milton, commonly called 'Uncle Joe.' When Clinton and Turner approached him he would say, 'I have no money, but I have a large farm, and will give you a mortgage on it for stock in your road, if you run through Milton.' Here was a new idea, and Clinton and Turner went to Milwaukee and laid the question before the directors, who saw a good opportunity to raise money by selling a new kind of a security—namely, making a bond with a farm mortgage attached, which immediately took with capitalists. So Clinton and Turner began to preach this new doctrine to the farmers, telling them that it was simply a loan of their credit, that the road was sure to pay from the start; the company would pay the coupons when due, and the principal also out of the earnings of the road, and thus get back the mortgage, and return the same released of record to the farmer. Consequently the farmer would get his stock free, and a railroad through his farm also. But alas, how figures did lie! The farmer in a great many instances lost his farm, but in every instance had to pay the mortgage, for which he only held stock, which became nearly worthless, for in 1857 the Ohio Trust Company failed, and business came to a stand, railroads especially got a black eye.

"In the years 1856 and 1857 there was a race between the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railway, and the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railway, which should get to the Mississippi river first, and in those years the entire government of Wisconsin, from the governor down, including senators and assemblymen (with a few honorable exceptions) were bought up with the corruption bonds of the La Crosse Railroad Company, in order to get a land grant and raise money. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railway won the race and bound Lake Michigan and the Father of Waters together with bands of iron, and in the spring of 1857 the writer opened business at Prairie du Chien as station agent. The road commenced running without a building, and only one track and a siding. We delivered freight to the boats from the cars. But soon a freight house was built,

three hundred feet long, on the bank of the river and a round house for the engines. But neither remained long, for the Mississippi river got on a rampage and washed off the freight house, and surrounded the engine house, which tumbled down. Soon after the Wisconsin river followed suit, only worse, and washed away the road. Then the real trouble commenced. Cars containing freight from Milwaukee and Chicago, *en route* for Prairie du Chien, filled all the side tracks, for it took over two weeks to rebuild the road. In the meantime I had the honor of taking the first big steamboat up the Wisconsin river to the then first bridge, in order to make connections with Milwaukee and Chicago once more. The company owned three boats—the Milwaukee, the Itasca and the Ocean Wave. The Ocean Wave was the smallest of the three, and came down from St Paul the last. The other two boats had brought down a number of passengers, all anxious to get to their destination. When the Ocean Wave came down, I went to Captain Scott and inquired if he could run up the Wisconsin river and carry off the passengers, and how much he would charge. He said he would go for three hundred dollars. So I told him to keep up his steam; he got all the passengers aboard and was ready to start, when he said he dared not go without a Wisconsin pilot, for if an accident occurred he would lose his insurance, which was true. I began to inquire around for a pilot, and learned of one who was running a gambling house, and so off I went and found him dealing faro (which was the first time I ever saw that little game). I asked him if he was a Wisconsin pilot. He said he was, and had a license. I asked him if he could run the Ocean Wave up to the first bridge. He said 'Yes, and I can run her to h—ll.' I said I had no desire to go there. He said all right; he would go up to the first bridge for fifty dollars. So we went with him, and started down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Wisconsin, about three miles below Prairie du Chien, but found great trouble in getting into the Wisconsin river, where the water made it seem like falling over a weir. We finally got into the Wisconsin river, and found the water spread over miles of prairie. As we approached the valley of the Wisconsin we observed a number of men on the bank signaling us, and we ran in, put out a

gang-plank, and found E. H. Broadhead, president of the company, who had brought a passenger train down to the bridge, but had sent it back, as no connection could be made with us (the telegraph line having broken). He immediately wanted to know who had brought the boat up. I was up in the Texas with the pilot, and he sent for me. I went down expecting to be reprimanded, but instead, he said, 'Barber if I had known you had the pluck to do this I would have given you five hundred dollars out of my own pocket, but it is too late now, for I sent the train home; you must go back.' I said, 'No, I am going to the bridge, and cannot you take these people off with flat cars from the gravel pit near the bridge?' 'Well,' he said, 'I will try.' So we started again up the river, and got to the bridge about midnight. The current was so strong we went very slowly. Mr. Broadhead went off to the pit and was gone some two hours, when he sent a messenger for me to come to the pit. So I started over the ties on the bridge, with the seething waters rushing below and the rain falling in torrents. When I touched shore I was thankful. Mr. Broadhead met me and said, 'Barber, the elements are against us; I have been up to Blue river, and the road has been washed away there. You will have to take your passengers back. They must get away the best they can, for we can't help them any more.' So back I went to the boat, and got money enough from the captain to take up all the through tickets, and then informed the passengers that we were going to wait for daylight and land them either at Upper or Lower Prairie du Chien, or McGregor, and then bid them good-bye. And so ended the railroad reminiscence.

"How different now! We have a city we can all be proud of, if compared with any other city than Chicago, our neighbor, which we are not jealous of, as some day we intend to annex her. Our city is a wonder, being only a little over fifty years old, with a population of two hundred and fifty thousand. Our situation on the lake, with our far-reaching system of railways, making us the market for the great west, are sure to bring new people to join us to reap the benefits which the pioneers, seeing our favorable site, planned and carried out.

"Forty-three years ago the writer left his native

land, England, being twenty-one years old, the son of a cotton manufacturer, in one of the manufacturing towns near Manchester. Most of the cotton being the product of this country, he was naturally attracted to it, in fact, fully intended New Orleans as the city to settle in; but happening to become acquainted with John Catlin, who was president of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railway at that time, and who insisted upon his staying with that company, his destiny was changed, and he remained in Wisconsin, and so far has not regretted doing so."

Mr. Barber was also secretary of the original Wisconsin Central, which was built from Illinois to central Wisconsin, and was absorbed by other lines during the panic of 1857.

About the year 1860 he began manufacturing matches. During and subsequent to the war, matches were taxed by the government, and while engaged in that business, Mr. Barber paid the government about one and one-quarter million dollars.

In 1873 he entered the real estate business and has continued it ever since. He has conducted some of the largest real estate transactions recorded in Milwaukee, and induced several large manufacturing works, such as the Beloit Reaper Works (now the Milwaukee Harvesting Machine Company), and various others to locate there. He has transacted much business for the various railroads entering Milwaukee, and purchased most of the right of way for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, when the present Union depot was erected, also for the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway. In fact, his business has always been large and satisfactory, and he has enjoyed the patronage of the best citizens. He deals largely in realty on his own account and at present (1892) holds considerable valuable property in his own name. For many years he was a director of the Cream City Railway Company until that franchise and plant were absorbed by the present company.

JOHN C. KOCH,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

JOHN C. KOCH was born in Germany on the 18th of October, 1841, and until thirteen years of age he attended the common schools of his native village.

In 1854 his father immigrated with his family to the United States, and settled at Milwaukee. After a term at the public schools in Milwaukee, our subject learned the tinner's trade with his father, with whom he remained until 1860. He then found employment as a tinner in the hardware house of Messrs. John Pritzlaff and Company, and in 1866 entered the firm's employ as a clerk. His energy, industry and perseverance attracted the attention of his employers, who rapidly advanced him, and in a few years he acquired an interest in the business and took an active part in its management. In 1884 the business was incorporated under the name of John Pritzlaff Hardware Company, with John Pritzlaff as president, and John C. Koch as vice-president and superintendent. Mr. Pritzlaff is still (1892) president of the company, but the active management of the business devolves upon Mr.

Koch, who is ably assisted by Mr. Pritzlaff's four sons.

The growth of this business has been truly marvelous; in 1866 the firm conducted a retail store that did but a small business. To-day, the company is conceded to be one of the largest wholesale hardware and iron supply houses in the northwest. This success is largely due to Mr. Koch, who has given to it his undivided attention, bringing to his aid a natural aptitude for business and a determination that stops at no obstacle. It may truly be called a monument to his energy, enterprise, industry and commercial genius. Mr. Koch is president of the Koch-Loeber Company of Milwaukee, which does an immense business in woodenware and supplies.

In politics Mr. Koch is a Republican; he has never aspired to any public office, his business demanding all of his time and attention.

In religious belief Mr. Koch is a Lutheran, and is a member of the board of vestrymen of the Lutheran Church of Milwaukee; he is also a trustee of Concordia College, which is devoted to



Yours Truly
John C. Koch

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the education of ministers of the Lutheran faith. Mr. Koch is also president of the Milwaukee Exposition; a director of the Concordia Fire Insurance Company and a member of the Advancement Association, composed of business men, whose aim is the advancement of the commercial and financial condition of Milwaukee. Mr. Koch is the Republican nominee for lieutenant-governor of his state.

In 1864 Mr. Koch married Miss Elizabeth Pritzlaff, eldest daughter of John Pritzlaff; ten children of this marriage are now living, one son filling a responsible position under his father.

In studying the character and interesting career of John C. Koch, we are first led to note his active and comprehensive mind. His record is a remarkable one for its simplicity, its usefulness, its success. And his commercial prestige is due solely to his own efforts; by his energy, his industry and his perseverance he has risen from obscurity to a prominent position among the business men of the northwest. His high sense of honor, his rigid adherence to the principles of fair dealing, and his kindly, genial nature, ever ready to assist a fellow man in distress, have won for him countless friends.

DR. ARTHUR HOLBROOK,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE pre-eminent position of the dental profession of America is due to the conscientious and well-directed efforts of such men as Dr. Holbrook. The leaders of practice in the old world are largely Americans. Invention of instruments and appliances for the use of dental surgeons has come chiefly from American practitioners; students flock to America from all parts of the world, to obtain instruction in this important, valuable work.

Dr. Arthur Holbrook was born at Madrid, St. Lawrence county, New York, June 4, 1842. A substantial early education was obtained at Watertown, New York, where his parents had located in 1852. His paternal and maternal ancestry arrived in America during the days of the Mayflower—his father's ancestry having landed in 1624 and maternal relatives in 1636. They were natives of England. The medical profession has been well represented in the Holbrook family, our subject's father, who is still residing at Watertown, New York, was a prominent dentist. It was in the latter's office that Dr. Holbrook received his first instruction in the profession in which he was destined to occupy a leading and authoritative position. The father, Dr. E. A. Holbrook, possessed much literary talent, and edited and published, among other volumes, a book in poetry and prose, entitled "Life Thoughts."

Appreciating the great future of the west and of the State of Wisconsin, Dr. Holbrook came west

and located at Waukesha, Wisconsin, in 1860, continuing his studies in the office of his uncle, Dr. W. D. Holbrook.

At the first call for troops to suppress the Rebellion, Dr. Holbrook went bravely to the front, enlisting April, 1861, in the Fifth Wisconsin Infantry. He served as sergeant with his regiment through the memorable campaign on the Potomac until the fall of 1862, when he was promoted to the first lieutenancy of Company A, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry. He was afterwards commissioned adjutant of the Thirty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, and at the time of Forrest's dashing, daring raid on Memphis, he was acting assistant adjutant-general of the fourth brigade of that place; he was mustered out of service with his regiment in the fall of 1864.

After undergoing a thorough course of study in the Philadelphia Dental College, he received his honorary degree from that institution in 1867, returned to Waukesha, where he remained until 1872, when he removed to Milwaukee, since which time he has built up a very large and lucrative practice, achieving the distinction of being one of the most skillful, most successful, and one of the leaders, if not the leader, of his profession in the State of Wisconsin.

Dr. Holbrook is the author of a popular work, entitled "Practical Information About the Teeth," which was published by the State Society. The manuscript was a gift to the society, and has met

with the hearty endorsement of the dental profession, appreciation by the public and unreservedly commended by the press. He has also published "Holbrook's Complete Dental Register," much in use by members of the profession. He was one of the incorporators, and one of the first vice-presidents of the Wisconsin State Dental Society; subsequently he was its president.

Dr. Holbrook is an ardent lover of nature in all its forms, an admirable companion in the woods, an enthusiastic angler; generous in his views, gentle, tolerant and thoroughly wholesome. He is also a member of Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templar, and has held various offices in the Masonic bodies. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the military order of the Loyal Legion.

Dr. Holbrook was married January 2, 1868, to Josephine A. Tenny, whose ancestors were also of old Puritan stock, and who were also engaged in the revolutionary struggle. Of four children, Miss

Florence was born in November, 1868, and is now an accomplished young lady, a graduate of Rockford Seminary, "class '91," she has a predilection for mission work, embodied in the work of girls' guilds. Arthur Tenny Holbrook, the eldest son, took his degree in science at Harvard in 1892. He is a genius, in his way, with the pencil; an acquaintance refers to him as a "capital fellow and entirely above reproach." Hortense, aged fourteen, is attending the public school, and Harold E., aged twelve, is at home. There is a remarkable family resemblance in the members of the Holbrook family. Their home is an unusually happy one, the father having a peculiar fondness for his children, making them his companions to a noticeable extent. Mrs. Holbrook is a fitting companion to such a man. She, too, loves the woods, and accompanies her husband when camping-out. She is, at the same time, an earnest church woman, very active and bright intellectually.

PATRICK CUDAHY,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

PATRICK CUDAHY, the subject of this brief memoir, was born in Callan, in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland, on the 17th day of March, in the year 1849. His mother's maiden name was Shaw, and she was a very amiable and estimable woman. She was by nature gifted with a rich heart and great sensibility, domestically and religiously inclined. She was deeply attached to husband, family, friends and her church. It is needless to say that the impress of the mother is strongly stamped on the son. The father of Mr. Cudahy, while in Ireland, was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a man of eminent respectability; his character as a man and his reputation for integrity was never questioned. He was a man of fine presence, tall of stature, and in all respects of fine physical mold; he would, indeed, attract attention anywhere. He was an ardent Catholic, always faithfully devoted to his church. He also continued through life a lover of his native country, and this also implies that he was warmly attached to the land of his adoption.

The subject of this sketch came with his parents, together with the other members of the family, to this country in the year 1849, when he was but a few months old, and from thence forward Milwaukee has been his home.

Mr. Cudahy is one of six children, five of whom still survive; Michael and John Cudahy of Chicago, are too well-known to require any elaborate mention. Through the sheer force of industry, integrity, innate and commanding talent, they have carved out for themselves an enviable position in the business world of America. They stand conspicuous among the financial magnates of the land. Edward Cudahy, one of the brothers, resides at Omaha, and is associated in business with his brother Michael in that city. He also has been eminently successful in life, and possessing, as he does, the characteristics of his brothers, he, like them, is destined to become a very wealthy man and a very useful citizen. Catharine, the only sister, has dedicated her life to religion. She became, nine years ago, a member of the Order of Good Shepherd, and is known in religion as Sis-



Patrick Cudahy

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ter Mary of St. Stanislaus. William Cudahy, the second youngest brother, died at the age of thirty-seven. Before his death, however, he became a leading business man in the city of Milwaukee.

As we have said, Milwaukee is and has been the home of Patrick Cudahy since almost the date of his birth. He is essentially a Milwaukee man, and is proud of it. He received a limited education in the common schools of the day. At twelve years of age he was compelled to work in the summer, and he went to school in the winter when there was no work to be had. His first employment of any consequence was with a retail grocer on the corner of Grand avenue and Fifth street in this city. He waited on customers in the forenoon, and delivered goods in the afternoon with a two-wheeled cart. He worked from seven in the morning until nine at night, for which he received the mere pittance of one dollar and fifty cents per week.

His first employment in the meat business was with Edward Roddis, a prominent pork and beef packer, along in the sixties. From this he went to work for Messrs. Layton & Company in the capacity of weigher, or more generally termed scaler, for which he received seventy-five dollars per month. This was in 1870. At this time there was little, if any, summer packing, and consequently men employed in the packing-house during the winter were obliged to look for something else to do in the summer months. Mr. Cudahy, being ambitious and desiring to succeed, undertook to learn the trade of stone-cutting. Before making much progress in this he received a position as superintendent of a pork-packing house for the firm of Lyman & Company. Here he continued for about a year.

About this time Phillip D. Armour, who was then in partnership with the late Mr. Plankinton, moved to Chicago to take charge of his brother's business. Mr. Armour induced Mr. Michael Cudahy, who was then in the employ of Plankinton and Armour, to go with him to Chicago. This left a vacancy in the house of Plankinton & Armour in Milwaukee, which, fortunately for Patrick Cudahy, he was called upon to fill. This was the turning point in his career.

He took charge of the slaughtering and packing establishment of Plankinton & Armour in 1874, at a salary of two thousand dollars per year,

and so continued until 1878, at which time he was admitted as partner, and given one-sixteenth interest in the business, the capital stock being then seven hundred thousand dollars. In 1883 his interest was increased to three-sixteenths, and in 1886 he became a full partner with Mr. Plankinton, the name of the firm being John Plankinton & Co.

In 1888 Mr. John Cudahy purchased Mr. Plankinton's interest in said firm, and the name of the firm then became Cudahy Brothers, and still so continues, of which firm Mr. Patrick Cudahy is the resident member and business manager. The sales of this firm the past year aggregated over eight million dollars.

This is but a brief and imperfect narrative of the business career of Mr. Patrick Cudahy up to the present time. That it has been eminently and honorably successful, goes for the saying. He is pushing well to the front, and bids fair to become one of the wealthiest men of our city, and his wealth is not the result of inheritance, but of honest, laborious and intelligent acquisition. Mr. Cudahy's success in life is, in no sense, the result of accident. His success in life was inevitable, because, among other things, he inherited from his parents those qualities of intellect and heart, which, when properly directed, as in his case, render failure upon the part of such men veritably impossible. He would have made a success in any pursuit in life which he might have undertaken.

It is not difficult to analyze the character of such men as Mr. Cudahy. There is nothing complicated or mysterious in the make-up of such men. Judicious economy, integrity, good sense and untiring industry are among the most conspicuous traits in his character. He is, by nature, essentially a business man, and a business man upon a grand scale. Something of his success is, no doubt, due to his early training in the school of adversity, and this is, no doubt, in a measure true of the bulk of millionaires of the land. Adversity is, after all, but a blessing in disguise to those who have sufficient courage and fortitude to rise above it.

Mr. Cudahy is still a young man, being but forty-three years of age, and this makes his success all the more remarkable. He is a gentleman of singularly prepossessing appearance, far above the

average in weight and height, of comely features and pleasing address. Winning and kindly in his ways, he is, perhaps, without an enemy in the world. Modesty is, perhaps, one of his most striking characteristics. He is by nature a very benevolent man, but his benevolence is never ostentatiously paraded.

In religion he is a Roman Catholic. He is, both from sincerity and conviction, a faithful adherent of his church. He is in politics a Democrat, and always has been. He is, however, in no sense of the word a bitter partisan. He is, by nature, too liberal for that.

Mr. Cudahy was married in 1877 to Miss Annie Madden, and eight children have blessed their union, six girls and two boys, all of whom are living. His marriage was an unusually happy one.

Mrs. Cudahy in her person possesses in a marked degree all the better element of her sex. She is a native of Wisconsin, and a woman of culture and education, by nature charitable and benevolent. She is, in the main, domestic in her tastes and habits; always on the alert to render home happy for her husband, herself and their children. Like her husband, she is devotedly attached to her church. Indeed, the Cudahy home is, in all respects, one of the model homes of Milwaukee.

Fortune has certainly dealt kindly with Mr. Cudahy. All the blessings which fall to the human on earth would seem to be his. His life is simply a living illustration of what marked ability can accomplish, when accompanied by moral rectitude, spotless integrity, and untiring industry.

JOHN EDGAR BURTON,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MR. BURTON was born in New Hartford, Oneida county, New York, October 19, 1847. His father, John Burton, was born in Cumingsby, Lincolnshire, England, July 8, 1825, and was a resolute and positive man of exemplary habits. His vocation in life was that of a dealer in boots and shoes and in his early life he worked upon the shoe-bench. Emigrating to the United States he settled in central New York, and married Miss Ruth Janet Allen, daughter of Asa and Susan Allen, a native of that part of the state, and one of a family of eleven children, ten of whom were living up to the present year (1892), the youngest being sixty and the oldest eighty-two.

Mr. Burton's father was also one of a family of eleven children. His mother's father served honorably in the war of 1812, and her mother was one of the founders of the Methodist Church at New Hartford, and one of the most consistent and devoted workers in the church.

Mr. Burton's scholastic education was obtained at Cazenovia Conference Seminary, where he won first prize for oratory, and at Whitestown, New York, where he graduated with high honors in June, 1868.

In August, 1868, he came west and for two years served as principal of the public schools in

Richmond, Illinois. In 1872, while principal of the Lake Geneva High School, Mr. Burton organized and edited the Geneva *Herald*, and became proprietor of it a year later, and continued its editor and proprietor for four years, when he sold it for ten thousand dollars. He followed the field of journalism until 1876, and then identified himself with the promotion of Lake Geneva, and which place soon after became famous as a summer resort, largely due to his efforts. He organized in this year the Crawford Mower and Reaper Works of Lake Geneva and later on established the Burton Steamer Line at the same place, and has conducted them up to the present time. It is truthfully said of him that he has done more for the building-up of this pretty city than any other individual. He has been identified with nearly every enterprise of a public nature in Lake Geneva for the past twenty-one years.

As a boy Mr. Burton was conscientious and obedient, and a lover of books. He possessed a passion for old coins, a passion which led him to gather, from the age of twelve to the age of thirty-four, the largest and most complete collection of American coins ever owned in the northwest. He had this collection sold at public auction in New York, when in financial straits (caused by his en-



Yours as ever
John E. Burton

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dorsement upon the paper of a friend) in 1882, for nearly thirty thousand dollars, which, to save others from ruin, he nobly paid. It was the finest numismatic collection in the west, and one of the finest in the world. It was sold under the hammer for ten thousand eight hundred dollars cash, all of which went to satisfy the greedy maw of Moloch. This was a sacrifice, indeed. View it as you may, it was an act of dauntless courage—backed up by a heroic sense of integrity, for it requires much more than ordinary courage to give up one's cherished possessions, to severely flagellate one's self, without flinching.

In the year previous to his coming to Geneva, he formed a life partnership, which had great influence in shaping and directing his character. On December 7, 1869, Mr. Burton was joined in marriage to Miss Lucretia D. Johnson, of Cortland county, New York, a lady of great force of character, of discriminating taste, and of rich attainments in music and art, pre-eminently the art of housekeeping, the noblest art of all. This lady possesses the rare gift of making her influence felt without seeming to do so. Her power emanates rather than is exerted, and sways her environments without personal assertion. This is the highest order of power, for it works without friction.

Mr. Burton was thus blessed with a sustaining influence in his home, which exalts and invigorates, without confusion or fussiness, those elements which too often hamper great lives, choke their ambition and deter them from successful attainments.

When their lives seemed the darkest, when they had seen the accumulations of years of patient toil pass away from them, she did not lose courage, but stood by him, no less resolute than himself. She had great pride in his integrity, and faith in his ability to maintain it. She was willing to make any sacrifice to aid him to keep faith with his neighbors and creditors.

Mr. Burton was now left to face the world empty-handed, with no possessions but a few remaining debts. To begin is a task, but not a severe one, for it is the common lot of all; but to begin over again is what tests the mettle one is made of. The world smiles benignly upon the beginner, but it is not so friendly to the one who seeks to retrieve a fortune lost.

Mr. Burton was not without his censors—men whose souls were too small to ever incur disaster by generous deeds could not appreciate his sacrifices; but he was not to be moved from his purpose by adverse criticism—it only nerved him for greater achievements.

In September, 1881, he became the general agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, and secured in the first year business to the amount of eight hundred thousand dollars. He pushed the work vigorously and the people of Wisconsin soon began to know that John E. Burton had not been relegated to the realm of "has been." The same element that made him popular as a teacher at Cazenovia, New York, and as principal of Public Schools at Richmond, Illinois and Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, positions that he filled with great benefit to the educational public, helped him in his new undertaking to bring, in four years, the company he represented into first rank among insurance companies in Wisconsin. In 1882 Mr. Burton wrote what was then the largest policy in the history of life insurance, upon the life of Mr. Robert Bruce Chisholm, of Elgin, Illinois. Mr. Chisholm had reached the limit of insurance age, viz., seventy years, and Mr. Burton wrote him for fifty thousand dollars on the ten-year endowment plan. He also wrote the first one-hundred-thousand-dollar policy ever written in Wisconsin.

His work for this company in the four years that he managed their business in Wisconsin, Minnesota and northern Michigan, amounted to the grand total of six million dollars. It was while engaged in this business that he learned of the supposed wealth in the great iron belt of the Gogebic range.

In February, 1885, he made an exploration of that country, going as far north as the railway construction train could carry him, and making the rest of the journey on snow-shoes. From that time his principal business has been that of iron and silver mining. He was satisfied of the great wealth in the Gogebic range and immediately secured an interest in several properties, all of which developed wealth so rapidly that he soon became the principal owner of the Aurora mine, which has produced annually an average of two hundred and fifty thousand tons of ore ever since.

He sold his interest in this property for six hundred thousand dollars, and in the following four years opened and developed the following additional mines: The Bessemer, Iron King, Bonnie (named after his lovely little daughter), Blue Jacket, First National, Tontine, Valley and Anvil, the most of which are still profitable and producing mines.

With a start of only a few thousand dollars Mr. Burton accumulated, by his indomitable will and intensified energy, in the short period of three years, a fortune of two and a quarter millions of dollars, and became the acknowledged chief promoter of the Gogebic range.

His present work is confined entirely to smelting and refining silver ore in Mexico, where his family owns the controlling interest in the Hidalgo Smelting and Refining Works, the largest and most complete works of their kind in the republic. The company also owns valuable mines, which are the foundation for a still more remarkable future, in so far as the accumulation of money is concerned, for Mr. Burton.

In politics he has ever been an out-and-out Republican, and while he has never desired or accepted a political office, he has been an active and instrumental factor in many of the noted victories of his party, both in national and state elections. His first fight was with an Irish boy who attempted to pull down his Fremont and Dayton flag in 1856.

In all of the presidential campaigns since 1864 he has taken an active part; in the last three, filling, under the direction of the Republican State Central Committee, a line of appointments throughout the State of Wisconsin as a speaker. He has also delivered many lectures in the educational and religious fields.

In 1886 Mr. Burton conceived the idea of opening up commerce with Honduras by completing the Aguan Canal. This was one of the most important undertakings of his life. He furnished the money for the Aguan Navigation Company to build a canal twenty-three miles in length, connecting the Caribbean Sea from a point near the city of Truxillo to a point above the rapids in the Aguan river. Three-fourths of this canal work had already been done when the financial reverses in his iron business compelled him to suspend operations. He had a concession from the

Honduras government, which gave his company two hundred and sixty thousand acres of mahogany land, with the right to cut the timber and ship it from the country without expense, and also gave them control of the navigation of the Aguan river for ninety-nine years. It also gave them the only banking charter which existed in Honduras, and they opened a bank in the old fort built by Cortez at Truxillo. The vice-president of Honduras, Don Senor Abelarde Zalaya, in 1887 made a journey from Honduras to the United States, and visited Mr. Burton at his home in Lake Geneva, to assure him of governmental protection in the completion of the canal.

In the commercial world he has been a prominent figure, and has owned and conducted vast enterprises, among which may be mentioned the large seven-story Burton Block in Chicago, which became noted through being burned to the ground four times in four years; also his establishment of the Burton line of steamers on Lake Geneva. In addition to this he built a fifty-five thousand dollar hotel—the Burton House—thirty-five houses, thirteen stores and a large iron foundry at Hurley, on Gogebic range.

Mr. Burton has no organic connection with any religious body, nor adheres to any creed, but he is not without firm religious convictions. He possesses a decidedly religious temperament, believing sympathy, humanity to man and philanthropy to be the formulated ideals of Christianity. He believes in God, as God has revealed Himself in nature and in human life; believing in man as the crowning work of creation, whose destiny is worthy the study and toil of ages.

While his home is in Lake Geneva, his business headquarters have been in Milwaukee since 1884, and he is better known in business circles as a resident of Milwaukee.

Mr. Burton's personality is no less remarkable and worthy than his business career. He is a charming conversationalist, of liberal thought, always seeking to place his auditors in direct conjunction with the full sympathy and sunshine of his nature. He is the soul of courtesy and considerate kindness. His extensive travels and wide experience in the world have only served to develop this natural characteristic and bring him into closer touch with all the world.

He is an indefatigable worker, but always finds

it convenient to interrupt his busy hour and give attention to friend and stranger alike. Natural obstacles are his inspiration, and impossibilities to other men are his opportunities. He has a quick eye and readily discerns natural advantages, and his fertile brain is equally as quick to form a plan of action, which his pluck, force of conviction and integrity of purpose gives him the ability to expound and negotiate.

Let no one think his career a lucky stroke of fortune. It may have been an offering from the gods of destiny, but how many men under the condition of great hardship and hazard, of uncertainty and herculean labor, accept such offerings? The world is full of such opportunities, and still thousands of men remain in poverty. It is the higher character, the genius, who accepts what the gods provide. So, too, let no one suppose that Mr. Burton has wrought all this without a high and sacred purpose dominating his action.

In personal appearance Mr. Burton is a well built man, five feet seven inches tall, and weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds. He has a lovely family of four children, three sons and one daughter, two of his oldest boys having recently graduated with distinguished honors from the Michigan Military Academy. Mr. Burton's greatest delight is to be surrounded by his wife and children in his lovely home. He has a magnificent library, one of the finest in the state, numbering over four thousand volumes of the world's choicest thoughts, which has cost him over twenty thousand dollars.

Through all his life, differing sometimes, perhaps, in its form of expression, there has been an unwavering purpose that, in storms which swallow up smaller men, has held him like an anchor in a rock. It is this purpose which "differences" men, and creates valuable facts for the embellishment of history and the emulation of posterity.

GEORGE EATON SUTHERLAND,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE subject of this sketch was born at Burlington, Otsego county, New York, September 14, 1843. On his father's side he is of Scotch descent. His great-grandfather came to America on account of political persecutions. He was noted for truthfulness and integrity, and these qualities and certain physical traits have been transmitted. Our subject's mother died when he was six years old, and was left a wanderer without a settled home or home influences. For four years he lived first with one relative and then another, some of the time attending district school. From his mother he inherited energy, steadfastness of purpose, and from his father, Samuel Sutherland, integrity of purpose and a love of books. He was fond of oratory, and when a boy would delight in reading congressional and other speeches. He was a leader among the boys, but disliked hunting, fishing, or any sport that inflicted pain. He was, however, fond of wit and humor. From his fondness for reading he acquired a desultory knowledge of many things of which children ordinarily know nothing. When he was eleven he went to live with his older

brother, Andrew, who was a teacher in Norwich, Connecticut, and the discipline of school began in earnest. His brother took great pains with him, keeping him at his books early and late, and in two years he advanced from the foot to the head of the school. At the end of that time the brother moved to Waukau, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, where George attended school and worked on a farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he began life for himself.

Going back to New York state, he taught district school near his old home two winters, and attended West Westfield Academy two summers. This was in 1861, memorable as the opening year of the war of the rebellion. Young Sutherland enlisted September 30, 1862, in Company A, First Regiment New York Light Artillery, known as "Bates' Battery." He was immediately sent into barracks at Albany, where the time was spent in drilling, preparatory to being called to the front, and thence went on to Washington. From the defenses of Washington the battery was sent, in the summer of 1863, to Philadelphia, to quell riotous feeling and keep order at the time of drafts, and

thence to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, on a similar errand. Captain Bates seemed to have one aim in his military career, viz., to keep out of action. So true was this that his battery was often called the "Life Insurance Company." Young Sutherland soon tired of this inaction, and determined on a change. He chanced at this time to be detailed as orderly at post-headquarters, and soon acquired the good will of Captain Ramsey, adjutant-general, who obtained a furlough and permission for him to attend the military school at Philadelphia, where officers for colored troops were then being instructed. Here he labored day and night for three months to acquire a knowledge of military science and tactics, and, it is said, with marked success. On one occasion, when acting as drill-master of the school battalion, he displayed such readiness and firmness that Colonel Taggart, the commandant of the school, publicly commended him, and said: "He is fit to command any regiment." He appeared before General Casey's examining board in Washington, and passed an excellent examination, and was prevented from being recommended for a field position only by his youth, General Casey saying to him: "But you are too young for a field officer, Mr. Sutherland." He was then twenty years old. He received his captain's commission from President Lincoln, July 23, 1864, two months before his twenty-first birthday. He was then sent to Kentucky to recruit colored troops, and was soon placed in command of the Thirteenth U. S. C. H. A. With his detachment he went to Eddyville, Kentucky, to take command of that post, and arrived about midnight, October 12. Being assured that everything was secure, he retired, but had hardly fallen asleep when he was startled by bullets shot into every window of the courthouse, which was the headquarters. After a sharp contest the garrison surrendered, but not until Captain Sutherland was wounded and taken prisoner. He was carried to a hotel, and so-called surgeons came to dress the wound. Either from malice or ignorance they subjected him to several hours of severest torture, cutting and slashing in a terrible way, and boasting, when they thought he was under the influence of chloroform, that there'd be one less "Yankee captain," as no doubt there would have been had they not been suddenly interrupted. From a Union gunboat lying down

the river the firing at Eddyville had been heard, and it came to the rescue, too late to save a surrender, but with force to recapture the town, and it was the shells from this boat that stopped the surgeons in their apparently delightful work, and put them to flight, leaving Captain Sutherland half dead, and he probably would have died, but for the friendly offices of an unknown woman.

While the shells from the gunboat were pouring into the town, this woman risked her life to help this unknown man. She bound up his wound and helped, almost carried, him down stairs and through the streets to the water's edge, and with a wave of her handkerchief, as a flag of truce, to the boat, she left him, with strength only for feebly expressed gratitude, too weak even to ask her name. Three days passed before the bullet was taken out of his arm, and when he reached the hospital at Clarksville, Tennessee, he was delirious and suffering from an attack of typhoid fever. After three months of suffering and weary weeks of convalescence, he was sent to command the recruiting post at Caseyville, and afterward at Owensboro, Kentucky. Later he was at Smithland as commissary of subsistence, and next was appointed a member of the military commission and court-martial which sat at Camp Nelson, and subsequently at Lexington, Kentucky, and filled that position until honorably discharged in November, 1865.

Mr. Sutherland entered the preparatory department of Ripon College, and continued his studies in that institution until July, 1868, completing the sophomore year in college. In September, 1868, he entered Amherst College as a junior, without condition, and graduated as "honor man." In the summer of 1870 he studied law with Judge Willard, of Utica, New York, and in the fall of that year entered Columbia Law School, then presided over by T. W. Dwight, LL.D.

Shortly after completing his law course, he married Miss Adele Merrill, of Kirkland, New York, and in September, 1874, he formed a law partnership with Mr. A. B. Hamilton, of Ripon, Wisconsin. At Ripon he was two years city attorney, and in 1873 was chairman of the board of supervisors. In May, 1874, he moved to Fond du Lac, and formed a partnership with Judge David Taylor, which lasted until the latter was

elected to the supreme bench. In November, 1879, he was elected to the state senate. Towards the close of the session, in 1880, Mr. Sutherland was appointed by the Governor chairman of the committee authorized to investigate the State Hospital for the Insane. This committee spent most of the following summer among the charitable and penal institutions of the state, and their report and their recommendations attracted unusual attention, and was widely copied by the press throughout the country. This committee held that the old method of government by trustees without compensation, fostered evils over which the state had little control, and which defeated the purposes of these institutions. This same form of management obtained generally throughout the different states, and this report was considered of national importance as pointing out a remedy for a most corrupt form of official mismanagement. The committee made its report at the beginning of the next session, and recommended, in an able and exhaustive address, that the official management of the charitable and penal institutions of the state be placed in the hands of a board of paid supervisors, who would be entirely under the control of the state government and accountable to the state. A bill to this effect was introduced by Mr. Sutherland, and passed both houses with only one dissenting vote. Mr. Sutherland has since had the great satisfaction of seeing other states adopt his plan of supervision for state institutions.

He was appointed postmaster of Fond du Lac

without opposition, but was removed by President Cleveland for "offensive partisanship."

Settling in Milwaukee in 1886, Mr. Sutherland formed a partnership with Mr. Joshua Stark, under the firm name of Stark & Sutherland, and quickly took a leading position. The celebrated case of Beam vs. Kimberly, after passing through the hands of the best lawyers in the state without results, was so ably presented and prosecuted by Mr. Sutherland that an apparently hopeless case was carried successfully through the supreme court, and a deserving widow placed in possession of thousands of dollars of which she had been defrauded.

As a member of the Loyal Legion and Wolcott Post, he is a warm supporter of the cause of the soldier.

He is chairman of the board of trustees of Plymouth Church, and ably assisted by his accomplished wife, renders most valuable service in the cause of humanity, and since this work is a special feature of this church, we cannot measure the good stewardship of these Christian people.

Mrs. Sutherland, as a sister of President Merrill, of Ripon College, enjoyed the fullest advantages in her education, and is a woman of high attainments. She is an officer in the Art Society, a leader in church work, and a devoted wife and mother. Domestic in habits and tastes, Mr. Sutherland is, indeed, blessed in having a home where two bright young daughters and a revered wife drive away the daily cares and lighten life's duties.

COL. JEROME A. WATROUS,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

JEROME A. WATROUS was born in Conklin, Broome county, New York, September 6, 1840. His father, Orin J. Watrous, was born in Bridgewater, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. The Watrous family was first represented in this country by three brothers, Englishmen, who settled in the State of Connecticut in the seventeenth century. Two of them were married to Welshwomen, and the third had a Scotch wife, and from him our subject is a direct descendant.

Major Ansel Watrous, father of Orin J., went

from Connecticut to Pennsylvania early in the nineteenth century. He mentioned to his grandchildren the fact of his uncles having been soldiers in the revolution.

Our subject's father was a lumberman and miller, and married Jane E. Smith. They had six children, named in order of birth, Ansel, Henry O., Jerome A., Demis L., Eliza J., and Catharine M. The mother was born in Franklin, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and her forefathers were Americans for several generations. Orin J.

Watrous removed his household to Wisconsin in 1844, and lived at Sheboygan Falls until 1847, when he removed to Forest, Fond du Lac county. The next year he went to Brothertown, Calumet county. In 1849 another removal was effected to what is now Hayton, in that county, where the family settled on primeval land. There J. A. assisted his father and brother to clear the first half acre and build thereon a board shanty. The father died the next year, and the mother returned with her flock to the neighborhood of her friends in New York. During the next six years Jerome worked on a farm summers, and obtained three months' schooling each year, except the last, when he worked for nine dollars a month and taught school in the winter.

In July, 1857, he returned to Calumet county, Wisconsin, and farmed summers and taught school two winters. In April, 1859, he entered Lawrence University at Appleton; at the end of one term he became an attaché of the office of the Appleton *Crescent*, and before the expiration of a half year assisted in the local department, and before the end of two years he became one of the editors and publishers. When the firing upon Sumter announced that men were needed at the front, he enlisted, vainly hoping to go with the first troops that left the state. The company disbanded, and he again enrolled June 24, 1861, and went to Camp Randall, where the company was assigned as E of the Sixth Wisconsin Infantry. July 16, 1861, he was mustered in, and left the state on the 23d to become a member of one of the most famous organizations in the whole volunteer service—the "Iron Brigade," then King's Brigade, McDowell's Division, Army of Virginia. Early in the spring it became the first brigade of the first division and first army corps of the Army of the Potomac, remaining such until the consolidation of the first and fifth corps in 1864, when the organization became third brigade of the fourth division and fifth corps, dating its title of "Iron Brigade" from the battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862. The first battle in which the regiment engaged was on the Rappahannock, August 24, 1862. Colonel Watrous had been made ordnance sergeant of the brigade in January preceding and he held the position until a week after the battle of Antietam, September 17, when he was made division ord-

nance sergeant and occupied the place until August, 1864. Meanwhile he had been under rebel fire in every action of his command, from that already named to the fights on the Weldon railroad, except those of Gainesville and South Mountain, when he was called elsewhere. His roster includes the battles of Rappahannock River, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fitzhugh's Crossing, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, siege of Petersburg and the fights on the Weldon railroad. About the last of August, 1864, he was made sergeant major of the sixth, and on the 19th of October was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant, and in that capacity served in the work of destruction on the Weldon railroad, where miles of track and other property were destroyed and many prisoners captured. On the return the regiment, as rear-guard, had four brisk skirmishes with the advance of the rebels. About the beginning of March, Colonel Watrous was made adjutant-general of the Iron Brigade, then commanded by the late General John A. Kellogg. On the 31st of March his horse was killed under him, and he was taken prisoner, conveyed to Libby prison, and was one of the last to be released on the afternoon of April 2, the day before the occupation of Richmond by the federal troops. For gallant conduct at Gravelly Run, on the day he was captured, he was breveted captain and, by virtue of being a paroled prisoner he was mustered out May 20, 1865, four years, lacking a month, after his service commenced, June 24.

After leaving Washington, Colonel Watrous purchased a half interest in the *Jackson County* (Wisconsin) *Banner*, at Black River Falls. For a year he was the *factotum* of the establishment, setting about half the type, doing nearly all the editorial and press work, soliciting for his subscription list, and managing the finances of the enterprise. He remained editor and one of the publishers of the paper until August, 1869. In the summer of 1866 he was appointed to fill a vacancy as school superintendent of Jackson county, and in the fall was the successful candidate for the assembly for the district composed of Jackson and Clark counties. He was the youngest man in the legislature, and served on three standing committees and on special committees to

investigate the affairs of the State Insane Asylum at Madison.

In 1869 he severed his connection with the *Banner*, and became one of the editors and publishers of the Fond du Lac *Commonwealth*, and, a year later, aided in founding the daily *Commonwealth*, remaining in that connection seven years. In 1878 he began his connection with the Milwaukee *Telegraph* as a contributor, and in July following bought a third interest in that journal, becoming after two months, a half owner. Since 1885 he has been its editor, R. B. Watrous, his son, being assistant editor and business

manager. Colonel Watrous was made pension agent in 1885, and held the office until April, 1889. October 31, 1889, he was appointed Collector of Customs of the Port of Milwaukee by President Harrison. He has been a Republican editor for twenty-five years, and has been active in the interests of his party. He served eight years as a colonel in the National Guard and three years as a brigadier general. He was the Republican candidate for Congress in the fourth district in 1870.

He is advanced in Masonry, having taken all the degrees conferrable up to the thirty-third.

THEOBALD OTJEN,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THEOBALD OTJEN was born October 27, 1851, at East China, St. Clair county, Michigan. His father, John C. Otjen, immigrated to the United States from Oldenburg, Germany, when he was eighteen years old, and settled at Cincinnati, Ohio, then a place of but fifteen hundred inhabitants. He afterwards became a prosperous farmer in St. Clair county, Michigan.

There were four boys and two girls in the family, viz.: John C. Otjen, who now resides near Toledo, Ohio; Christian C. Otjen, who is superintendent of the Illinois Steel Company, at Milwaukee; Rev. William Otjen, a Methodist clergyman at Lighthouse, Illinois; Theobald, the subject of this biography; Mrs. Wemig, who lives at the old family homestead in St. Clair county, Michigan, and Mrs. Richle, of Milwaukee.

Owing to the death of the mother, and the subsequent illness of the father, the family became scattered; Theobald, at the age of six, finding a home in the family of his uncle, who was a farmer. Here he was subjected to hard work, a fortunate circumstance ultimately, as it resulted in his abandoning the farm at the age of twelve to find a field of larger possibilities and of greater usefulness. With characteristic determination he set out for Marine City, Michigan, where his sister, Mrs. Wemig, lived at that time. While there his manliness attracted the attention of Miss Ward, familiarly known as "Aunt Emily,"

who conducted a private school, and into whose home he was taken as one of the family. She was to him a friend, a counselor, in fact, a mother, and it was her influence that largely shaped his subsequent career. He accompanied Miss Ward to Detroit soon afterwards, whither she went to keep house for her brother, Captain E. B. Ward, the founder of the iron works at Wyandotte, Chicago, and Milwaukee. Here he resided from 1867 to 1870, and then spent two years at Milwaukee as yard foreman at the Iron Company's works; returning to Detroit in 1872, he made the best of his opportunities at school. He gained a local reputation as a debater even before he was of age.

Following his natural bent, he entered the law department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, in 1873, at the age of twenty-two, and, pursuing other special studies, was graduated four years later. He practiced law at Detroit four years, and in 1882, removed to Milwaukee, where he entered into partnership with his brother, C. S. Otjen, in law and real-estate business. Through hard and conscientious work he has built up a large and substantial business, and his advice and counsel is much sought.

Though not a politician in the ordinary acceptance of that term, Mr. Otjen has been and is active in behalf of the best interests of society. His maiden political speech, delivered before a large assembly of men from the Bay View Roll-

ing Mills, during the campaign of 1872, made a very favorable impression on them, and although but twenty-one years old at the time, he was elected captain of the Bay View Marching Club.

In 1883 he was elected village attorney of Bay View, which office he held until 1887, when that thriving suburb was annexed to Milwaukee. Elected in 1887, he is now serving his second term as alderman from the seventeenth ward, in which capacity he has won the confidence and esteem of his constituents. Public spirited and progressive, he has been identified with every important movement to advance the city. While chairman of the committee on legislation, he was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the public park bill, by which Milwaukee has been provided with a splendid system of parks. His influence, as much as that of any other person, secured for the city the National G. A. R. Encampment of August, 1889.

He has particularly sought to advance the interests of that part of the city south of Kinnickinnic river, and his popularity is well attested by the fact that, as candidate for comptroller in 1890, he received some eleven hundred votes more than Mr. Brown, the head of the ticket, and received an unusually strong support in his own and adjacent wards.

By his associates in the common council he is held in high esteem. At the beginning of his second term he lacked but one vote of being elected president of that body. He has always served on the judiciary and other important com-

mittees. He has also filled the position of trustee of the public library and now holds a similar position in connection with the museum.

Mr. Otjen is generally known as a clear and convincing debater, and possesses a reputation of fairness among those who differ with him in opinion.

He has always been affiliated with the Republican party, and takes strong grounds on the policy of protection. He is now (1892) president of the Bay View Republican Club, which has about five hundred members. During the campaigns of 1884 and 1888, he filled the position of colonel of the fourth division of the Marching Clubs. He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee from 1886 to 1888.

Although not a member of any religious denomination, he has usually attended and generously contributed to the support of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been a trustee of the Fort Street Methodist Episcopal church of Detroit, and of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church of Milwaukee. Liberal in his religious views, he has frequently given substantial encouragement to other denominations.

In 1879 he was united in marriage with Louisa E. Heames, daughter of Hon. Henry Heames, of Detroit. They have one son and two daughters.

Mr. Otjen has been a member of the Royal Arcanum since 1879, and has always held an office in the subordinate council, and has been a member of the Grand Councils of Michigan and Wisconsin.

DANIEL WELLS, JR.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A COMPLETE record of the career of him whose name heads this sketch would involve a recital of all the leading events of the history of Milwaukee, where he has lived the past fifty-seven years. He was one of that band of hardy pioneers whose faith in the future of the northwest nerved them to lay broad and deep the foundations of the city, and whose dauntless courage and sturdy enterprise have marked the progress of her remarkable growth. But his labors have not been limited to his own city;

from early manhood his life has been one of unusual activity and enterprise and public spirit, and distinguished by that success which follows honorable, faithful and conscientious effort. He was born on July 16, 1808, at Waterville, Kennebec county, Maine, the son of Daniel Wells, a well-to-do farmer, who also owned and managed a custom carding and cloth-dressing mill. He inherited from his New England ancestry those qualities of industry, frugality and honesty which have characterized his life. He passed his boy-



Daniel Wells

LIBRARY
OF THE
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hood with his father on the farm and in the mill, and went to school during the winters when opportunity offered. Before he was twenty years old he taught school two winters, devoting his spare time to the study of navigation. He was independent and ambitious, and always ready for a business venture.

In 1830 he invested his savings in a stock of apples, cider, butter, cheese, dry goods, etc., which he took to Magnolia, near St. Marks, Florida, where a New England colony had settled. Going thence to Tallahassee he chanced to meet one Robert B. Kerr, who was a private tutor in the family of General Butler, surveyor-general of Florida. Mr. Kerr had been offered by General Butler a contract for surveying a large tract of government land in eastern Florida, but lack of money prevented his accepting. Ready for any honorable enterprise, Mr. Wells agreed to furnish the money needed, and disposing of his stock of goods at a handsome profit, he purchased the required outfit. The work of the survey began on December 25. Mr. Wells, making good use of his knowledge of navigation and mathematics, with the help of Mr. Kerr, became proficient in the science of surveying. The survey of some five hundred miles, for which they received four dollars per mile, was completed the latter part of March, 1831. The venture was a profitable one for Mr. Wells, although it cost him dearly, for he was sick several months with chills and fever, as a result of his hardships and exposure in the Florida swamps. In September, 1831, he engaged in business at Palmyra, Maine, having shipped thither a stock of goods which he purchased in Boston.

At Palmyra he married Miss Marcia Bryant, daughter of Dr. Bezer Bryant, of Anson, Somerset county, Maine, on November 23, 1831. He conducted his business with success until the spring of 1835. While a resident of Maine, Mr. Wells held the different offices of justice of the peace, selectman, town-clerk, assessor and overseer of the poor. It was at this time that he became so impressed with the possibilities of the west, that he went thither in company with Mr. Winthrop W. Gilman, also a native of Waterville. The following pertaining to this trip is from a letter published in the *Waterville Mail*, August 21, 1885:

"Upon the arrival of the boat at Milwaukee, July 27, 1835, Wells left it and Gilman went on to Chicago, where he remained a short time; thence he returned to Maine. Previous to the arrival of the boat at Milwaukee, the two had formed an agreement for the joint investment of their money in lots and lands in what is now the eastern part of Wisconsin. To Wells was intrusted the business of making the investments; so Gilman turned over to him his money, amounting to \$7,000. * * * The country between this place (Milwaukee) and Green Bay was heavily timbered, and when Wells made his first trip there on horseback through the pathless woods, he had to make it by the compass. Sometimes he would find an impassable swamp ahead. He would then withdraw and find a passage around the swamp. He carried all his own and Gilman's money about his person. * * * The public sale of government land in Wisconsin was held at Green Bay in August, 1835. This sale Mr. Wells attended and made some purchases. But the greater part of his purchases was made of private parties. His principal purchases were of lots and land here, though he bought some lands at Manitowoc. In some cases the whole purchase price was paid down. In others only a part of the purchase money was paid; the balance was on time and generally secured by mortgage. His whole purchases exceeded the joint funds of himself and Gilman. The next year he and Mr. Gilman made a division of the lots and lands purchased on their joint account."

Returning to Palmyra, Mr. Wells arranged to move his effects to Milwaukee, to the great regret of his eastern friends, who regarded the departure from them of one who had been so public-spirited as little less than a public calamity; this sentiment was embodied in a set of resolutions, adopted at a mass-meeting of his fellow-citizens, expressing in heartfelt words their tender and high regard for him as a friend and citizen. Accompanied by his wife he left his home in April, and arrived in Milwaukee on May 19, 1836.

He now turned his knowledge of surveying to good account in the young city, which was expanding in all directions, and soon became known as a trustworthy and enterprising citizen. Recognizing his abilities, Governor Henry Dodge, on August 2, 1836, appointed him justice of the

peace for Milwaukee county, comprising what is now Milwaukee, Washington, Ozaukee, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth and Kenosha counties. This was under the first organization of the territory of Wisconsin, which took effect July 4, 1836. On March 13, 1837, he was elected a member of the executive committee of the Claim Organization, formed to protect the squatter until he could get title to his land from the government. In 1838 he was made one of the trustees for the East Side of Milwaukee, and on September 4th of that year was appointed probate judge. In 1841 he was elected one of Milwaukee's first fire wardens, his associates in office being Alexander Mitchell and Maurice Pixley. He rendered efficient service as under sheriff in 1842, and on April 3d of that year was appointed commissioner in bankruptcy, and held the office until the repeal of the bankrupt law. He also held the offices of county supervisor and town surveyor. He made the first survey and plat of town lots on the South Side, in what is now the Fifth Ward of the city of Milwaukee. He also surveyed and platted tracts in the First and Seventh Wards. But of all his varied services in those early days, that as a member of the territorial council to which he was elected in the fall of 1838, was, perhaps, the most marked. His colleague was Mr. William A. Prentiss. Their district comprised what is now Milwaukee, Waukesha, Ozaukee, Washington and Jefferson counties. It was the first session of the legislature held at Madison, and in the absence of a state house, which was not yet ready for occupancy, the council convened in a dining-room of a hotel. The body was composed of men of ability, whose work was of lasting good to the state. The territory had theretofore been governed under the laws of Michigan and the special work of these legislators was to enact a code of laws suited to their own needs. Mr. Wells served on the committees on territorial affairs, finance, ways and means, schools, territorial roads and enrollment. His efforts were especially directed to secure measures beneficial to his own city, and among the important measures whose passage he secured was that authorizing his county to build a bridge across the Milwaukee river. The right to bridge a navigable stream was strenuously denied and much litigation ensued, but the enactment was fully sustained by

the courts. He also secured the passage of a law, as a protection to actual settlers and against non-resident land-holders who had monopolized large tracts during the land excitement of 1836, for speculative purposes, to the effect that taxes should be assessed against the land alone and not against the improvements thereon. This law rendered necessary by the exigencies of the times remained in force until the territory of Wisconsin became a state. Another important service by Mr. Wells that should not be overlooked, was in preparing and securing the passage, through a legislature hostile to banking in any form, of the charter of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company. The strength and legal exactness of that document were fully tested in 1844, when the legislature tried in vain to repeal it. Although elected for four years, Mr. Wells resigned at the end of his fourth session, which closed August 14, 1840. His next public office was as commissioner from Wisconsin to the World's Exposition, held in the Crystal Palace at London, in 1851; while abroad he visited Scotland, Ireland, France and other European countries, and returned home in March, 1852.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Wells was originally a Whig. After settling in Milwaukee the interests of the territory governed him in common with his associates, and little regard was had for party distinctions prior to the organization of the state government. Since that event he has acted with the Democratic party, though not always supporting their measures. He opposed the Kansas-Nebraska policy of his party, and during the War of the Rebellion was an earnest supporter of the Union cause. In 1852 he was elected, as against Mr. Durkee, the nominee of the Free-Soil party, and Mr. Durand of the Whigs, to represent the First District of Wisconsin in the Thirty-third Congress which assembled on December 5, 1853. Here his course was characterized by devotion to the interests of his state which had received but little attention from the general government, and while he made no pretensions as a public speaker, his influence in the committee-room was marked. The following were among the early measures introduced by him:

"A bill giving right of way and granting alternate sections of the public lands to the State of Wisconsin and its grantees and assigns, to aid in

the construction of a railroad from Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi river.

"A bill giving the right of way and alternate sections of land to the State of Wisconsin and its grantees and assigns to further the construction of a certain railroad therein specified.

"A bill giving right of way and granting alternate sections of public lands to the States of Michigan and Wisconsin and their grantees and assigns to further the construction of certain railroads therein specified."

He also introduced a bill providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a suitable building at Milwaukee for a postoffice and custom house, and secured an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for that purpose. During the same session he introduced a resolution instructing the committee on postoffice and post-roads to report a bill reducing ocean postage to a uniform rate of ten cents each on letters not exceeding one-half ounce in weight, and followed it by securing the passage of a joint resolution by the Wisconsin legislature, relating to cheap postage. He also introduced a measure relating to foreign and coasting trade on the northern and northeastern and northwestern frontiers. At the session of 1854 he introduced bills making appropriations for the improvement of Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha harbors, and secured an additional appropriation of thirty-eight thousand dollars for the Milwaukee postoffice and custom house. In appreciation of his great service, he was re-elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress, which opened December 3, 1855. The candidates for speaker of the house were William A. Richardson, Lewis D. Campbell, Humphrey Marshall and N. P. Banks. It was a close contest, and day after day passed without any choice being made; the difficulty arose from the fact that it required a majority vote to elect. Mr. Wells, having regard for the good of the whole country rather than the triumph of any party, went quietly to work among his friends, and secured eleven Democrats, beside himself, who were willing to vote for a plurality rule; such a rule was adopted on the 1st of February, 1856, after nearly two months of balloting, and, on the first ballot under that rule, Mr. Banks was elected. Mr. Wells' action in this matter won him the respect and confidence of the leaders in the house, and gave him great influence. Chiefly

by his influence and efforts were secured the valuable land grants for railroads in Minnesota, in the Congress of 1855-57. At the end of his second term he declined to become a candidate again, though strongly urged to do so, feeling that his private affairs demanded his whole attention.

Much as his time had been devoted to public matters, Mr. Wells' position and service as a business man and citizen of Milwaukee must not be overlooked. Through his early purchases of land he became one of the most extensive dealers in real estate, and was from an early day, a promoter of public improvements. In 1844 he built the present Kirby house, which was opened under the name of City Hotel; from 1847 to 1849 he was a member of the firm of Dousman and Wells, engaged in shipping and storage, and also in buying and selling grain and other farm products; during that time, in 1848, he was one of the organizers of the Madison, Watertown and Milwaukee Plank Road Company. From 1849 to 1856, associated with Mr. Horatio Hill, under the name of Wells and Hill, he conducted a large trade in grain and wool. Since 1847, when, in connection with another gentleman, he built the large lumber mill at Escanaba, Michigan, he has held extensive interests in the lumber trade, and, besides his interest in this plant, he is at the present time (1892) a one-third owner in the N. Ludington Company; the Ludington, Wells and Van Schaick Company; the H. Witbeck Company, and the I. Stephenson Company. In banking circles he has for many years been prominent. He was a stockholder and director in the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company until its reorganization under the state law; for many years president of the Green Bay Bank, he held the same office after that institution became the First National Bank, of La Crosse. He was vice-president of the old Board of Trade, during its short existence, and for many years has been a member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. He is now a director of the Northwestern National Insurance Company. He has always favored all measures tending to the development of railroads in the northwest. The Northern Pacific Railroad had no firmer friend than he, and as long ago as 1847, when a bill to incorporate the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad passed the Wisconsin legislature, he was named as one of the commissioners

therein. Laboring under the greatest obstacles, and in the face of countless discouragements, he with his associates accomplished results that entitle them to the highest distinction as public benefactors. He served in a like capacity in securing the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, which afterwards became the La Crosse division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. He was president of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad and was also president and a director of the Southern Minnesota, and of the St. Paul and Minnesota Valley Railroads.

For many years Mr. Wells has declined to take public office of any kind, but his interest in the welfare of his city and state has not abated. He is not a man of many words, but by uprightness and integrity in his dealings with his fellow men, he has always held their high esteem and confidence. It is his pride to be numbered with the noble band of pioneers whose courage and devotion, together with their faith in its future, have done so much to make the wild territory which they first settled the rich and important state which it now is.

FAUSTIN PRINZ,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE pathway to success is beset by many barriers, and he who attains that coveted goal, without cost or sacrifice to his fellow-men, is in truth the type of man to whose example and life a nation or a city may point with pride. The opportunities of the west have developed a galaxy of successful business men that challenges admiration. To the thoughtful student there is a valuable lesson to be gleaned from the lives of these men, whose courage and confidence enabled them to lay the foundation for a successful future.

On the 10th day of February, 1851, in Tyrol, Austria, Faustin Prinz was born. Mathias Prinz, his father, had been a miller at his place, Schlis, for many years, and from earliest childhood Faustin was in and about the mill, there acquiring that taste for mechanics that led him to a distinguished career as a mechanical inventor.

When Faustin was still quite young the family removed to Kempten-Bayern, the father purchasing a mill at the latter place, and continuing the business there. Here Faustin lived until nine years of age, attending the public schools. In 1860 Faustin's mother died and the family separated, he going to live with his aunt in Ronsberg, Germany, where he continued to attend the public schools during the winter months, and finding employment on a farm during summer, until his thirteenth year. In 1864, having decided to follow the trade of his ancestors, he left school and began an apprenticeship of two

years at a machine and millwright shop in Obergunzburg.

For a number of years after completing his apprenticeship, he worked at different shops identified with building mills and special machines for same in different towns throughout Germany and Switzerland, advancing, in the space of a few years, from an ordinary millwright to the position of foreman of a large mill building house in Rarshach, Switzerland. Here he obtained his first knowledge of improved milling machinery, superintending the construction of a number of large roller mills.

In 1873 Mr. Prinz began business for himself in Zurich, Switzerland, opening a shop for the manufacture of milling machinery, devoting himself particularly to the manufacture of a purifier for middlings, and a wheat cleaner, both of his own invention.

He remained in Zurich until 1878, doing a successful business and perfecting his numerous inventions. In 1878 he went to Paris to improve his knowledge at the Exposition. While there his attention was called to the account of the explosion of the Washburne mill at Minneapolis, and this caused him to make investigations that revealed to him the immense possibilities in his business offered by the new world. With him to think was to act, and having concluded to try his fortune in the great west, Mr. Prinz immediately closed out his business in Zurich and sailed for America, landing at New York, September 19,



Laustin Pinz.

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1878. He started west at once, and for a year made his home in Minneapolis, devoting his time to the study of the English language and the American methods of milling.

In 1880 he made a complete set of the purifiers invented by himself, for the Dundas Roller Mills, at Dundas, Minnesota, this being his first work in the United States.

In 1883 Mr. Prinz removed to Milwaukee, and for some time devoted himself entirely to the perfection of a number of his inventions. At that time the Milwaukee Dust Collector Company was organized solely for the manufacture of the Prinz Dust Collector, a machine that has been of inestimable benefit to millers. In 1886 Mr. Prinz began business for himself at No. 659 East Water street, Milwaukee, engaging in the manufacture of all kinds of milling machinery, but particularly devoting himself to the production of such machines as had been invented and patented by himself. In 1888 Mr. Prinz attended the millers' convention at Buffalo, New York, and there met Mr. Henry C. Rau, with whom he organized the Prinz & Rau Manufacturing Company, the name under which the firm has since conducted business.

Mr. Rau was born in Milwaukee in 1854, and is a thoroughly practical milling machinist, having been identified with some of the largest concerns in the country, among others that of Messrs. Chisholm Brothers of Chicago, the Bradford Mill Company of Cincinnati, and the Great Western

Manufacturing Company of Leavenworth, Kansas. Since the organization of the present company the business of the firm has rapidly increased until at the present day their machines may be found in every state in the Union, and some few have been exported. The firm finds more than it can do in the manufacture solely of the inventions of Mr. Prinz, and at times finds it impossible to keep pace with the orders.

Among the most valuable of Mr. Prinz's inventions might be mentioned: Prinz's Improved Barley Grader and Cockle Separator, a combination machine for removing cockle and broken kernels from barley, that is invaluable to brewers and maltsters; Prinz's Improved Cockle Separator, for removing cockle from wheat, used by millers; Prinz's Iron Prince Smutter, for scouring wheat, removing by friction all dirt and fuzz. Besides these, Mr. Prinz has invented and patented many improvements for machines used in the modern methods of milling, and has been of material assistance in lessening the labor incident to the manufacture of flour.

In politics Mr. Prinz is an independent Republican, and while he has but little time to devote to political affairs, his prerogative is always exercised for the greater good of his party.

In 1873 Mr. Prinz married, at Zurich, Catherine Gonzenbach, a native of Switzerland, and to them have been born twelve children, eight of whom are now living.

NAPOLEON B. VAN SLYKE,

MADISON, WIS.

NAPOLEON B. VAN SLYKE was born in Saratoga county, New York, December 21, 1822. His father was a civil engineer, a protégé of Governor DeWitt Clinton, who was engaged in the construction of the "lower aqueduct" of the Erie Canal when the subject of this sketch, his only child, was born. He was afterwards employed in the famous "deep cut" of the Delaware and Hudson Canal; then, in connection with DeWitt Clinton, Jr., upon the ship canal connecting the Savannah and Ogeechee rivers; also the first section of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from Georgetown to Harper's Ferry. He

died at the age of thirty-one, leaving his wife Laura (Mears) Van Slyke, who died eleven years after.

Left an orphan at the age of nine, with a mother chiefly dependent upon her son, who worked when and where he could, from sixpence to half a dollar a day, earning his board, clothing and schooling, his education being at the common schools, with two years, academic instruction. Upon arriving at maturity he worked upon and carried on a farm from 1845 to 1850, when he removed to Syracuse New York, kept books, and then engaged in the salt trade there for himself till 1853, when he settled for life where he

now is. He at once organized the Dane County Bank, was its first cashier and subsequently its president. During the first year of the war, 1861-65, he was the assistant quartermaster general of the state, until January, 1865, when the general government took charge of supplying the volunteers, at which time and while the war continued he was put in charge of the United States quartermaster's department in Wisconsin, communicating direct with Washington, and specially commissioned, more as a business than as a military agent of the government, with rank of captain, afterward breveted lieutenant-colonel. From January, 1865, till the war closed, he furnished all the clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and quartermaster's stores that Wisconsin soldiers required, including camps and quarters wherever situated in that state. He bought more than six thousand horses and expended more than six million dollars, and his property accounts balanced to a cent upon his final settlement. Retaining his interest in the bank, which meanwhile had reorganized as the First National Bank of Madison, he resumed its presidency when his military duties ended. In 1866 he was appointed regent of the University of Wisconsin, and for twelve years was chairman of its finance and executive committee; has for the past thirty five years been curator of the State Historical Society, and chairman of its finance committee.

In 1875, at a meeting of bankers in Saratoga,

he conceived the idea of a permanent organization of bankers, and introduced a resolution to form the present American Bankers' Association, since which time and up to the past year he has been the vice-president of that body for Wisconsin, and is now one of the executive council of its board of managers. Is now President of Wisconsin Bankers' Association; of the First National Bank of Madison, and four other business corporations; also vice-president of the Savings, Loan and Trust Company where he resides.

In politics he is non-partisan, but favors sound money on a gold basis, a tariff for revenue only, and votes for those who come nearest to his views, irrespective of party or platform; belongs to no secret or other society than business clubs. His religious opinions are agnostic. Has traveled extensively over our own country only; is active and energetic in banking matters, and his papers upon financial subjects generally attract attention by reason of their clearness and practicability. His last was that for abolishing the law and custom of days of grace commercial paper, introduced at the New Orleans convention of the American Bankers' Association, which measure generally meets with approval.

He was married in 1844 to Laura, daughter of Judge Elisha W. Sheldon, of Cayuga county, New York, who died leaving two children. Subsequently he married Annie, daughter of Cooper Corbett, of Corbettville, New York, by whom he has had two children.

JOHN B. KOETTING,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

AMONG the substantial business men of Milwaukee who have risen from comparative obscurity is John B. Koetting. He was born at Mt. Pleasant, Hamilton county, Ohio, May 22, 1843. Three years later he left the romantic hills made famous by the poetic genius of Alice and Phoebe Cary, and was brought by his parents to the then enterprising town of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. Koetting inherited that fidelity to principle and steadfastness of purpose, characteristic of the German race, in such a high degree that his advancement has always been assured.

He was educated at St. Mary's school, Milwaukee, and afterward attended commercial college for a year. After leaving school he commenced his business career as a law clerk, and two years later he became a book-keeper for Messrs. Pfister and Vogel, with whom he continued six years. His honesty, faithfulness and good judgment procured him a situation as book-keeper in the South Side Savings Bank of Milwaukee in 1869. After one year he was made cashier, and has so continued ever since. His management of the bank has always been conservative and careful, and his



John B. Koetting

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success merits and has received universal approbation.

Mr. Koetting was elected a member of the school board of Milwaukee in 1867, and served till 1874, and has since served in the same capacity one term. He is also one of the jury commissioners of Milwaukee county. In politics he is a Democrat. In religious faith he is a Catholic.

Mr. Koetting married in 1876 Miss Mary A.

Kaepmeier, a daughter of John T. Kaepmeier, who was formerly the largest ice dealer in Milwaukee, and one of the most prominent men on the south side.

Mr. Koetting has an interesting family of children, six in number, and his home is the delight of his friends. He is public spirited, and takes great interest in all work that will make the world better.

CHARLES VON BAUMBACH,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHARLES VON BAUMBACH was born in Kirchheim, Hessin, Germany, on June 18, 1840. His father, Ludwig Von Baumbach, was born in 1799; he was captain of a regiment in the Fatherland, and an active representative of his constituents in the German parliament. Political agitations and proposed changes in the constitution impelled him to immigrate to the United States in 1848. His wife was (Von Schenck) Baumbach, by whom he had eight children, viz.: Ernest, Moritz, William, Frederick, Charles, Reinhard, Lilli and Clothilda.

Frederick was captain of Company B, in the Thirty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, and was promoted to the rank of major October 25, 1865. Reinhard died in Ohio. Lilli married Mr. Adolph Rosenthal, who was consul at San Francisco in 1890. She died at Milwaukee in 1869. Clothilda married Rudolph Von Kaltenborn, of Milwaukee. The family settled on a farm at Black River, Ohio, and went thence to Elyria, Ohio, in 1854. They settled in Milwaukee in 1857. The German government recognized Ludwig Von Baumbach's diplomatic ability by appointing him imperial consul of Germany at Milwaukee, which position he filled with distinction and entire satisfaction to that government until 1878, when he was succeeded by his son-in-law. He died in 1881, eleven years prior to the death of his widow.

Our subject's early life was spent on the farm, where he laid the foundation of a splendid physical constitution. After studying one year in the Elyria, Ohio, high school and serving one year as assistant in the drug business at Cleveland,

Ohio, he removed to Milwaukee in 1859, and engaged in the same line of trade. On June 13, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry; he was made corporal July 11 and sergeant November 2. After engaging in drill and camp duty the regiment was assigned to Smith's division of Hancock's brigade on September 3. It was detached from Hancock's brigade and ordered to connect with McClellan's command; and at Lewinsville, September 11, 1861, our subject engaged in his first battle. Among the numerous battles and skirmishes in which he was engaged were Manassas, Lee's Mills, siege of Yorktown and Williamsburg. In the last named engagement he was wounded twice; he went into the hospital, was furloughed and returned to Milwaukee. August 1, 1862, he was commissioned second lieutenant and recruiting officer; August 20 he was commissioned captain of Company C, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry, and assigned to General Lew Wallace's command, Sheridan's division. He participated in the battles of Perrysville and operations around Nashville and Murfreesboro, and was transferred to the command of Rosecrans. In January, 1863, he was promoted major to rank as senior captain from December 24, 1862. The regiment was in the hottest of the fight at Chickamauga and lost heavily, and the regimental colors were torn into shreds that hung from the standard. Colonel Thomas S. West was wounded and captured, and Major Von Baumbach assumed command, and was in the engagements at Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. On account of ill health Major Baumbach resigned his commission on November

28, 1863. It was accepted December 7, 1863. On returning to civil life he engaged in the drug business at Milwaukee until 1865, when he sold out and went to St. Cloud, Minnesota, trading in furs with the Indians. Returning to Milwaukee he re-established himself as a druggist, forming a partnership with Mr. Thomas Gerhardy. In 1885 the business was incorporated as the Charles Baumbach Company, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. In 1887 their house was burned out, but reopened on Broadway, and removed to the present commodious quarters on Market street, April 1, 1888. The business has grown rapidly, and at the present time (1892) it is the most extensive wholesale drug business in the State of Wisconsin, transacting a business approximating one million dollars annually. The officers of the company are Charles Von Baumbach, president; O. A. Meissner, treasurer; Th. Gerhardy, secretary and manager.

The following from the *Milwaukee Daily Sentinel*, June 19, 1892, shows the happy relation existing between Mr. Baumbach and his employes: "C. Von Baumbach, president of the Chas. Baumbach Company, was given a surprise yesterday, the occasion being his fifty-third birthday. On arriving at his office in the morning he found his desk beautifully decorated with flowers, and in the

evening was serenaded by his sixty odd employes, accompanied by the F. Hensler American Cadet band. Mr. Staetzer made the congratulatory address on behalf of the employes, after which Mr. Von Baumbach responded and invited all to partake of refreshments."

Mr. Baumbach married Miss Clara, daughter of Dr. F. Rosenthal, of Milwaukee. Their first child died in infancy; Ludwig was accidentally killed while hunting, when but seventeen years of age; Hedwig died of scarlet fever. There are three surviving children: Emma, Ada and Frederick. Mr. Baumbach is a man of domestic tastes, and is strongly attached to his family and friends.

He is an honored member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 42; he was the second ex-chancellor of his lodge. He is an active Republican, and a representative of the highest type of German-American citizenship. Personally, Mr. Von Baumbach is a cultivated, genial gentleman; popular with his employes as well as with a large circle of friends outside his business, who are proud to number among their acquaintances a man of high breeding, pronounced characteristics, free from prejudice, and a man of the people, whose life history is a credit to himself, the community in which he lives, and to the nation which he served so well in her hour of need.

HON. JOSHUA STARK,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

JOSHUA STARK, whose professional life has been spent in Milwaukee, has risen, by his own abilities, from obscurity to a leading position among the eminent lawyers of the northwest.

He is a son of the Rev. J. L. and Hannah G. Stark, both natives of Bozrah, Connecticut. He was born at Brattleboro, Vermont, August 12, 1828. He received his academic education and prepared for college at the village of Mohawk, New York, whither the family moved in 1842, and in 1846 entered the sophomore class of Union College, Schenectady. From January, 1847, to January, 1848, he was employed as a tutor in the family of Edward C. Marshall, in Fauquier county, Virginia, at the same time continuing his studies. Upon examination he resumed his place in his class, and

was graduated in 1848. In the following autumn he began the study of law in the office of Messrs. J. N. and D. Lake, at Little Falls, New York, at the same time acting as assistant instructor in an academy, as village clerk and as town superintendent of schools, to earn money to meet his expenses. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of New York in July, 1850.

With that indomitable energy and heroic determination that had characterized his student life, he gathered a few books and what money he could and started for the then little known west, going by rail to Buffalo and thence by boat to Milwaukee, where he landed on October 6, 1850. Instead of beginning his practice at Milwaukee, he followed the advice of friends and went to



Joshua Stark

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Cedarburg, where he formed the partnership with one F. W. Horn, whose acquaintance, it was thought, would bring business. This hope proved a delusion; clients failed to come, and during the dreary winter that ensued, while his partner was in attendance at the state legislature, Mr. Stark found himself with more courage than cash, and had ample time for reflection. Under date of November 29, 1850, he writes:

"I have little to say of the occurrences of the past six days—suffice it to say they have possessed little interest to me, and I feel symptoms of dark days coming upon me apace. Business has not as yet been enough to pay for board. What is in the future I cannot anticipate, though I am bound to hope for the best.

"It is a sacrifice of no ordinary kind to abandon all the pleasures of social life, of which I am so fond, and spend a winter among foreigners, speaking an unknown language; but to be compelled to do so without occupation to dispel the *ennui* of such a condition, is a trial I dread.

"It is true, the deep interest I have taken in the study of the German language, and in making up the deficiency I felt in knowledge of chancery practice and the principles of equity jurisprudence, have operated to preserve my equanimity very well thus far. But this interest, though continuing strong, cannot suffice for the employment of a whole winter. I expect I shall be gloriously blue ere many days are passed. I have fought against them manfully, and must congratulate myself upon my success in defeating their worst assaults. But the strongest defenses I can contrive must give away, if I do not have work to do, or see the prospects of a livelihood before me. Of course, in this state of mind I am continually contriving plans for the future. A few days since I wrote to Sister—— that I should probably make Milwaukee my residence as soon as I have acquired a reasonable facility in the use of the German tongue. The disposition to do so has increased with time, and I now feel as though the chief purpose of my studies should be to acquire that facility, and leave this dull and unattractive spot."

Again, December 1st, he writes:

"My efforts to learn the German language are unintermitting. The difficulties in the way are great, but *can* be overcome. * * * *

"I have *resolved*, if my life is spared, to master the language, and to acquire facility in the use of it in conversation—common, social and professional.

"I have determined not to be satisfied with a mere ability to express my thoughts upon common subjects intelligibly, but to press my attainments to that mark that I may speak eloquently and fluently upon general matters of business, of politics, religion or fashion, so that Germans themselves shall not from my speech suspect my origin; so that, if occasion require, I may address a German audience in their own tongue without embarrassment. It is a great task, and will require time and patience. * * * I doubt if I should ever have consented to make this even a temporary home could I have known the lack of business that would attend me here. But I am here. Business can hardly be less than sufficient to support me, and I will not leave till I have, in one shape or another, ample remuneration for the time here spent. I have recorded my resolution. It reads somewhat like the soliloquy of the maid bearing the basket of eggs. It remains to be seen whether it is to end thus. *Nous verrons.*"

On May 19, 1851, Mr. Stark removed to Milwaukee and opened an office, and two years later was elected city attorney. In November, 1855, he was elected to the Wisconsin general assembly from the first ward of Milwaukee on the Democratic ticket. He served as chairman of the committee on judiciary and was a member of the committee on banking; and during much of the adjourned session in the fall of 1856 he served as speaker *pro tempore*. He became known as an earnest and conscientious legislator, and not only in the capacities named, but also on other special committees, and in the work of the house generally he rendered able and efficient service, and won for himself much distinction and universal approbation. In the fall of 1860 he was elected district attorney, and held that office until the close of 1862. The municipal court had been established in 1859; there was no statute directing to what court indictments found therein should be sent for trial upon a change of venue. Certain cases had been sent to the circuit court of Milwaukee county, and when called for trial the question of jurisdiction of that court was raised, it being contended the cases should have been sent

to another county. Judges were disagreed; in this dilemma Mr. Stark petitioned the supreme court for a mandamus to compel the circuit judge to proceed with the trial of the indictments, and supported his position with an able argument. The jurisdiction of the circuit court was sustained. Of his many important services in this capacity, one relating to the taxation of railroad property should be mentioned. In 1862 the supreme court held, in a case appealed from Milwaukee county, that the act passed in 1854, requiring railroad companies to pay into the state treasury a certain percentage of their gross earnings in lieu of taxes, and exempting their property used for operating their roads from taxation, was unconstitutional, and that all taxes throughout the state, which were affected by the omission of such railroad property from the tax rolls, pursuant to that act, were void by reason of such omissions. The decision threatened dire consequences. Mr. Stark as district attorney, representing the losing party, moved for a rehearing, and so vigorously attacked the decision, urging the application of the doctrine of *stare decisis*, on the strength of an unreported decision of the supreme court in 1855, sustaining the act, that the judges granted a rehearing and upon further consideration affirmed the constitutionality of the act. In 1873 Mr. Stark revised and consolidated the city charter of Milwaukee, with its numerous amendments, covering a period of twenty years, and also compiled her general ordinances.

In 1871 he became a member of the Milwaukee school board. He resigned the position in 1873 by reason of other duties, but resumed it in April, 1874, and was a most valuable member of that body during the following ten years, during nine of which he served as its president. As such, he was *ex-officio* a member of the committee on high schools and of the public library board. His devotion to the schools and the cause of education was greatly appreciated and his severance from the board in 1884, on account of the demands of his private affairs, caused unqualified regret. The following resolution by his associates but voiced the general sentiment:

“Resolved, That this board cannot, in justice to itself and to the retiring president, disband without putting on record its sense of the gratitude that is due to Hon. Joshua Stark, who has been

for thirteen years a member, and for nine years president of this body. During that long period of service, the public school system of the city of Milwaukee has made a great advance along every line of progress, and he has been no mere spectator of the improvements that have been secured, but has taken an active part in every educational question that has agitated the board and the city; and it is not too much to say that much of what has been accomplished is due to his zealous and intelligent service on the floor of the board, in the committee room and in the chair. We venture to extend to him not only our thanks, but the thanks of all the friends of public education in Milwaukee, for his arduous, protracted and valuable services, and the great sacrifice of time and labor which these services have involved, and send with him into his retirement our best wishes for his success and happiness in the years to come.”

Resolutions of like tenor were adopted by the teachers of the schools, to whose interests he was especially devoted, and who realized that in his retirement they were losing the service of a true friend. As a further mark of esteem a reception was tendered him in the normal school building and he was made a life member of the National Teachers' Association. This was followed on the evening of June 9th, by a banquet at the Plankinton house, which was attended by prominent educators, and professional and business men, all of whom gave cheerful assent to the high compliments paid to Mr. Stark for his long and faithful services.

Of other public services it may be stated that Mr. Stark was a charter member, and for many years a director of the Milwaukee Bethel Union. He has been actively interested in local organizations for the promotion of musical, literary and art culture. In 1883 he was elected president of the Milwaukee Bar Association and still (1892) holds that office. He was appointed by the judges of the supreme court, one of the commissioners provided for by the legislature in 1885, to examine candidates, not graduates of law schools, for admission to the bar, and now fills that office. Notwithstanding all that Mr. Stark has done, in the various public offices to which he has been called, to win public confidence and commendation, it is as a scholarly and profound lawyer that

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F. C. Lusk

he is best known. His connection with the case of the Northern Transit Company *versus* the Grand Trunk Railway Company, associated with the Honorable G. W. Hazelton, won him much distinction. It was an action to recover two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, alleged damages for breach of contract for interchange of traffic during the years 1879 and 1880. At the trial the plaintiff presented elaborate statements and schedules showing their losses by defendants' neglect, and produced witness who testified to their correctness; the jury assessed the plaintiff's damages at some two hundred and twelve thousand dollars. The verdict was set aside as excessive. Upon the second trial, which lasted nearly five weeks, Mr. Stark, by his searching examinations, succeeded in exposing many of the fictitious claims which had been made plausible by shrewd presentation, and reduced the recovery to less than ten thousand dollars, including interest.

The Wells-McGeoch case is another which attracted much public notice. Among the cases decided by the supreme court, in which he has been interested, and which involve novel and perplexing questions, appear the following: Noesen *vs.* the Supervisors of Port Washington (37 Wis., 168); Odell *vs.* Rogers and Burnham (44 Wis.,

136, and 61 Wis., 562); cases relating to the construction of the wills of Mr. Thomas M. Knox, deceased (59 Wis., 172), and of N. B. Caswell, deceased (63 Wis., 529).

Mr. Stark has not only a judicial mind and great legal acumen, but also is richly endowed with those qualities so essential to the attainment of the best results in his profession—thoroughness and persistence that shrink from no obstacles. Difficulties never discourage him; he learned in early life to overcome them. If he may be said to have a speciality, it is in the line of chancery practice. He never goes into the trial of a cause without thorough preparation, knowing not only his own case in all its phases, but also the strong as well as the weak points of his opponent. As a business man he has fine abilities, and has accumulated an ample fortune. He is a man of large-hearted generosity, and in a quiet way contributes liberally to charitable and benevolent objects.

His private life and his domestic and social relations, as well as his public career, are characterized by a sincere and manly purpose, and a genial frankness that challenge admiration. He is a public-spirited citizen; a high-minded lawyer, and a good man.

GENERAL FREDERICK C. WINKLER,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FREDERICK C. WINKLER, has been a resident of Milwaukee for nearly half a century. He was born in Bremen, Germany, March 15, 1838. His parents, Carl and Elizabeth Winkler, *née* Overbeck, were both descended from highly respected families. In 1842 Carl Winkler immigrated to the United States, and settled in Milwaukee, where he began the drug business. Two years later his wife and children, including his oldest son, the subject of this sketch, joined him in his new home.

The boy was sent to school, and under the tuition of Professor Engleman he obtained a practical knowledge of those branches taught the boys of that time. He commenced his law studies in the office of Mr. H. L. Palmer. Two years later he removed to Madison, Wisconsin, where he

continued to study in the office of Messrs. Abbott, Gregory & Pinney. He was admitted to the bar at Madison on April 19, 1859. He then returned to Milwaukee, and began the practice of his profession, meeting with success from the outset. In 1862, inspired by patriotism, he determined to offer his services to the government. Even at that time, though but a youth, he stood high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and succeeded in raising a company of volunteers which became enrolled in the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Regiment. Young Winkler was elected captain of his company, and with his regiment participated in some of the most important engagements of the war.

On October 6, 1862, the regiment left the state for the front, going to Washington and thence to

Fairfax Court House, to be assigned to the Eleventh Army Corps under General Sigel.

The abilities of Captain Winkler were utilized in the capacity of judge advocate in successive courts-martial through the winter and spring. He went into the spring campaign, took part in the battle of Chancellorsville, in May, 1863, and the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863, being attached to the staff of General Schurz, division commander. Immediately after the latter battle, Captain Winkler returned to service with the regiment. Both the lieutenant colonel and the major had been wounded, and Captain Winkler was the ranking officer present for duty next to the colonel. The regiment was shortly after transferred to the west, joining the Army of the Cumberland at Bridgeport, Alabama, in October, 1863. On the 8th of November, 1863, the colonel left the regiment, and from that time on to the close of the war Captain Winkler was in command of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, being gradually promoted to the rank of colonel. He accompanied his command under General Hooker to the relief of the Army of the Cumberland, and was in the fighting at Wauhatchie October 27. He fought at the head of his men three days, November 23, 24 and 25, at Mission Ridge. Joined in the pursuit of the retreating rebels; then joined the expedition for the relief of Burnside at Knoxville. In the spring of 1864 the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin was assigned to the Third Brigade of the Third Di-

vision of the newly organized Twentieth Corps, under Major General Hooker. The regiment was part of the four months' campaign to Atlanta, with its many skirmishes and battles, and won reputation as a first-class fighting regiment. From Atlanta it marched with Sherman to the sea, thence across the Carolinas to Goldsboro, taking prominent part in the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville. From Goldsboro, by way of Raleigh, Richmond and Washington, where it participated in the "grand review," the regiment proceeded to Milwaukee, where it was mustered out June 28, 1865. In the adjustment of honors after the close of the war, Colonel Winkler was breveted brigadier-general of volunteers by the war department.

He resumed the practice of his profession immediately after being mustered out of the service. In 1867 he formed a partnership with Mr. A. R. Butler, which continued until 1874, when the firm of Jenkins, Elliott & Winkler was organized. Mr. A. A. L. Smith afterwards became a partner, and still later Mr. E. P. Vilas was admitted to the firm. Upon the appointment of the Hon. James G. Jenkins as United States district judge, the present firm of Winkler, Flanders, Smith, Bottum & Vilas was organized.

In politics General Winkler is a staunch Republican.

In 1864 he married Miss Frances M. Wightman, by whom he has six daughters and three sons.

THOMAS L. KENNAN,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

AMONG the older members of the bar of Wisconsin, who are still in active practice, may be mentioned Thomas Lathrop Kennan, who was born at Morristown, St. Lawrence county, New York, February 22, 1827. He comes of good New England stock. His ancestors came from Scotland some two hundred years ago. His paternal grandfather was the Rev. Thomas Kennan, a well-known Presbyterian clergyman, and a son of Col. George Kennan, of Waterbury, Vermont, who fought in the revolutionary war. His maternal grandfather was Captain Chester Tullar, of Bangor, New York.

His parents were types of those sturdy pioneers who boldly pushed their way into the wilderness of northern New York at an early day, and made homes for themselves, undismayed by the hardships and privations inseparably connected with such an undertaking. George and Mary Kennan were among the first settlers in the northern portion of St. Lawrence county, and there they raised a family of ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth. His early years were spent in working upon the farm and in attending the district school during the winters. He showed special aptitude for study, and



Thomas L. Kennan

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began teaching school himself at the age of seventeen. With the money thus earned he attended an academy in Jefferson county, New York, after which he again taught a term, thus alternating teaching and studying until he had acquired a good education.

In 1847 he went to Norwalk, Ohio, and began the study of the law in the office of his uncle, Jarius Kennan, who was a prominent and able lawyer. After two years of close application to his law books, he made an extended tour throughout the southern and western states, traveling mostly by stage-coaches and steamboats, and visiting Milwaukee, Oshkosh, and other cities in Wisconsin, which were then scarcely more than thrifty villages. Returning to Ohio, he was married September 30, 1850, to Miss Loa Brown, of Fairfield, in Huron county, who has proven herself a most devoted and faithful helpmeet. Soon after his marriage he settled at Oskosh, Wisconsin, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession.

In 1855 he removed to Portage City, which was thought at that time to be the coming metropolis of the state. There he found a bar of thirty lawyers, many of whom were men of marked ability, and several of whom afterwards became distinguished judges. About this time he acquired considerable distinction as a criminal lawyer by his successful defense of Alfred Underhill, who was charged with having murdered Townsend Underhill, his half brother, but was, after a long and very interesting trial, duly acquitted. He was always very successful as a criminal lawyer, but that branch of the practice being distasteful to him he dropped it many years ago and confined himself to civil business.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he enlisted as a private, but soon after received a recruiting commission from the Governor, and assisted in recruiting a company which was mustered into the service as Company D, in the Tenth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was commissioned first lieutenant of the company, and was soon afterwards elected captain, but declined his commission as captain in favor of another officer who had had more military experience. He remained in the service until July, 1862, when, his health having failed, he resigned his commission upon a surgeon's certi-

ficate of disability, and returned to the north. As soon as his health was sufficiently recruited he was frequently called upon to make speeches in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and was soon after appointed a deputy provost marshal, which position he held till the close of the war. After coming north he was again commissioned to recruit men for the service, which he did.

In 1871 he resumed the practice of law at Portage City, and soon built up a large and lucrative business. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1876, and in 1880 became assistant general solicitor of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, and thereafter devoted his entire time to the business of the company. He soon after removed with his family to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he has since resided.

In 1882 a question of great importance arose as to the taxability of lands granted to railroad companies as indemnity prior to the approval of the selections. In opposition to the opinions of many able lawyers, Mr. Kennan took the ground that such lands were not taxable. He brought suit on behalf of the railroad company to set aside the taxes on over twenty-five thousand acres, and secured a decision in favor of the company in the circuit court. The case was appealed by the defendants to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, which court reversed the decision of the lower court. It was then taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, which court held the lands *not* taxable, and the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin was reversed.

In 1889 he severed his connection with the railroad company, as his private interests required a large share of his time.

In politics Mr. Kennan is a staunch Republican. He has been an active worker in behalf of that party, being a forcible and effective stump-speaker, but has always refused to accept public office. He is an active and prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, belongs to the Loyal Legion and G. A. R., and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.

His integrity has never been questioned, and the handsome competence which he has accumulated has been honestly earned. He has always been a very industrious man, always making the

best use of his time, and this has been one of the chief elements of his success.

His practice at the bar has extended over the whole north half of the state, and he has occasionally been called to assist in the trial of important cases in St. Paul and Minneapolis. Mr.

Kennan is a close reasoner, and has good success before a jury. He has a beautiful home on Prospect avenue, overlooking the lake, and is very happy in all his domestic relations. He has three sons and three daughters, all respected members of Milwaukee's best society.

DR. JOHN P. CARMICHAEL,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DR. JOHN PETER CARMICHAEL, the subject of this sketch, a well-known dentist of Milwaukee, was born on a farm near Rockford, Illinois, on the 28th day of May, 1856. His ancestry comes from a long line of rugged Scotch blood, traced back in its earliest days to the Isle of Man. Peter Carmichael, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch gallantly and patriotically espoused the cause of American freedom in the Revolutionary war. The ancestry have been blessed with large families, and Dr. Carmichael is a son of a family of thirteen children, composed of ten girls and three boys, the doctor being the youngest son. Of this large family ten children are now living in prosperous circumstances, the brothers, Henry W. and Eber A., being at the present time leading merchants in Rockford, Illinois.

John P. Carmichael, the doctor's father, married Mary Rockingham, and at an early day in the history of Illinois came west and located on a farm near Rockford, Illinois, where they carefully and prudently reared their large family. The father died when the doctor was thirteen years of age; his mother died fourteen years later while on a visit at his home in Milwaukee. She ever cherished a kind and fond interest in the rapid professional advancement of her son, who at that time was beginning to attract national attention for his studious researches and inventions in the dental art. Dr. Carmichael forms a subject well worthy of attention and admiration, having risen from life on a farm to a professional position where it can be safely said that the results of his dental skill are second to none and equaled only by the best. This is more remarkable when it is known that at the age of thirty this pinnacle was reached, and that he has re-

tained that position successfully to the present time, he now being, and having been for the past two years, a member of the Wisconsin State Board of Dental Examiners, by appointment of Governor Peck.

In 1880 Dr. Carmichael graduated from the dental department of Ann Arbor University, immediately thereafter establishing himself in his profession in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where, in this day of struggle and strife in the profession, he at once took a decided and rapid stride to the front ranks of his calling. Possessing a broad and comprehensive mind and a naturally studious disposition he has devoted himself, since leaving college, to further advancing the different methods of operating in oral surgery. The many improvements and inventions that he has brought out in dental work have already made for him a national reputation in the profession. He is wrapped up in the science of dentistry, and has materially assisted in the progress made by American dentists, who are universally admitted to have, in all branches of the art, no equals in the world. Dr. Carmichael has contributed to the leading dental journals in this country valuable articles on odontological subjects, and the profound reason and practical, original ideas he has set forth have made his contributions highly regarded among his professional brethren. He was one of the first in the United States to bring about the practical use of cocaine in dentistry. Having read of the use of this drug on the eye he saw no reason why it could not be successfully applied to dentistry in the hands of a skillful operator. Accordingly, he sent to Europe for some, and in the presence of two prominent medical gentlemen made the experiment which added much to his already acquired large reputation.

He is practically an expert in the lines of gold work in all its various ramifications, a branch of surgery that in this day is demanding the attention of the dental world. His mechanical facility and ingenuity have already given birth to numerous inventions and appliances, some being patented.

The personal characteristics of the doctor are unique. He is a man who thinks twice before he speaks, which makes his utterances well worthy of attention and consideration. His success in no way depends upon the favoritism of politics nor the brilliant dash of the conversationalist; it all emanating from his deep reflective mind, his work most loudly sounding his praise. He is modest

and unassuming in manner, and his worth is heralded by his patients and friends rather than by himself.

On October 26, 1881, Dr. Carmichael married Miss Ella Leonard Shaw, of Milwaukee, who is a decided favorite in Milwaukee society. She is beautiful and fascinating and a fine conversationalist, vivacious and interesting in manner, and these gifts are embellished by rare musical talent. Their home is blessed with one child, George Jones Carmichael, a bright boy, born August 8, 1882.

The doctor is a thirty-second degree Mason, and prominent in many other societies in his city and state, of which he is an honored member.

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